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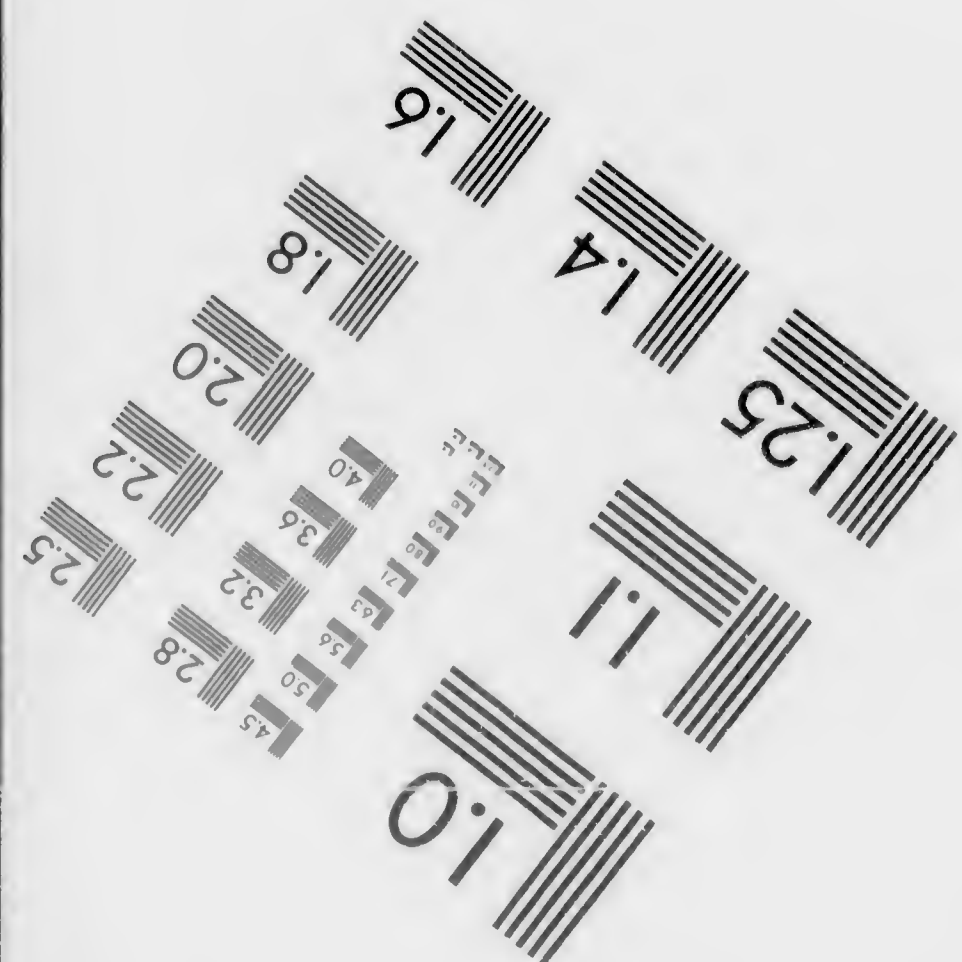
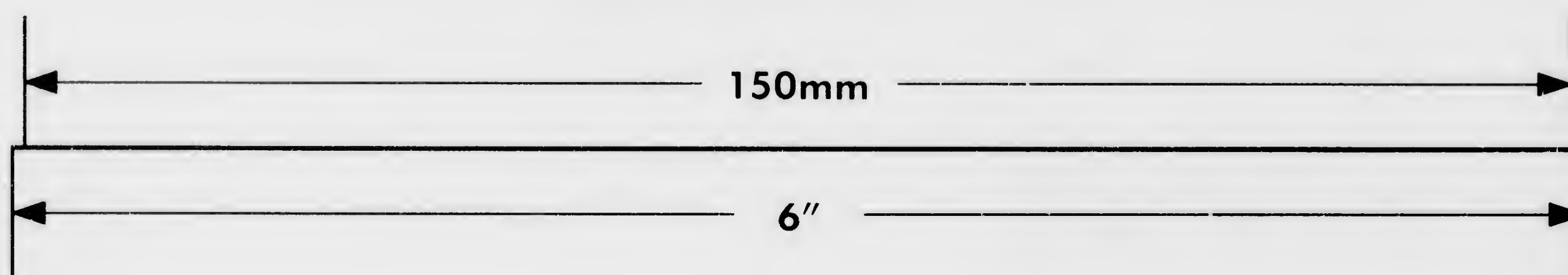
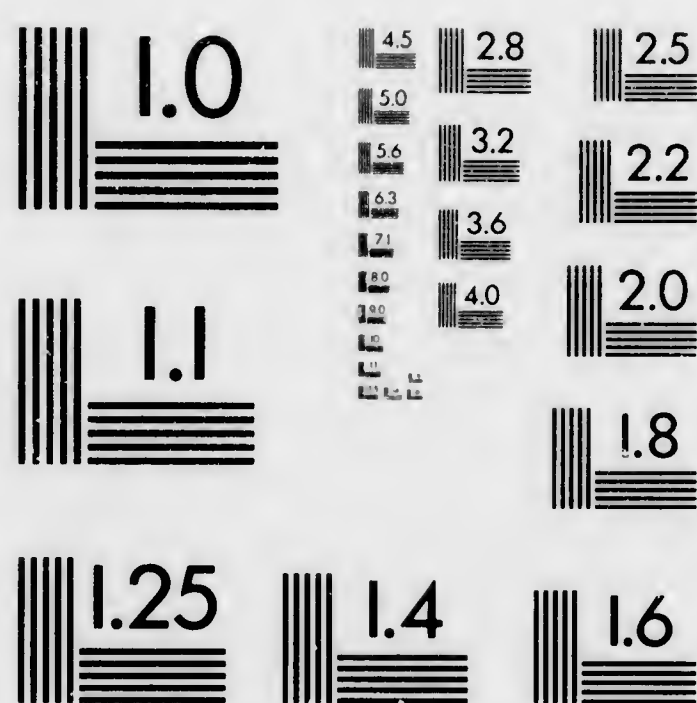
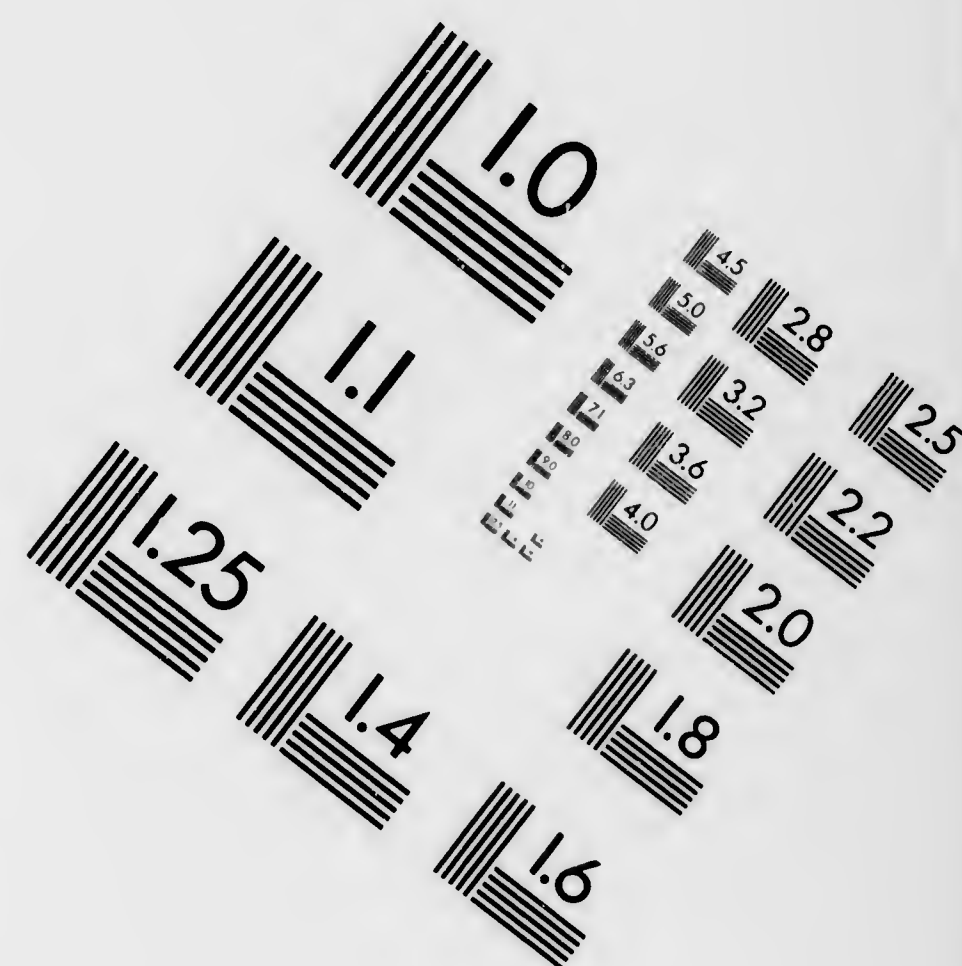
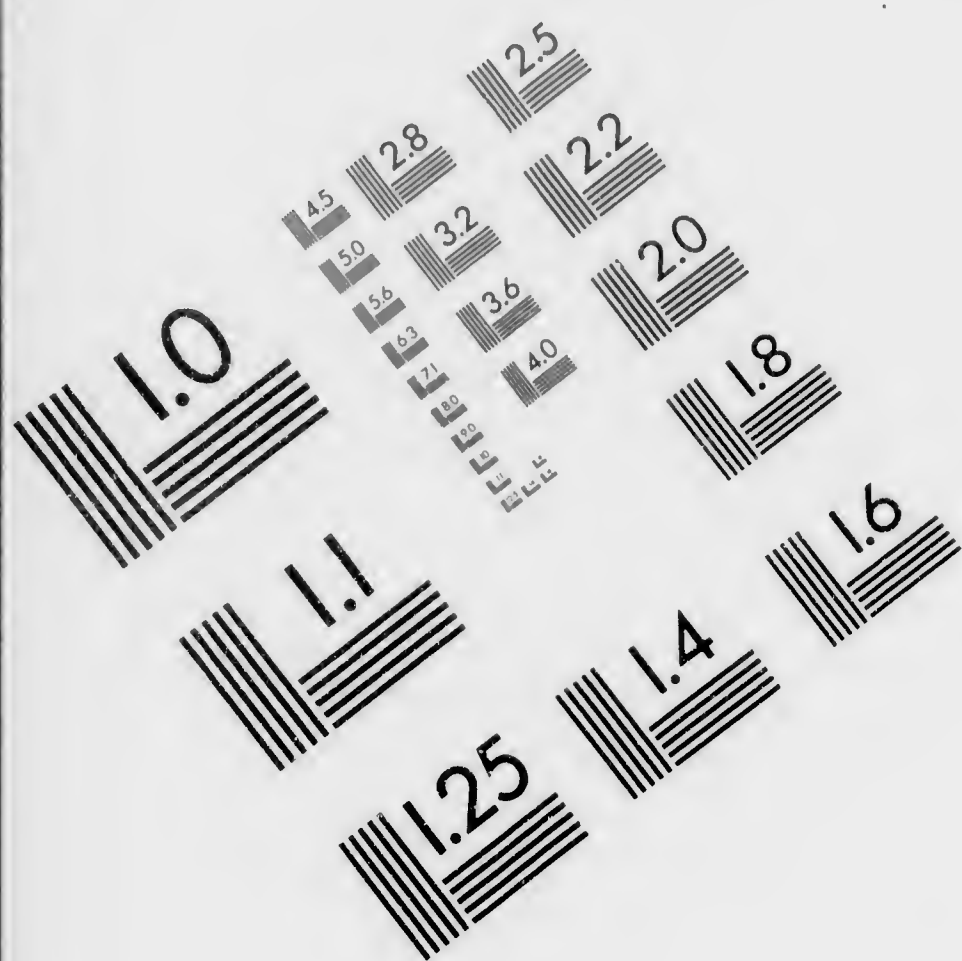
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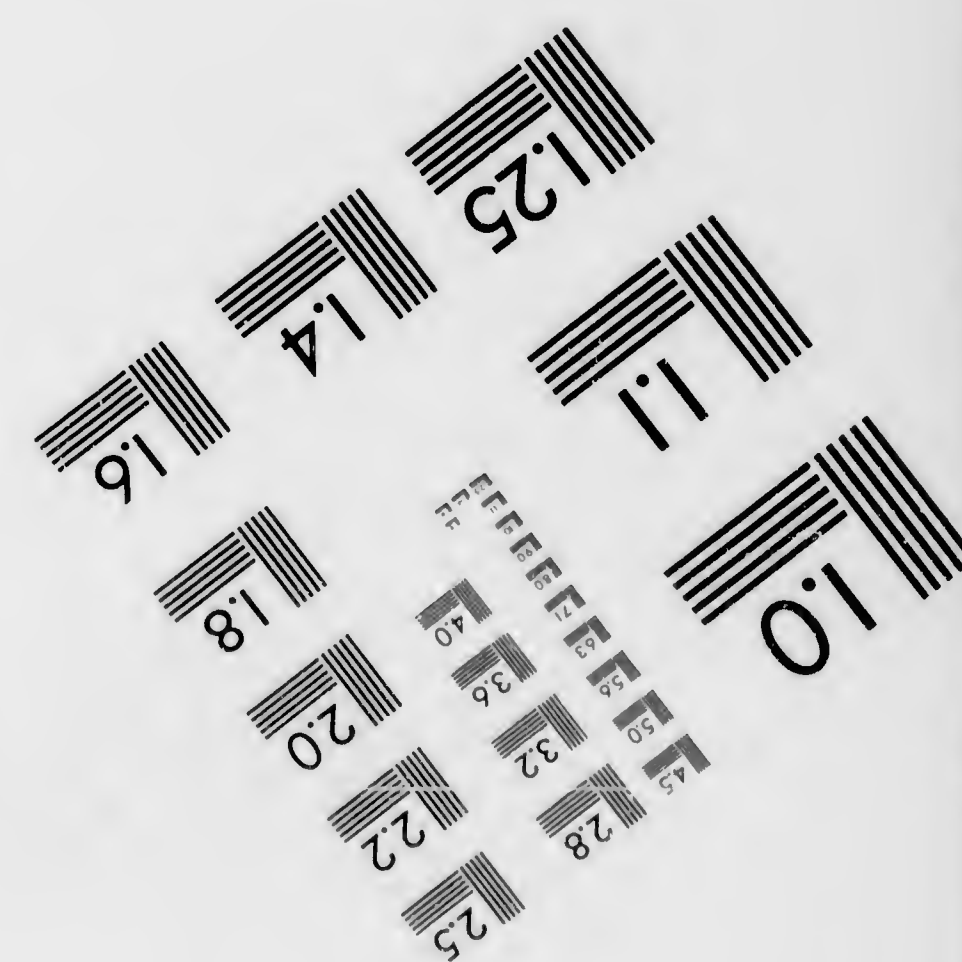
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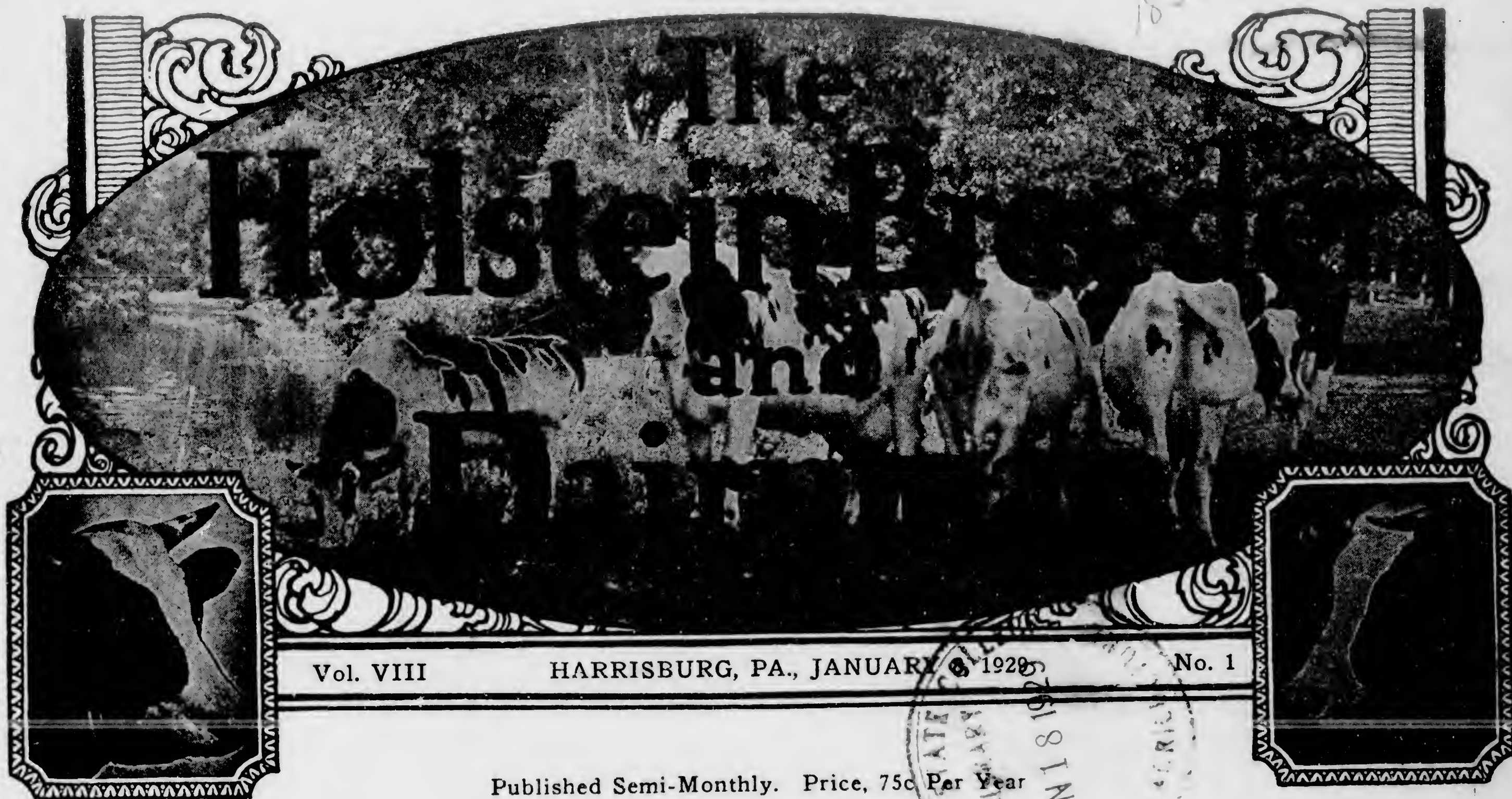
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Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1928

No. 1

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SHOULD Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations be managed and controlled by the "Idle Rich"—who breed cattle as a pastime and hobby—and Cattle Merchants and Speculators who resort to questionable and deceptive practices to enhance the value of purebred cattle, using the Registry Association's resources and influence to promote hobbies and questionable selling practices?

Or should the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association be managed and controlled by Representative Dairymen and Representative Breeders who follow economical milk production and the breeding of improved dairy cattle as their Major Business?

These questions will be discussed in early issues of this paper. Our readers are invited to participate in this discussion.

Dispersal of Dennington Herd!

To settle the estate of the late J. J. Jermyn, this great Accredited Herd of

125 Registered Holstein-Friesians 125

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

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A splendidly bred son of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Donsegis, that great son of Bess Johanna Ormsby. *Individuality, Records and Production in every line of their pedigrees.*

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PEDIGREES: R. AUSTIN BACKUS

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Elmer Ridgeway, Salesmanager, Factoryville, Pa.

SALE WILL BE HELD IN A STEAM HEATED PAVILION ESPCIIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE OCCASION AT **DENNINGTON STOCK FARM** FOUR MILES FROM CARBONDALE, TEN MILES FROM SCRANTON, PA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1929

No. 1

A Worth-While Michigan Herd

FOR fourteen years Earl W. Boydston, of Clayton, Michigan, has been a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He has only kept a small herd and at the present time only has sixteen of which seven are cows of mature age and four are two-year-old heifers. The Boydston farm contains 200 acres of which 150 are tillable.

Most of the present Boydston herd have descended from two cows, Netherland Artis Daisy, a daughter of Calamity De Kol Artis and Daisy De Kol Pauline Netherland, and Montgomery Nancy 2d who was sired by Johanna Korndyke De Kol D. These two cows were good producers and consequently we find the present herd consisting of cows that not only pay for their feed but also return a profit to their owners.

The Boydston herd is enrolled in the Second Lenawee County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. In the Association year 1926-27 Netherland Artis Daisy was credited with 12,427 lb. milk, 363.9 lb. butterfat in the year. The value of her product was \$199.02. Nancy, an unregistered daughter of Montgomery Nancy 2d was credited with 12,382 lb. milk, 351.5 lb. butterfat. Although she was only 287 days on test the value of her product was \$205.32. Mary, also an unregistered cow, was on test 302 days and the figures show that she produced 13,103 lb. milk, 367.8 lb. butterfat which was valued at \$214.39.

Another member of the herd, Pauline Segis Dora De Kol, was also on test 287 days in which she produced 11,776 lb. milk. Pauline is a high tester and was credited with 492.5 lb. butterfat valued at \$276.87.

The Boydston herd was again enrolled in the Second Lenawee Association for the year 1927-28. Pauline was on test this year 337 days. She did better than she did the year before for her milk total was 14,181 lb. and her fat total was 581.6 lb. The value of her product was \$325.17.

Mary was on test the full year. Mary is some milker for she is credited with 16,638 lb. Her butterfat total was 481.3 lb. which was valued at \$279.32.

Canary De Kol De Vries Korndyke, another member of the Boydston herd, was on test 353 days of the Association year. She is credited with 12,374 lb. milk, 419.2 lb. fat and the value of her product is exactly \$239. Canary was a four-year-old. Her sire is Houwtje Korndyke De Kol De Vries and her dam was Queen Jumbo Canary.

The year of the Lenawee Association ended November 21, 1928. The figures of the tester, H. Troeis Larsen, show that the Boydston herd was high for

both milk and butterfat production. The herd average was 12,503.5 lb. milk, 427.46 lb. butterfat. The average percentage of fat in the milk was 3.46. The feed cost for each pound of butterfat was 27 cents. The feed cost per hundred pound of milk was 92 cents while the herd returned \$2.13 for each dollar the owner expended for feed.

The high cow for butterfat production was Pauline Segis Dora De Kol with her 581.6 lb. Mary, with 16,638 lb. was the heaviest milk producer in the entire Association which contained 273 cows with the very fine average of 8,768 lb. milk, 300.22 lb. butterfat.

The present head of the herd is King Ona Pauline Flint a son of Flint Maplecrest Pauline and the celebrated sire, King Ona, perhaps the best known bull of the remarkable Ona family, noted not only for large and persistent production but also for transmitting ability generation after generation. King Ona Pauline Flint formerly headed the herd of L. W. Harwood, of Adrian, Mich. Mr. Boydston had the opportunity to see the class of stock this bull was siring and then purchased him last February.

Previous to last year, Mr. Boydston has rented his herdsire. One of the bulls he rented was Swastika Dutch Buckeye Pledge a son of Traverse Dutch Buckeye De Kol and Hattie Pietertje Pledge. Another bull used in the herd was Monarch Sadie Vale Lad. His dam was Bridgedale Artasia Segis and he was sired by Monarch Fayne Sadie Vale, a son of The Mighty Monarch.

The Boydston herd has been regularly tested for tuberculosis and has been under State and Federal supervision for two years. This herd has not had any reactors nor has there been abortion in it. One of the cows, we believe Pauline Segis Dora De Kol, has been exhibited at the Lenawee County and also at the Michigan State Fair two different years and has always been placed first or second.

The product of the Boydston dairy goes to a local condensery. The best of the surplus bull calves are sold for breeding purposes, the others are vealed.

Mr. Boydston was raised on a farm but his wife was not. The elder Mr. Boydston was very partial to Red Durham cattle and kept both grades and purebreds, but his son prefers Holsteins. The Boydstons have three children, all boys, the oldest, James Leroy, is now seventeen years old; Earl W., Jr., is fifteen and George Eugene is thirteen. These three boys are associated with their father in the business and the firm name is Earl W. Boydston and Sons.

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Regarding the profitability of the Holstein breed. Mr. Boydston says, "I have found the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow to be very profitable if properly handled. However, a purebred Holstein cow may be properly handled and still not be very profitable. This I have learned very decidedly in my two years' work in the cow testing association. I have found that a cow in a herd may return little or no profit and still be a real good looking cow.

"I breed and feed for Production. With production naturally comes Profit. Type combined with these two points is very desirable and a certain amount of type is necessary but I do not believe that the minor points of type should be emphasized greatly.

"In other words I prefer to select my breeding stock according to their performance at the pail rather than in the show ring."

On the Gauger Farm

ONE of the many fertile farms in the Susquehanna Valley is owned by W. H. Gauger who lives at the edge of the village of McEwansville, Northumberland County, Pa. Mr. Gauger gets his mail by rural delivery from Watstown.

The Gauger Farm is rolling land and contains exactly one hundred acres. The barn is not only large but also convenient. The product from the herd is retailed to the inhabitants of Watstown by a distributor who lives in that territory.

The Gauger homestead is constructed of brick and roofed with slate so that it has a very substantial appearance.



WILLIAM GAUGER, LEO LAMB AND A MEMBER OF THE GAUGER HERD

Visitors to this farm will be impressed that the owner is a liberal user and builder of concrete for it is everywhere apparent, in walks and small buildings as well as in the main barn.

Mr. Gauger originally intended to become a lawyer. He studied law and graduated from Gettysburg College. At the time of graduation the World War broke out and he joined the colors. When peace was declared he decided to become a farmer instead of a lawyer.

The head of the Gauger herd is Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke, a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. His dam Blacres Aurora Ormsby is a daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad.

The younger members of the herd are daughters of King Hartog Pleiades, a grandson of King Korndyke

Sadie Vale. His dam was Highland Pleiades Hartog, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Hark. This cow as an eleven-year-old milked 80 lb. a day on two milkings.

Mr. Gauger was so pleased with her son and his offspring that he bought the old cow and so knows what to expect from the daughters of his former herd-sire who now heads the Holstein herd of A. H. Derr of Frederick, Maryland.

Mr. Gauger is an up-to-date dairyman. When the animals are milked the milk is weighed and then recorded on a milk sheet so that he not only knows just what the cows are doing but is able to tell prospective customers and to back up his oral statements by figures. A milker is used and the premises are lighted by electricity.

In addition to purebred Holsteins Mr. Gauger breeds Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas, but says he prefers the latter breed. He keeps about 400 purebred Buff Rocks. During the hatching season the eggs are sold to a near-by hatchery that specializes in the production and selling of baby chicks.

The Agricultural Situation

AGRICULTURE in this country is a regional industry and the events of 1928 reminds us of this says the Federal Bureau of Agriculture Economics in its first report of the year on the agricultural situation. The past year was one of "ups and downs" in agriculture. On the whole the dairy industry did well as did the cotton belt and the cattle and sheep sections of the west.

The total acreage harvested of the chief crops in 1928 was 361,000,000 acres, nearly 4,000,000 acres more than in 1927. Total crop output was about three per cent more than in 1927. The total value of the principal crops, based upon December 1 prices, is placed at \$8,456,000,000 compared with \$8,522,000,000 a year ago. A considerable portion of the crops will be fed and sold as livestock products, thus somewhat enhancing their final value.

The livestock industries have shown up better than the cash crops the past year. Hog prices were below expectations last fall due to heavy runs to market, slower movement of products, and heavy stocks of lard in storage, but cattle raisers have fared reasonably well, and the same may be said of sheep and dairy producers.

The bureau's index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities is placed at 86 for November, compared with 88 for October, the five-year period 1909-14 being used as a base of 100.

According to *Punch*, an egg remains fresh just five days. After that it isn't fresh but strong and impertinent.

A monument is to be erected to the man who invented postcards. A suitable inscription might read, "Wish you were here."

If some people were to speak their minds it wouldn't take them very long.

How the Politicians Were Successful in Tricking the Holstein Breeders

AFTER seeing the Association's assets melt away, assets accumulated over a period of years by careful and conservative management, breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are being brought more and more to realize that the politicians had a purpose in first wanting the privilege of making the Association's By-Laws, and later in depriving members of the Association of their right to a direct vote.

The millionaire politicians are in complete control of the management of the Old Registry Association. The members seem powerless to stop the politicians from spending the Association's money, and can do little about politicians drawing two salaries because the members of the Association have lost their right to a Direct Vote.

The members of the Old Registry Association are repeatedly advised that they have a representative government. The increased Board of Directors, officers and paid employees who are sharing in the money now collected in fees from the breeders and the Association's accumulated assets collected in former years, keep the members informed that they now have a representative government, and through the nomination and election of delegates the members have a voice in the Association's management.

A careful examination into the details relative to carrying out the nomination and election of delegates, makes it appear that the whole method of nominating and electing delegates, including the annual expense of assembling the delegates at the Convention, is carried on merely as a farce and as a make-believe to lend the appearance that the members are managing their own Association when in reality, the complete control of the Association's affairs remains in the hands and under the supervision of a few Politicians who serve as ring-leaders.

The suggestion, first to give the directors the privilege of making, amending or repealing the By-Laws and later the suggestion to deprive the members of their right to a direct vote was proposed by the political management and not the membership body.

There had been no moves or measures proposed to the members, to which they had objected, that called for a change in the form of government other than the fact that few politicians and dealers had been accused of trying to gain control of the association in order to exploit its resources and finances.

Since the political form of government has been adopted and the members deprived of their right to a direct vote, no constructive measures have been inaugurated in the Association's management by the officers under the delegate form of government, other than an increase in the fees charged, an increase in the number of salaried employees, and an increase in the salaries of some of the officers who were ring leaders in the movement to deprive the members of their right to a direct vote.

The extravagant manner in which the affairs of the

Old Association have been administered under the political or Delegate form of government might be considered as evidence or proof that the motive for changing the form of government was one to exploit the Association's finances and the industry rather than to inaugurate any constructive measures that would assist or benefit the Breed or the Industry.

BUSINESS FORM OF GOVERNMENT SUPERIOR

The business form of government, which is used in conducting our Banks, Railroads and Business Corporations, is recognized as the best and most efficient form of government. The Old Registry Association during its successful and prosperous years was conducted under such a form of government.

Every issue of the daily press carries accounts telling where banking institutions and business corporations have sustained heavy losses through officers and employees exploiting their affairs or stealing or misappropriating their funds. If such a condition can prevail and does prevail under the business or direct voting form of government, how much easier it is to perpetrate such a fraud under the delegate or representative form of government in which the members' votes count for so little and which permits an inside ring to fortify themselves in their positions and cover up misconduct in office or misappropriations of funds or extravagant expenditure of other people's money.

In the Old Registry Association members used to have a direct vote and if they wanted to amend the By-Laws they could mail a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary and he in turn would cause the proposed amendment to be printed in the call of the Annual Meeting. Further, the member could attend the Annual Meeting and vote on every question that came before the convention and if he could not attend he had the privilege of delegating some other person to represent him and vote for him.

HOW THE MEMBERS ARE CHECKMATED

Under the delegate or political form of government the member has little or no rights and for every privilege that is granted a member the management seemingly has reserved one, two or three means of defeating the member's wishes, if he desires to exercise his rights and the management desire to defeat his purpose.

For example, if a member under the delegate form of government desires to offer an amendment to the By-Laws or the Constitution, the By-Laws now provides as follows:

"Amendments to the Constitution or By-Laws may be made at any duly called Convention or meeting of the Corporation provided forty days' notice of the substance of such proposed amendments has been given to the Secretary and specified by him in the Call for such meetings; and the Secretary shall submit such proposed amendments to the General

Counsel thirty-five days prior to the Convention or meeting for his opinion as to their legality."

The above provision appears to be very fair until we get down to the statement where the proposed resolution must be submitted to the General Counsel who is employed by the management in power and who, it may be assumed, would report favorably or unfavorably on the proposed amendment, depending on whether it was or was not in the interests of the management.

After the member has submitted his proposed amendment, the Secretary has received it and the General Counsel has passed upon it favorably, it still must be approved by a committee representing the management which is provided for in Article VII, Section 2, as follows :

"A Committee on Constitution, By-Laws and Resolutions consisting of three members may be appointed by the President and all resolutions and amendments proposed to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be referred to this committee which shall consider the same and make a report thereon to the Annual Convention or meeting of the Association."

This committee is appointed by the President. The President is part of the political ring in power and if a member proposes a resolution that would be detrimental to the welfare of the President and the political organization of which the President is a part, how can a member hope, under such a form of government, to have the amendment acted upon favorably by the Committee?

It can readily be seen that the By-Laws have been cleverly worded so that the interest of the political management is protected and the member is always at the mercy of the political management.

DELEGATE BODY NOT LEGISLATIVE

The delegate body that is nominated and elected to attend the Annual Convention is not legislative in the sense that the delegates propose and pass legislation for and in the interests of the members.

For example, under the delegate form of government the officers are not nominated and elected on the floor of the Convention. On the contrary, the President, who is spokesman for the political management, appoints a nominating committee and this nominating committee go behind closed doors and make up their slate of officers to be elected or reelected and it is this slate that is placed before the Convention for their endorsement. The President of the Old Registry Association has particularly stressed the point that the Nominating Committee should be continued. The Nomination Committee assures the President and his fellow officers continuance in office because in making his appointments to the Nominating Committee he can first be assured that the committee will hand in the slate which is favorable to him and his fellow officers.

We have previously pointed out the difficulties to be met by the members, should they attempt to adopt By-Law amendments that would strengthen their position or in any way relieve the management of their present power.

So completely has the political management in control of the Old Registry Association fortified themselves in their positions that the matter of counting the votes when the delegates are nominated, and the matter of counting the votes when the delegates are elected, is done by a committee appointed by the President and the committee does its work behind closed doors.

In voting under our National and State Civil or Delegate form of governments, the Committees or Election Boards are nominated and elected by the people—they are not appointed by the parties in power.

The voting and the counting of votes is carefully guarded by representatives of each political party. All of these precautions are found to be necessary to assure honest elections under our Political or Delegate form of government.

Even under this close supervision professional politicians are found guilty of fraudulent practices in connection with the holding of elections.

Many of the officers and directors of the Old Association are considered to be professional politicians. Some of them have acquired a national reputation as politicians. Therefore it may be assumed that during their political career they have been schooled in the art of playing politics.

MEMBERS' RIGHTS NOT SAFEGUARDED

It is not our purpose in this article to accuse anyone of being guilty of fraud, or attempting fraud or mismanagement in the conducting of the affairs of the Old Registry Association. We are merely pointing out to our readers that the Association's resources and accumulated assets under the Political or Delegate form of government are not properly safe-guarded in the event unscrupulous politicians or other persons should gain control of the Association's affairs for the purpose of exploiting its resources, such as paying themselves high salaries or indulging in wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the breeders' money, such as using the Association's money to advertise milk produced under special sanitary conditions or cattle of a particular type or blood lines.

We have pointed out that the rights of the members under the Delegate or Political form of government are so limited, the voting is done in such a round about and indirect way, that the members' votes amount to nothing.

Further, we have shown that the assembly of delegates at the Annual Convention is not legislative in that the delegates do not have the power or authority to propose By-Law amendments and act upon them.

The delegates authority is limited to passing upon such By-Law amendments as have been proposed and that are presented after a Committee representing the management has given their consent or approval. Should a member or a group of members attend the Annual Meeting in person, under the present By-Laws, they would not be permitted to vote or in any way participate in the Annual Meeting, even voice their views on the floor of the Convention unless they were granted the special privilege so to do by those in control.

We are not discussing in this article the question of nominating and electing delegates other than referring to the method of tabulating the votes.

In a previous issue we pointed out how, through the use of money, it is possible to control the annual election of delegates. As proof of our statement we printed the list of delegates elected to attend the Annual Convention covering the entire period since the system was inaugurated. This published list proved beyond a question of a doubt that the same controlling influence, year after year, were elected and attended the Annual Meetings. For lack of space we will not go into the matter at this time but will gladly send a copy of the list of delegates if any of our readers are interested in checking up how cleverly the politicians have been able to control, year after year, the personnel of the delegate body.

The expense in connection with the carrying out of the delegate form of government places a tremendous financial burden upon the breeders who patronize the Old Registry Association. The annual expenditure covering the election and the transportation of the delegates to the Annual Meetings is estimated to be between \$12,000.00 and \$15,000.00. This expense decreases or increases depending on whether the meeting is held within the center of Holstein population or far removed.

The business form of government with a direct voting system under which our Banks, Railroads and other successful business corporations are managed is very inexpensive to operate as compared with the delegate or political form of government. For example, one of the leading Eastern Railroads is reported as having 146,000 stockholders residing in the United States and foreign countries. Under the business form of government every one of these stockholders can record a direct vote on every question that comes before the Annual Stockholders Meeting by being present in person and voting, or delegating someone to vote for him.

If any officer or director of this large railroad corporation was guilty of misconduct in office, incompetency or the misappropriation of funds, it would be impossible for his fellow officers to keep him in his position against the stockholders wishes because, under the business form of government, every stockholder could send his vote registering his protest against retaining in office a director or an officer who was incompetent. These votes could not be manipulated or misdirected, and in spite of anything which the accused officers might do or say in regard to the stockholders votes or proxies being "prostituted" they would lose their positions and more honest or more competent men would be elected to office in their places.

The business form of government with a direct voting system is the only method whereby members of an organization or stockholders of a corporation can protect their rights and interests.

The Delegate or Political form of government is not a safe substitute, and experience teaches us that sooner or later business organizations that have been governed by such a form of government have met with disaster financially.

During the years in which the Old Registry Association enjoyed prosperity, accumulated its present assets and was recognized as the leading Association of its kind in the world, it had a Business form of government. Records show that since the Political or Dele-

gate form of government was adopted, thereby taking the control of the Association out of the hands of the members and placing the control in the hands of a few officers and directors, the expense of operating the Association has nearly doubled. The fees charged members for transferring have been increased six times what they formerly were; fewer animals are being registered; fewer animals are being officially transferred and the Association has been operated at a loss for five out of the seven years for which figures are available.

With the present form of government we do not believe Holstein breeders are justified in jeopardizing their interests or placing confidence in an organization that is under a government that does not protect the rights and interests of the Members of the organization.

The Ravenswood Herd

"RAVENSWOOD" has long been the name applied to the farm owned by Harry C. Reynolds, one of the leading lawyers of Scranton, Pa. This farm is not very far from Factoryville and has been owned by the Reynolds family for a long time. The Reynolds pastures are very shady and some fifty years ago the old trees were the homes of many birds, black in color, which were locally spoken of as ravens. This is the origin of the name which the family gave to the farm and has been adopted as a herd name for the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd which Mr. Reynolds owns and which is cared for by an older brother who lives with him.

The Reynolds herd has been on the accredited list for a number of years, is abortion free and is managed purely from a utility standpoint. It has always been headed by good bulls and in consequence the cows have a lot of capacity.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one daughter and three sons, the younger of whom, Roger, is now studying law at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

Bounties and the Tariff

ABOUT the middle of December the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury issued an order which may have considerable influence on the dairy industry. The Australian Commonwealth pays an export bounty of nine cents per pound on all butter shipped out of that country. Under the United States tariff law an amount equal to the amount of export bounty paid by any other country is added here to the amount of duty imposed by this country. This is the "anti-dumping clause" in the tariff.

The question of high or low tariff or no tariff at all has many curious angles, but this particular angle is worth studying for those who advocate export bounties on crop surplus or any exported surplus of manufactured goods or agricultural crops.

"Do I understand you to say that you do not believe in vaccination, Mrs. Sewell?"

"No indeed! Only ten days after my husband was vaccinated a horse kicked him and broke his neck!"

The Big Week at Harrisburg

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held at 2 P. M. Thursday, January 24 in the assembly room of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce which is located at 222 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa. The Chamber of Commerce Building faces the southeast corner of Capitol Hill on which the State Capitol is erected. If you are a stranger to Harrisburg and have to ask directions be sure and say the



HENRY E. KLUGH
Manager of the Pennsylvania State Farm
Products Show

State Chamber of Commerce or you may get directed to the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce which is on a different street and is quite a distance from the State Capitol.

The Annual Meeting of the New Association will be held during the week of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show so that members and friends will be able to attend the meeting and the show.

The State Farm Products Show was organized in 1917 so that this is the thirteenth event of the series. Previous to 1917 the State Horticultural Association and the Breeders' and Dairymen's Association held exhibitions biennially of livestock, corn and fruit at Harrisburg and during the intervening year at other places within the State.

In 1929 more than thirty organizations more or less interested in various branches of agriculture are holding meetings in Harrisburg during Show week. No admission is charged to any of the exhibition buildings or educational meetings.

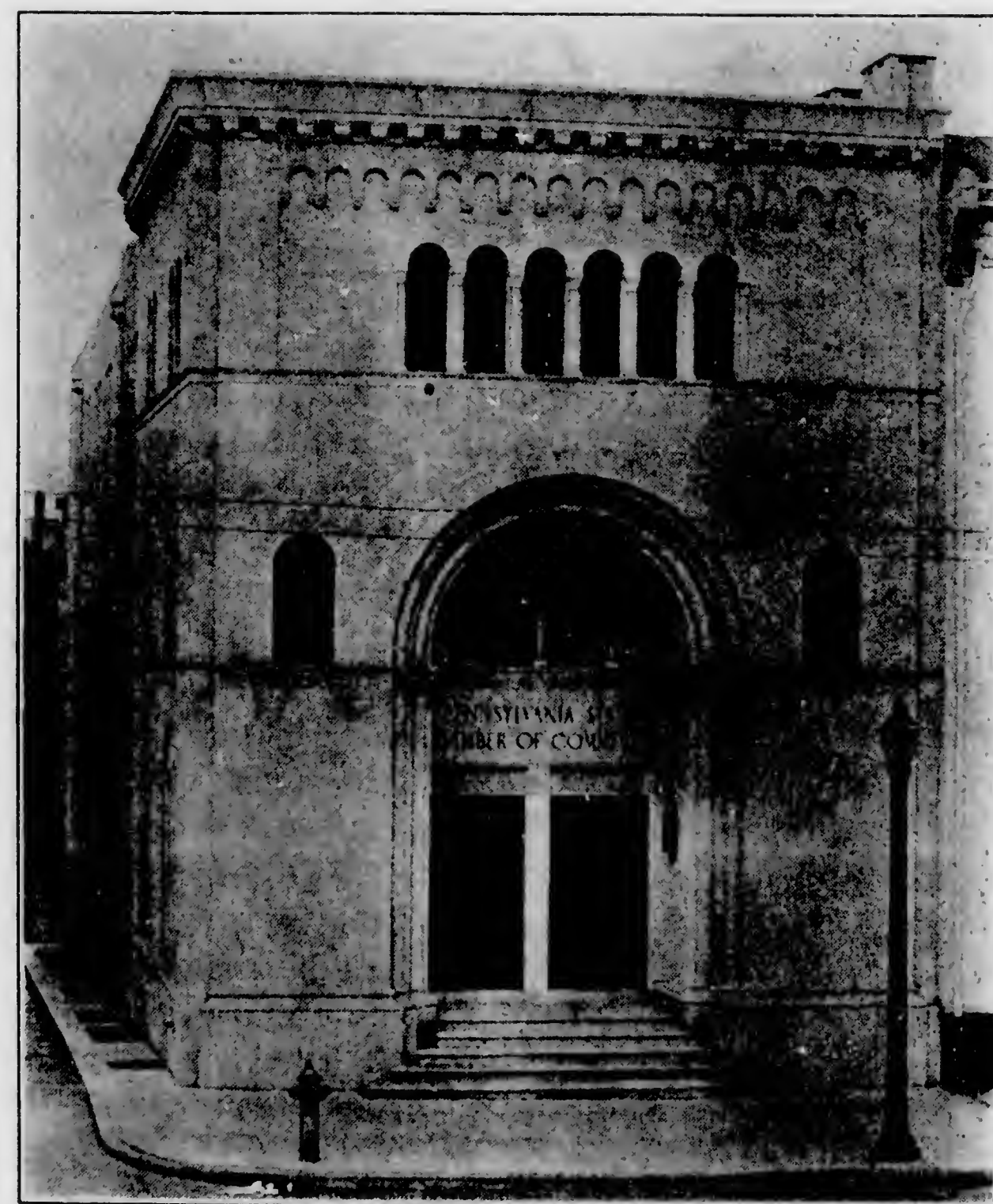
Exhibits come from nearly all the counties of Pennsylvania while visitors come from not only Pennsylvania but also the near-by States of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York with a sprinkling from more distant territories.

Last year the floor space devoted to show exhibits was 130,000 feet and \$8,000 was offered as premiums which sum, we understand, has been increased to \$9,500 for the coming event.

Livestock has been a feature of the show since 1921. In 1929 there will be the most extensive livestock exhibits in the history of the Show. About 150 baby bees will be exhibited and in addition there will be a lamb show, an educational show of Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys and Poland China swine and an exhibit of dairy cattle representing the four leading dairy breeds, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and possibly Brown Swiss.

The Show at Harrisburg follows the week of the Poultry Show at Madison Square Gardens and a number of the exhibits shown in New York City will also be on display in Harrisburg.

This year for the first time the displays of milk and butter, dairy cattle, dairy equipment and dairy supplies will be in the same building. In previous shows



THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Where the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian
Registry Association, Inc., will be held.

these exhibits have been widely scattered and so less impressive.

During the past two or three years electric light and power lines have been extended through many of the rural districts of Pennsylvania. The power companies are interested in getting the farmers to make more use of electricity. An electrical exhibit will show the application of electricity for both light and power on the farm and in the farm home.

Readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN who attend the show and meeting should not fail to

avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the offices of their favorite breed paper and also the offices of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., which are located in the Evangelical Publishing House on the corner of Third and Reily Streets. The Evangelical Publishing House is owned by the Evangelical Church and is considered to be one of the largest and most up-to-date printing plants in Central Pennsylvania. Besides printing a large number of religious publications and the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, the *Pennsylvania Grange News* is printed in this building as well as many law books and law reports.

The past year has been the banner year of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. It has grown at a surprising rate. During 1928 the law courts of Maryland, Ohio and Wisconsin successively handed down decisions in its favor. The prospects for future growth looks brighter than ever.

Owing to the lamented death of President Weidler the members at the coming meeting will have to choose a new head for their organization. In addition to filling the vacancy at the Presidency they will have to elect a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Third Vice-President and a Secretary and Treasurer, each to serve for a period of one year and also to elect two Directors to serve for a period of three years.

The call for the meeting has already been received by the members telling of the special rates to Harrisburg and return made by the eastern railroads. An effort is being made to have the special rate apply also to the central western states.

A reduced rate certificate was sent with the call to all members of the Association. If anyone planning to come to the meeting did not receive such a certificate we will be glad to obtain one and mail it on request.

Looking Backward and Looking Forward

OF COURSE, this is a good time to do a little looking back; but it's a good time to forget a lot of the things that happened and turn your main efforts on things that are likely to happen in the next twelve months. It might help some for you to resolve on asking the fellow who comes around to tell you how to run your business just what he knows about your affairs. If he comes around telling you how to run your farm, just ask him to take you over and show you the farm he is running. If he is after organizing some new scheme for cornering the market for your product, ask him what he expects to get out of the organization, and who is going to pay it. A few questions of that kind, right here at the start of the new year, might help some as the season rolls on toward planting, and cultivating, and harvesting, and marketing.—*Sioux City Record*.

Under our present economic conditions, agriculture must continue to depend in a large measure on the organic matter of the soil to supply the nitrogen and the necessary conditions within the soil, and so long as these conditions prevail soil organic matter will continue to be synonymous with soil fertility.

The Call for the Meeting

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held Thursday, January 24, 1929, at two P. M., in the Assembly Room of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce Building, 222 North Third Street (opposite the State Capitol) to transact the following business:

To elect a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Third Vice-President and a Secretary & Treasurer, each to serve for a period of one year; to elect two Directors to serve for a period of three years.

To receive the reports of the officers and committees and transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The untimely death of our President, Charles Weidler, which occurred on December 12, an account of which was given you through the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, places the added responsibility upon our members of electing a new President. It is therefore important that we have a large attendance at this coming meeting. All members, unable to be present, should delegate some person to represent them or send a letter expressing their wishes.

Our Annual Meeting will be held during the week of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show which will enable our members to attend both the Meeting and the Show. Special railroad rates are available. A Reduced Rate Certificate is enclosed which will give you the advantage of this Special Rate when traveling to and from Harrisburg within the States mentioned on the certificate. An effort is being made to have the Special Rate extended to the Central Western States. Members living West of Pennsylvania should inquire of their local Ticket Agent, and take advantage of the reduced rate in case we are able to have the territory extended.

This past year has been the "BANNER" year in the history of our Association. We are bigger, better and stronger in every way. The favorable influence which our Association is exerting on the Holstein-Friesian Industry is clearly demonstrated by the increase in prices and demand for Purebred Holsteins in the territories where we are the strongest. Let us take up the work this coming year with renewed vigor and extend this prosperity to every community.

Yours respectfully,

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 31, 1928.

With all due respect to the farm leader who is not only a farmer but is also a leader in farm movements, ain't it funny that every time a farm leader is sent for a chorus goes up, and the reading of the chorus is: "Here I is, Mister, here I is," and in ninety or more per cent of cases the noise is made by some pewee politician who knows nothing of the practical job of farming.—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

The Dennington Herd Dispersal

WHEN the Annual Consignment Sale held in connection with the Annual Delegate Convention of the Old Association was held at Cleveland, Ohio, one of the consignments included four half sisters, daughters of King Pontiac Beryl Korndyke. They were four good-looking cows, large handsome animals, in good flesh and consequently attracted much attention. The four were offered together in the ring, the buyer to have his choice with the privilege of taking any number of them he wished at the figure bid. The highest bid obtained was \$650 and it was somewhat of a surprise to nearly all present when the buyer, a tall, conservatively dressed man weighing well over two hundred pounds, said he would take all four. Immediately the question came up "Who is he?" One representative of a well-known Western Dairy Paper



ONACO SIR LUCILLE JOLIE BEAUTY
Many of his descendants are in the Dennington Herd

asked doubtfully, "Can he pay for them?" He was somewhat surprised when he learned that the buyer in question could have paid for all the animals that were sold that day and then would have only made a small dent in his bank account.

The buyer in question was the late J. J. Jermyn of Scranton, Pa. Mr. Jermyn also took Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons with a record of 1,035.9 lb. butterfat in 365 days, made as a two-year-old, paying \$1,050 for her. In all Joe Jermyn took nine animals for \$5,185 or an average price of approximately \$780. Several representatives of the big consignors tried to strike up acquaintance with Mr. Jermyn but they met with a very chilly reception. Mr. Jermyn had no idea of being played as a "sucker."

At that time Mr. Jermyn was adding to the Holstein herd he had owned for several years. He attended a number of sales, generally traveling alone. When he bought he usually bought something that looked nice. Several of the animals were a disappointment to him after they were taken home but he kept increasing his herd until he had his required number and then he stopped buying at sales.

A bull he purchased at private sale was, from the record standpoint, one of the best bred bulls in the country. This was Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty.

His dam, Lucille Jolie Pontiac, was a former world champion for year production, being credited 23,830.2 lb. milk, 1,173.15 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.94%. The bull was sired by Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, the noted hornless Holstein that helped to make George E. Stevenson famous in Holstein circles. In strict official test, every milking weighed and tested, this cow as a senior four-year-old was credited with 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butterfat in a year. Her average test for the year was 4.02 per cent fat and her year butterfat record stood at the head of the official list for many years.

Later, Mr. Jermyn attended a sale in Massachusetts and there purchased what was advertised as the best young bull offered. This was Dutchland Creamelle Denver King. His dam had a record of 1,148 lb. butter in a year and she was from the highest year record daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. "Dutch" as Mr. Jermyn called him, was sired by Dutchland Konigen, whose dam, Dutchland Pietertje Vale, had a year record of 1,263 lb. butter and was the fourth generation of a family of cows that each produced over 26,000 lb. milk in a year and each produced 750 or more pounds of milk in a week. There were any amount of production records back of this bull.

Another herdsire is Winterthur Donsegis Bano Ideal. His dam is a well-bred cow and a big producer. His sire, Winterthur Bess Ormsby Donsegis, was from the famous record maker Bess Johanna Ormsby, daughter of the great Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

As readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN know, Mr. Jermyn passed away on the ninth of December, 1928. He never married and so there is no one left to manage the great herd which he built. In the settlement of his estate this herd will be offered at public auction on the Dennington Stock Farm, January 23 and 24. The farm is not very far from the village of Dennington, Pa., a village which, we understand, is built on land which Mr. Jermyn owned. The farm is about four miles from Carbondale and ten miles from Scranton, Pa. Mr. Jermyn owned this property for many years. Originally it was a horse breeding establishment and on it Mr. Jermyn raised a number of trotters well known to northeastern Pennsylvania horsemen. A big dairy barn was erected in which Mr. Jermyn incorporated a number of his own ideas as to what a dairy barn should be, and at the present time, we understand, the herd numbers about 125 head.

The Dennington herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited list for some time. Occasionally Mr. Jermyn has had records made on his animals but in the coal mining districts there is no difficulty in disposing of all the milk that could be produced at a good price and he endeavored to make the herd a commercial proposition.

The Dennington herd is the largest purebred Holstein-Friesian herd in the Scranton district. While it is to be regretted that it will be dispersed yet the sale will be an opportunity for buyers to secure sons and daughters of animals of which Mr. Jermyn paid long prices and as it is an absolute dispersal the foundation animals in the herd will also be sold.

The sale manager is Elmer Ridgeway of Factoryville, Pa., with whom Mr. Jermyn often consulted and who

will manage all details of the sale. Mr. Ridgeway informs us that he is erecting a big pavilion for this occasion so that the sale can be held under cover. This building will be steam heated and everything will be done to insure the comfort of the visitors. Mr. Ridgeway regrets that the time is so short that it will be impossible to give this sale the advertising which it deserves but as he says, those who attend will have the opportunity to secure the stock at whatever prices are bid upon them.

Stevenson Purchases Valuable Breeding Stock

THERE is a maxim among teachers that the value of a teacher is shown by the distance his pupils excel him in knowledge of the subject taught, that is, he imparts his knowledge to his pupils and inspires them to work for more knowledge and improvement. Then what would you think of a breeder who developed a strain of cattle and then in after years went back to one of his former customers and purchased the foundation for another herd?

In former issues we have told of the splendid calves being dropped in the herd of Arthur Downton of



A. W. DOWNTON
Breeder of Hornless Holsteins who has just sold 13 calves to George E. Stevenson, originator of the Hornless strain.

Starrucca, Pa. All the calves dropped this fall in the Downton herd are hornless and were sired by Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin, Mr. Downton's senior herdsire. His dam, Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, is considered by Mr. Downton to be the best cow he ever owned from the production standpoint. She is a large, handsome, square cow, a real good individual and in the Downton herd, we are told, she has given 21,000 lb. milk in a year. She has four daughters in this herd as well as a number of sisters and a bunch of daughters of these cows and with one exception all have been raised by Mr. Downton. Naturally he is very proud of this family.

Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie is a granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke and her dam is a granddaughter of King Pontiac Artis. King Pontiac Artis was sired by King of the Pontiacs from Pontiac Artis, one of the very best daughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Rag Apple Korndyke was sired by Pontiac Korndyke from Pontiac Rag Apple who was also a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

Twenty years ago these cows were in the limelight on account of their producing ability and were considered to be among the best cows living at that time.

Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia was sired by a son of Keystone Plum Johanna and his sire was a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. The dam of Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia was Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d. All three of these cows were daughters of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, credited with producing 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year.

George E. Stevenson of Scranton and Clarks Summit, Pa., owned Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her daughters, had them tested and put tremendous records on them. They were all hornless and, largely through them, he developed a strain of Hornless Holsteins that compared favorably in type or production with any Holstein family anywhere in this country.

As nearly all of our readers know, Mr. Stevenson, owing to the time demands of his engineering business and a number of other causes, closed out his herd. But the pull of the Holstein breed was too strong for him to resist. He had retained one or two cows for family use and has gradually added to them. Now he has purchased thirteen calves from Mr. Downton. All of these calves are hornless so that now both the Downton herd and the Stevenson herd will work toward developing the Hornless Holstein strain.

There are scientists and a number of breeders who believe that hornlessness is a dominant trait in the bovine world and that with concerted effort it would be very easy to breed the horns off our dairy cattle. The researches of antiquaries in ancient Babylonia, Egypt and in Northern Europe have shown us by means of pictures and monuments that hornless cattle were known thousands of years ago.

The advocates of hornless cattle argue that to grow horns, feed must be used and that if the animals do not grow horns that amount of feed will be used by the animal in growth and similar ways. It seems reasonable to assume that their claims are well founded.

Perfumes from Corn Cobs

NEW compounds that may prove valuable as perfumes and food flavors have been produced from corn cobs by two chemists of Iowa State College. One especially promising may possibly be used for maple or walnut flavoring or as an added flavor for coffee. Others possess raisin, caraway and apple flavors.

One compound, which may be of value as a perfume, possesses an odor resembling champaca, a heavy, fragrant perfume made from the flowers of an East Indian tree. Another compound has the odor of roses.

A fellow we know says he never saw a queen of beauty who couldn't be taken by a tray of diamonds.

Facts Every Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle Should Know

EVERY dairyman who owns or breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle realizes that the Holstein Industry is growing to tremendous proportions. He knows that dairying with Holstein cattle, either Purebred or Grades is on the increase and if he reads the Agricultural Press or travels extensively he is brought to realize more than ever that the black-and-white cow is to be found in goodly numbers in every dairy district in America.

While we are all familiar with the fact that cows of the Holstein breed are extending their influence throughout the dairy sections of America, few breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, we believe, realize that the Purebred Industry, as far as the registration is concerned, is slipping backwards.

The Holstein cow through her inherited ability to produce large quantities of milk and butterfat profitably in the hands of the plain breeders and dairymen when fed and cared for economically, places the Holstein breed of cattle far in the lead over other dairy breeds, she is known as the "Mortgage Lifter."

The inherited instinct underlying the ability of cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed to produce large quantities of milk and butterfat economically, comes to her through her Purebred ancestors. The Purebred on the other hand attained this ability as the result of careful breeding and selection covering a period of many hundreds of years. Therefore, in order that we may preserve and possibly improve upon the milk and butter-producing qualities of our dairy herds it is necessary to carefully guard and preserve the blood lines of our foundation breeding animals.

There is evidence on all sides that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is constantly and rapidly increasing in numbers and her influence is being extended until cows of this breed are dominating the dairy fields more and more.

Going hand in hand with the increase in numbers and popularity of cattle of the Holstein breed, the Registry Association that represents the breed should also show an increase and the increase should be proportionately larger year after year in order to keep abreast with the increased number of Purebreds that are needed to supply the demand for breeding stock.

It is reported that less than 3 per cent of the total number of dairy cattle in the United States are Purebreds. This being true, the Registry Associations that represent the various breeds of improved dairy cattle should continue to grow and expand for many years yet to come, in order to preserve the breeding records

and supply the demand for Improved Dairy Cattle to replace Grade and Scrub cattle as they are culled.

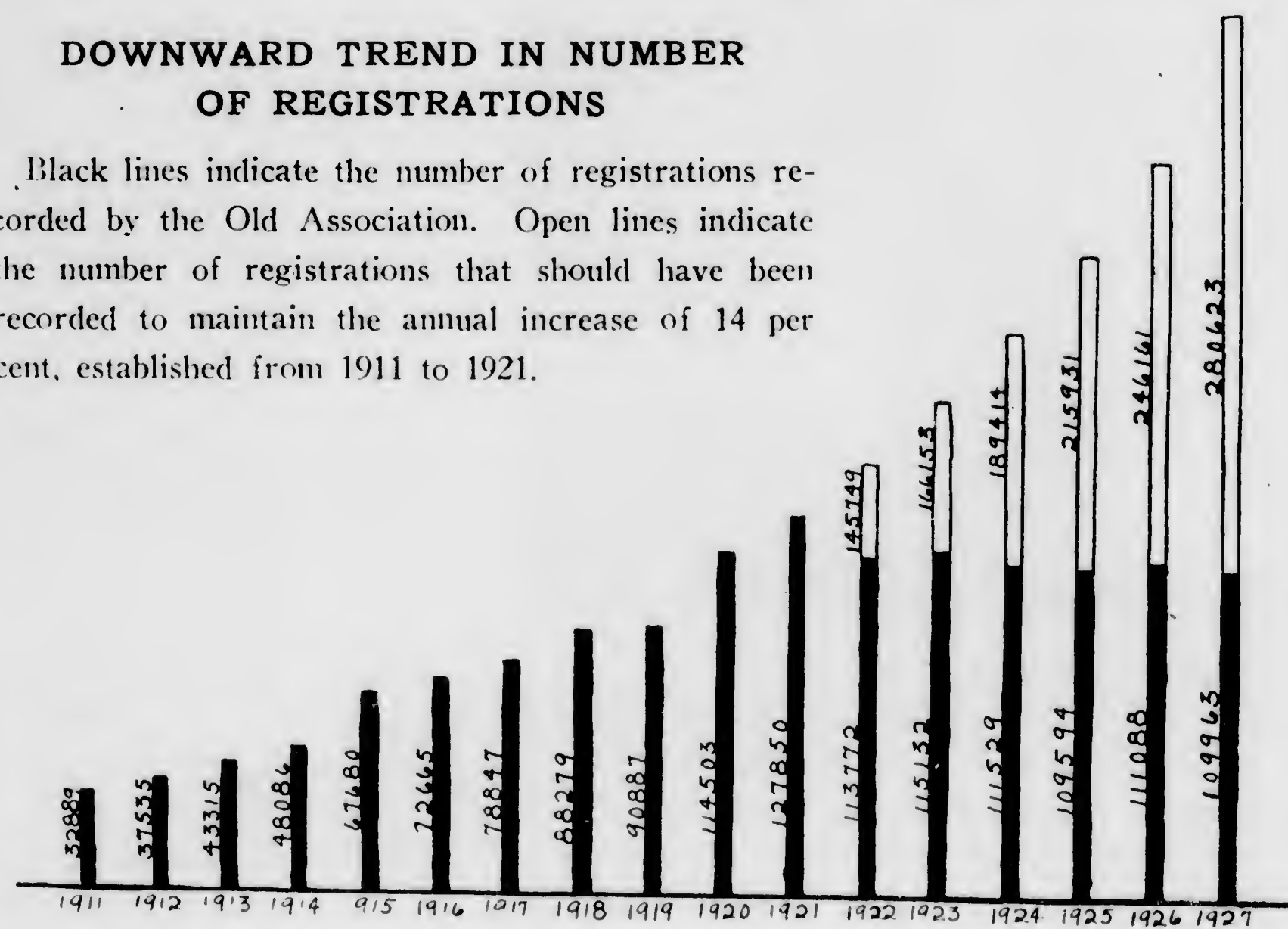
If one breed of dairy cattle proves to be more profitable than other breeds and because of their profitability become more popular and more numerous, then the Registry Association that represents that breed should naturally show a great increase in volume of business in order to keep abreast with the growth of the Industry.

On the other hand, if a breed of dairy cattle is increasing in popularity and numbers and the Registry Association that represents it reports a decreased number of registrations and transfers, such a condition might indicate that something was wrong with the management of the Registry Association, and, although the breed which the Registry Association represented was very popular and dairymen continued to own and breed such cattle, that they were refusing or neglecting to keep them properly registered and transferred because the Registry Association failed to render proper service or was charging too high fees, or was not being managed by men in whom the breeders generally had confidence or in a way that they approved.

Unquestionably the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is the most popular breed in America to-day, and during the past 8 or 9 years (since 1920) they have increased more rapidly than they did during the pre-

DOWNWARD TREND IN NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS

Black lines indicate the number of registrations recorded by the Old Association. Open lines indicate the number of registrations that should have been recorded to maintain the annual increase of 14 per cent, established from 1911 to 1921.



vious 8 or 9 years (before 1920) for the reason that the number of foundation Purebreds available for breeding purposes in 1920 were many thousands greater than the number of Purebreds that were available in 1910 and 1912.

This being true, with an average increase in number of Purebred Holsteins coming on of a breeding age, the Registry Association that represented the breed should record an increased volume of business.

Let us study the reports of the Old Registry Association and see if the registrations and transfers have been keeping abreast with the natural increase of the breed.

In 1910 the Old Registry Association reported 32,889 registrations and in 1920 the annual registrations had increased to 127,850. During this period of 11 years the average increase in registrations was 14 per cent. This increase of 14 per cent is very conservative and shows that during this period there must have been a large number of Purebreds that for one reason or another were not being registered. However, if we accept the average increase of 14 per cent and use the figures to compute the number of registrations which the Association should record annually up to the present time to keep abreast with the natural increase of the breed, we find that by adding 14 per cent of the number of cattle that were registered in 1920 to the number of 1920 registrations, the result would be the number that *should* have been registered in 1921, which would be approximately 145,749.

The Association's reports however show that only 113,772 cattle were registered, a decrease of 14,000 from the previous year and approximately 32,000 less than the Association should have registered had it recorded the same proportional increase that they recorded during the previous 11 years.

We are printing a table showing the number of cattle which the Association registered and the number which the Association should have registered from 1910 up to the present time. In this table however, we are omitting the registrations for the eight months period from May 1, 1921, to December 31, of that year because it was only a part of a year, and in the other accompanying tables this 8 months' period is entirely omitted or unaccounted for. The tables are prepared to show very closely and approximately the true condi-

tions but are not figured down to the fractions that would be necessary to have them positively accurate. Omitting the fractions simplifies the table without materially changing the results.

The above table shows a rather continuous decrease in the number of registrations and this decrease has reached such tremendous proportions that for the year ending December 31, 1927, only 109,963 animals were registered when according to the estimate 280,623 should have been registered. This number represents but 14 per cent of the natural increase.

In order to maintain a Registry Association properly it is necessary to officially record the transfer of ownership in case of sale. The Registry Association's transfer record also serves as a barometer and indicates to a great measure the prosperity of the Industry.

For example, if the number of transfers recorded each year by the Registry Association equal or exceed the number of registrations it is an indication that the business is in a prosperous condition, that the demand for cattle is good and that breeders are able to sell all of their surplus and possibly a few more.

Likewise, when the number of transfers recorded by the Registry Association is less than the number of registry certificates issued, it is an indication that the breeders are not finding a market for their increased stock, or that they are not making sales. Or, if they are making sales, the animals which are sold are lost to the Purebred Industry in that the transfer has not been officially recorded.

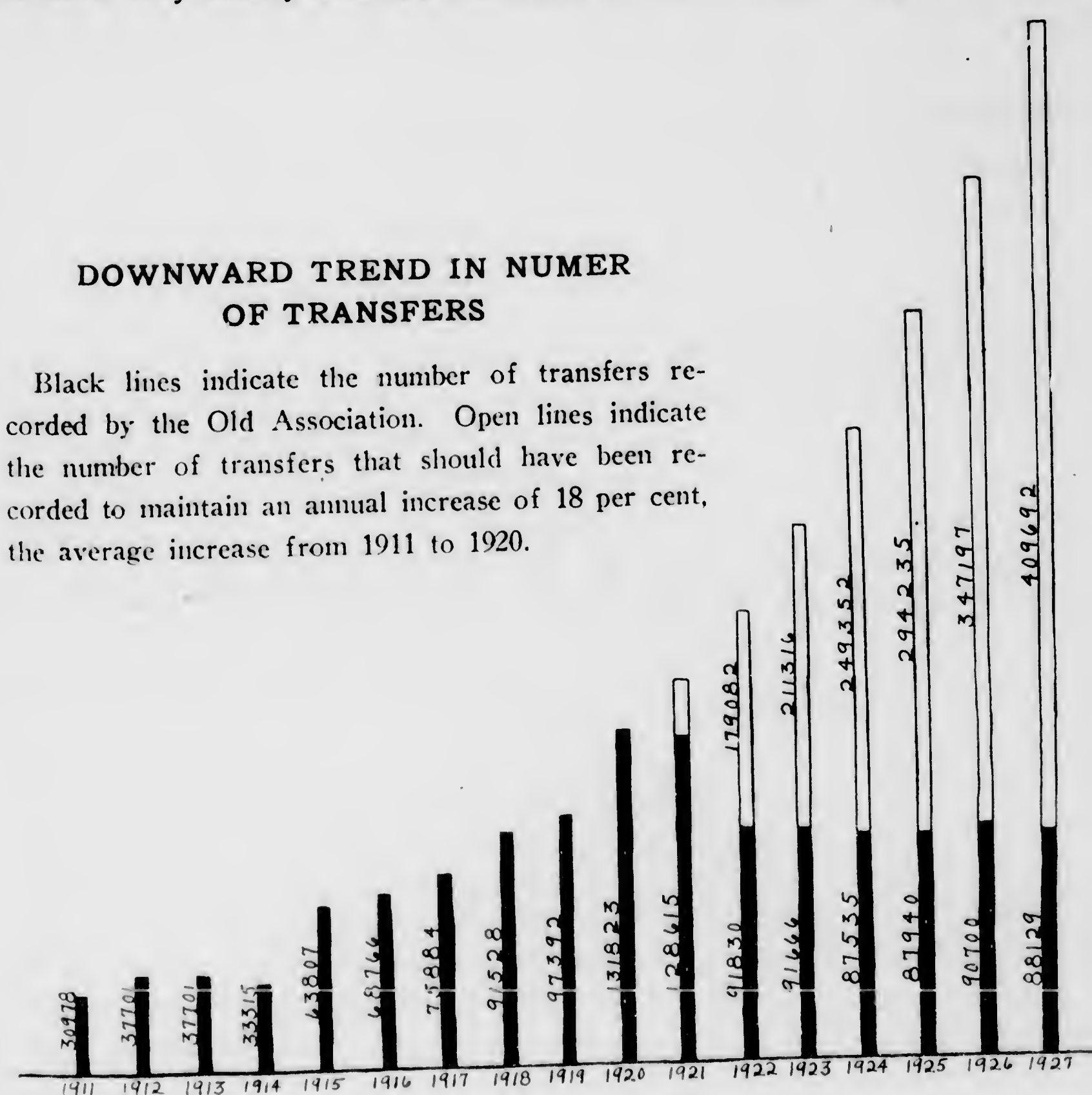
The Old Association's records show that for the year 1910, 30,978 transfers were recorded. In 1920 this number had increased to 131,823. The average per cent of increase is 18 per cent or during this period the breeders were able to sell all of their increase and 4 per cent additional.

You will recall that we stated before that the average per cent of increase in registrations was 14 per cent while the transfers are 18 per cent, leaving an increase of 4 per cent in the number of transfers over the number of cattle registered. This 4 per cent is an indication that during the period above mentioned the Industry was enjoying prosperity.

We are printing below a table showing the number of transfers each year. In preparing this table we have given the actual number of transfers as indicated by the solid black lines and the estimated number of transfers which the Association should have issued by the open lines. According to the table the Association recorded for the year ending December 31, 1927, 88,129 transfers, which was one-third less than the number recorded in 1920 and which is nearly 320,000 less than the estimated number of transfers which the Association should have recorded in 1927.

DOWNWARD TREND IN NUMBER OF TRANSFERS

Black lines indicate the number of transfers recorded by the Old Association. Open lines indicate the number of transfers that should have been recorded to maintain an annual increase of 18 per cent, the average increase from 1911 to 1920.



The increased number of transfers is not necessarily limited to the number of annual registrations. The demand for registered Purebreds might result in re-sales and some animals passing through several hands and a transfer recorded for each sale.

The table however makes it very apparent that thousands of animals that are registered or eligible to registry must be changing hands each year without having the transfer officially recorded, which means that the owners and the Industry are sustaining untold losses as a result of not properly preserving the blood lines for breeding purposes.

There is every indication that Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are in great demand. The fact that Purebreds are not being officially transferred to preserve their breeding record presents a very serious problem—a problem that would naturally have to do with the manner in which the Registry Association was conducted.

As the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle increased in numbers and beginners took up the breeding of Purebred Holsteins the number of new members admitted to the Association annually would naturally increase.

For the year 1912 the records show that 786 breeders were admitted to membership in the Old Registry Association. In 1920 the number admitted to membership had increased to 3,609. Including these years and the intervening period, the percentage of increase in membership was 26. If we had 26 per cent increase to the number that joined the Association in 1920 which is given as 3,608 it would give us the approximate number of breeders that should have joined the following year, which would be 4,546.

The Association's figures however show that the number that actually joined the following year was 2,182.

The next year the number of breeders joining the Association had dropped to 1,758 and so on as the accompanying table will show.

According to the above table the number of breeders joining the Registry Association for the year 1927 was 1,547. The estimated number that should have joined the Association, if the Association had kept abreast with the growth of the Industry, would have been over 18,000.

The above tables show a very serious condition prevailing in the Holstein-Friesian Industry as indicated by the decrease in the number of registrations annually and the decrease in the number of transfers that are officially recorded, together with a decrease in the number of breeders joining the parent Association as compared to the number that should join.

It might be stated in this connection that during the history of the Old Registry Association—during the time that it recorded a steady growth and up until the time that the Association was recording its largest number of registrations, transfers and new members

joining the Association, it was managed conservatively under a business form of government.

Further it might be stated that just before the Association's business began to drop off the management of its affairs were taken over by a group of men referred to as Politicians, Dealers and Millionaires. This group were instrumental in having the Association's form of government changed from a Business form of government to a Political form of government.

This change in form of government deprived the members of their right to a direct vote. After the members lost their right to vote direct, the management brought about many changes. A large force of high salaried employees and officers were placed on the Association's payroll, causing a constant drain upon its resources and inflicting increased financial burdens upon the members and patrons of the Association. Some of the officers drew as high as \$12,000.00 annually and expenses, and over \$200,000.00 was expended in a single year in doing so-called Extension work.

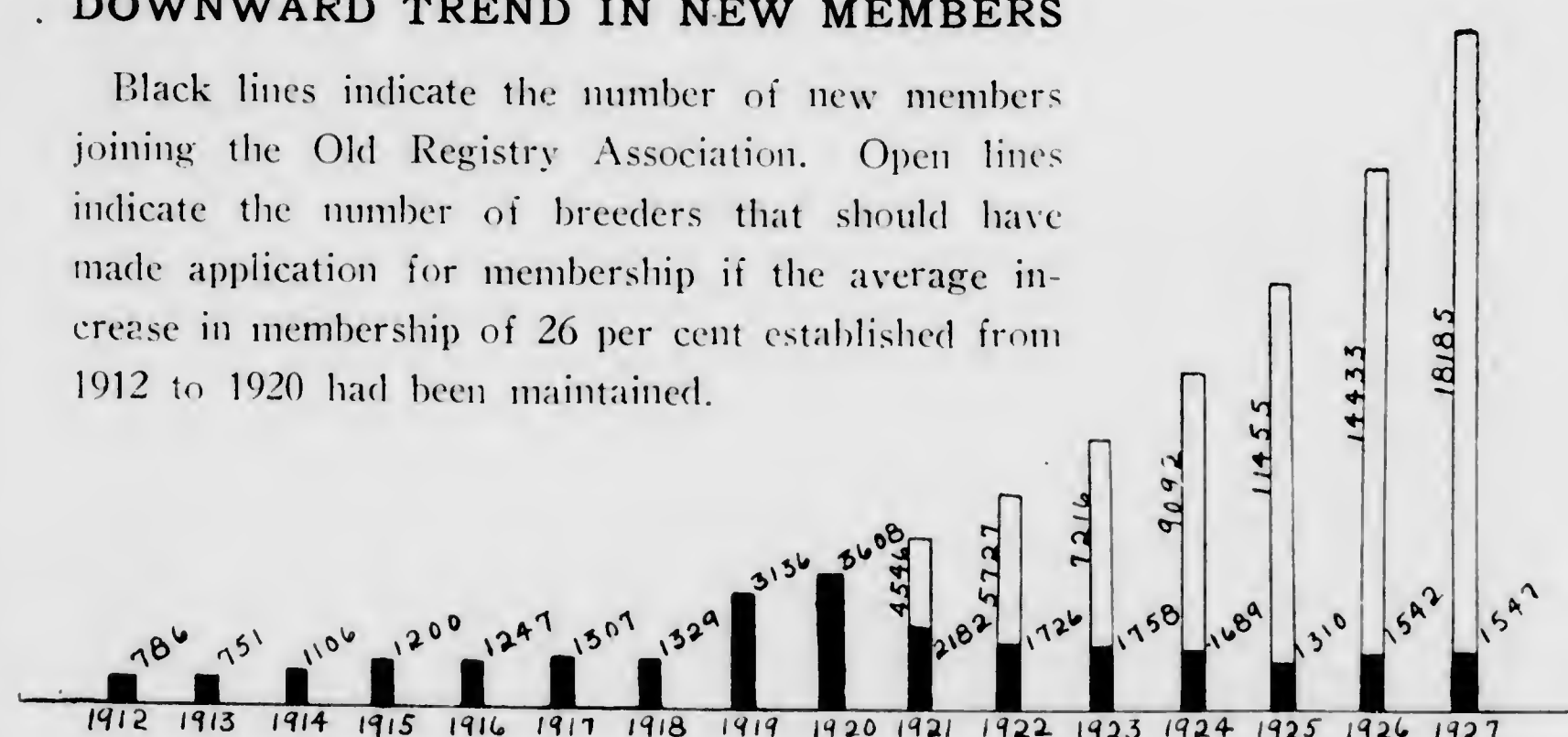
To cover the cost of this enormous expense the transfer fee was increased six times what it formerly had been, and additional sums were taken from the Association's accumulated assets. The following brief review of the Association's receipts and expenditures covering the period from April 30, 1920 to December 31, 1927, reveals many interesting disclosures:

A statement of the Association's total receipts and total expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1919, reveals that its income was \$339,526.96 and that its total cash expenditures were \$275,206.92 and that the increase in receipts over expenditures, or profit for the year, was \$64,320.04. The fee charged members to record a transfer of ownership previous to and including that year was the small sum of 25 cents.

The following June, (June, 1919), the present managing influence came into control and two years later were able to gain complete control by changing the

DOWNWARD TREND IN NEW MEMBERS

Black lines indicate the number of new members joining the Old Registry Association. Open lines indicate the number of breeders that should have made application for membership if the average increase in membership of 26 per cent established from 1912 to 1920 had been maintained.



form of government and depriving the members of their right to a direct vote.

Beginning with the financial statement for the year ending April 30, 1920, up to and including the financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1927, the Association's total expenditures show to be in the neighborhood of \$4,133,000.00. During this period the expense of maintaining the Secretary's office where registration and transfer certificates are issued and Herd Book records preserved, including the annual

expense of publishing the Herd Book, amounts to approximately \$1,590,000.00.

This expenditure covers what might be considered the legitimate work of a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association. In addition to this expenditure of over one and one-half million dollars to maintain the work of the Secretary's office, the Association's management has expended the vast sum of approximately two and one-half million dollars, as we are able to glean the figures from their published report.

In accordance with the published figures as we find them in the annual reports, the Old Association has been managed in such a way during the past seven years that it has been operated during five of the years at a loss and the loss for the year ending December 31, 1927, is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$70,000.00 and the total loss covering five of the past seven years, is estimated to be over \$225,000.00.

Nearly \$600,000.00 has been expended in carrying on the work of the Advanced Registry office. This includes the expense of encouraging and supervising the making of official records, the publishing of the Blue Book and other publicity attended with the advertising of Advanced Registry cattle.

Over \$160,000.00 has been appropriated to pay premiums at Fairs—the largest appropriation being allotted to fairs and shows where men of wealth display their animals by the carload.

Over fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for milk and butter prizes, won for the most part by wealthy breeders who keep their cattle on forced test for milk and butter production as a hobby and pastime at a tremendous annual expense or loss.

More than \$200,000.00 has been expended in a single year to carry on so-called extension work which included the expense of advertising special milk, promoting and advertising auction sales and paying the salaries and traveling expenses of a multitude of the Association's salaried employees and officers.

In 1924 and 1925, after making a thorough and searching investigation of the true conditions as they existed, a group of foresighted breeders joined together in the organization of a New Registry Association. The purpose of the New Registry Association was not to destroy the Old Association, a thing which its founders have been accused of attempting. There seems to be something about the Old Association that is working to its own destruction and foreseeing the true condition, the New Association was organized and chartered under date of August 1, 1925:

To place the Registry business on a sound business basis.

To inaugurate improved and up-to-date methods of keeping Herd Book records.

To record and officially transfer the thousands of Purebred cattle that for some reason, as the tables we are publishing will show, have been going unregistered and untransferred.

If the Old Association was being managed efficiently and breeders were required to experience a delay of from six weeks to six months in securing their registration and transfer papers and if the Association was unable to keep abreast with the natural increase of the breed as we have shown in this article, then it was per-

fectly right and proper for breeders to organize the second Registry Association in order to take care of the registrations and transfers and keep their breeding records up-to-date, and to restore public confidence in the Industry through the assurance that a Registry Association, representing the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle had been established, and was operating on sound business principles, and had adopted reliable and trustworthy methods of keeping Herd Book records.

The matter of maintaining the Herd Registry representing the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is of sufficient importance to justify the establishing of a Registry Association primarily for that purpose.

It should be so managed and so conducted that breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are provided with prompt, efficient and courteous service at the least possible expense. Upon those principles and with that intention the New Registry Association was organized.

The New Registry Association has made the most rapid progress of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized which is proof and assurance that the purpose for which it was organized is being accomplished. Every real breeder and dairyman should give the organization his support.

How Trick Records are Made

TWO noted authorities on the subject of feeding dairy cattle, Henry and Morrison, of the University of Wisconsin, in their textbook on "Feeds and Feeding," point out very clearly the "Secret" of making high official records.

The following paragraphs are quoted from page 417 of the textbook above referred to:

"The highest production of which a cow is capable, whether in a seven-day test or on a yearly record, can be secured only when she is carefully fitted, or fattened, before she freshens. By having a cow calve in high condition she draws heavily on the store of fat in her body during the fore part of the lactation period. Therefore her yield of milk, and especially of fat, is much larger than if she had calved in only fair condition.

"Cows which are to be run on official test are usually allowed a somewhat longer dry period before freshening than normal, so there may be plenty of time for the cow to become rested from the strain of her previous lactation period and to put on the desired amount of flesh. The dry period for test cows will usually range from 6 to 12 weeks, probably not averaging over 8 weeks. Often the cows are allowed to rest for three or 4 weeks, being fed little or no concentrates, and are then fitted for the following lactation period.

"Some breeders differentiate between 'soft fitting' and 'hard fitting,' using the former method for seven-day test, and 'hard fitting' for yearly records. 'Soft fitting' means getting cows very fat with soft flesh, which will come off quickly with proper handling after the cow freshens. By this method the percentage of fat in a seven-day Holstein test is often increased from the normal fat percentage of 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher."

(Concluded on page 19.)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JANUARY 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Restoring Confidence to the Holstein Industry

HOLSTEIN breeders, through the organization of a New Registry Association, are placing the Holstein Industry on a sound and permanent basis.

First—The New Registry Association has adopted a business form of government which is the only form of government that is recognized in the business world generally as being sound. A bank or a business enterprise that attempted to operate under a delegate or political form of government would be looked upon as financially unsafe and unsound by the business world because of the unsoundness of such a form of government in that the investors' interest is not protected. Banks and business organizations that deal with the commercial world do not attempt to operate under such a plan.

Therefore, from the standpoint of its form of government, the New Association has adopted the most sound and up-to-date business method.

Second—Holstein breeders were demanding more efficient and up-to-date methods of keeping Herd Book records, methods that would meet present-day needs and make it possible to provide prompt service.

In the New Association the Holstein breeders have perfected the most up-to-date and efficient method known of keeping Herd Book records.

Further, the system combines the registration certificate and the transfer record, giving a complete history of the ownership of the animal which is very essential as a safe-guard against introducing disease into the herd and thereby the registry certificate of the New Association is most complete and meets present-day needs.

Furthermore, combining the registration certificate

and the transfer record greatly facilitates the work of recording transfers at the Secretary's office making it possible to give quicker and better service at a more reasonable fee.

Third—The New Association will be a great factor in restoring public confidence in the Holstein-Friesian breed and the Holstein-Friesian Industry in that the Registry Association is operated entirely free from any organization that is promoting the making of forced or exaggerated records of milk and butter production, and it is operated entirely free from any selling organization that promotes the selling of high record cattle at public auction.

Figures show that the breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have been required to pay in fees, since 1920, over \$1,590,000.00 to keep their cattle registered and transferred and the work attended to in the Secretary's office. In addition to this sum of money, nearly two and one-half million dollars has been expended in what is called breed promotion work. Included in this vast expenditure is the expense of supervising the making of forced and exaggerated records—the advertising and managing of auction sales, the advertising of special milk, etc.

This vast expenditure of money is considered by many Holstein breeders as being an unnecessary expense and burden and further, the making of exaggerated records and the selling of cattle at inflated prices reflects unfavorably upon the industry.

The New Association will relieve the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle of the tremendous annual expense of carrying on this so-called extension work which they believe is a detriment to their business and at the same time it will place them in a position to receive better prices and make an increased number of sales as public confidence is restored.

Making Records and Showing Cattle

ACANVASS of the dairy sections where Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are bred and owned most extensively reveals that only a very small percentage of the breeders make any pretense of placing their cows on official test or fitting and exhibiting extensively at fairs and shows.

The most successful dairymen and the most successful breeders are men who use pay-at-the-pail methods.

A large number of dairy farmers in the balmy days of making official records, tried their hand at it with disastrous results. Occasionally they were successful in selling a cow at a long price because of the record but they were not always fortunate enough to be able to make such sales.

However, when they set out to make records they were always sure of two things. One, that it required a lot of extra hard work and the other, that it required additional expenditures for feed and testers and often resulted in ruining the animal's future usefulness.

A careful check up in the dairy sections not only reveals that men who follow economical dairying make the greatest success financially and as breeders, but it also reveals that the largest percentage of failures are among breeders who are indulging in the making of records and the extensive showing of cattle.

EXHIBITING AT FAIRS AND SHOWS

The showing and exhibiting of cattle at fairs and shows is expensive in that the animals have to be especially fitted, which requires additional feed and labor, and during the show season, the owner is required to neglect his work at home to go on the circuit or is put to the expense and trouble of hiring extra help to look after his show herd.

There is not enough money offered in prizes to adequately reimburse exhibitors for their additional time and expense of exhibiting, if all of the prize money was distributed pro rata among all the exhibitors. Therefore at best, the showing game is a gamble in which most must lose. Those that follow showing extensively, do lose heavily. The rich are able to stand the losses where the average dairyman would go bankrupt.

With our many good roads and automobiles making it possible to travel long distances quickly and cheaply, the exhibiting of cattle plays a very small part in breed improvement or breed extension. Anyone interested in improving livestock of any breed would be unwise to make his selections from exhibits at fairs and shows. The place to select breeding stock is at their source on the farm where they are bred and raised—where the percentage of good animals can be compared with the percentage of poor ones and where disease conditions and other surroundings essential and necessary in making selections of breeding stock, may be considered.

Untold good can be accomplished through the showing and exhibiting of cattle locally or at community gatherings where the cattle are shown in their everyday working clothes and where the cost of assembling them does not involve any great momentary consideration.

We believe that local shows and exhibits should be encouraged because of their educational value and when any breeder in the community attempts to professionalize such exhibits by beginning months ahead to prepare or fit his cattle, such a person should be debarred. Or, if allowed to exhibit should be discounted to the extent that his animals have been specially developed and fitted for the occasion.

Buy Your Seed Early

IT IS reported that the inclement weather of last spring raised havoc with Iowa grass and clover fields not only new seeding but also those fields which were expected to produce seed for this year's sowing. There was considerable winter killing in the other principal seed producing states. Then seed did not set well last year so that the amount of available red clover, alfalfa and even timothy seed will be shorter this year than usual.

Prices, however, do not seem to be any higher than is usual at this time of the year. Farmers are recommended to purchase their supplies of seed as soon as possible and not wait for lower prices for the prospects are that seed will go higher instead of going lower.

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

"Selling Out to the Other Fellow"

WHEN Colonel Lindberg set out on his famous trans-Atlantic Flight, even before he had landed in France, it was rumored that if he was successful he would capitalize his success by selling out to the Moving Picture Industry or some tobacco company who would use his name for advertising purposes.

Colonel Lindberg, however, soon let it be known that the purpose of his flight was to test the possibilities of aviation and that he would devote his life to promoting aviation.

Notwithstanding Lindbergh's personal statement as to what he proposed to do, rumors continued to float around that he was offered handsome monetary rewards by those who desired to use his name for advertising and publicity purposes. Lindbergh refused to "sell out" and he has thereby retained the admiration and the confidence of the world.

Those responsible for Junior Club Work in Agriculture might well follow Lindbergh's example. The purpose of conducting Junior Agricultural Club Work, as we see it, is to educate the coming generation and acquaint them with the most successful and profitable methods to be followed in the pursuit of agriculture.

Recently we attended the Inter-National Livestock Show in Chicago. One of the outstanding exhibits was the steer classes. The prize winning steer belonged to a young boy in his early teens. Let us assume that this young boy, through the help and assistance of his parents or friends, had acquired this steer as a calf and under the guidance and instructions of his County Agent or his Calf Club Leader the young boy had fed and developed this steer and an accurate account of the feed and labor involved had been tabulated, all for the purpose of demonstrating to this young man and other young men associated with him that by selecting a steer of the proper breeding and by feeding and handling the animal in accordance with certain scientific principles, it was possible to develop the steer to a marketable age when he could be sold for beef at a fair margin of profit.

Thus, at the completion of the experiment, we find this young man with his steer at the Leading Fat Stock Show in America and there his steer won the *Grand Championship*.

The next move in accordance with Lindbergh Principles would be to lay the "cards on the table" and show the boys and other boys just how much in dollars and cents, representing feed and labor, the steer cost when he was led into the ring at the Fat Stock Show and this sum, subtracted from the value of the steer at the top market price, at which steers were selling at that time, at the five leading packing centers, should show the amount of profit or loss in breeding, growing and developing steers in accordance with the plan which the young man followed and in accordance with the principles which the Calf Club Leader advocated.

However, instead of completing the experiment at the final judging contest in Chicago, the young man, when he led his steer into the ring, was accompanied by a sister. The sister and the steer were photographed together. Later the steer was sold to the management of one of America's leading Chain Store Systems for

a price reported to be \$7.00 a pound or a total price of \$8,000.00.

In a very short time the leading newspapers and the Agricultural Press carried photographs of the steer, the young man and his sister with an account that the steer had sold for \$8,000.00 and had been purchased by the manager or owner of a certain Chain Stores Company.

We cannot blame commercial men for taking advantage of such opportunities to extensively advertise their business at a very small cost. However, if those in charge of Junior Club Work want to continue to retain the respect and confidence of the American public they must follow Colonel Lindbergh's example and not "sell out" for advertising purposes at every turn in the road.

A Warning to Holstein Breeders

A MAN by the name of E. M. Clark who has acquired a considerable reputation as an organizer, promoter, and propaganda spreader working for the political-dealing element now in control of the Old Registry Association, is reported to be calling on Holstein Breeders in Pennsylvania in an attempt to discredit and undermine the New Registry Association.

Reports that come to us indicate that Mr. Clark hands out a line of false and misleading statements which he, or those who employ him, would not dare to publish or even write in a letter.

Like other shrewd and clever propagandists who have something to put over, you will find Mr. Clark a smooth, pleasant, unassuming sort of fellow. You would hardly think that he would be guilty of selling his services and devoting his efforts to what appears to be an attempt to defeat the real dairymen in their effort to free the purebred Holstein-Friesian industry from the taint of speculation and deception mostly brought about through the holding of questionable sales and the making of false and exaggerated records.

Mr. Clark and his work in connection with the promoting of auction sales and encouraging the making of forced and exaggerated records may be perfectly familiar to many of our readers who have kept abreast with the activities of the speculators and sale promoters. However, if there are any breeders who do not know about Mr. Clark, in order that they may not be deceived and misled we suggest that they be on their guard.

We have often referred to the record fraud which was uncovered in the State of Maryland in which it appeared that State Officials who may have been implicated were being shielded and protected. Last summer Mr. Clark spent much time in the State of Maryland working for the Old Association and against the New, and working for the group that was reported as being implicated in the record scandal.

As we view it, Mr. Clark has had rather a checkered career in his work to promote subsidized sales and exaggerated records and keep the Holstein breeders lined up for that purpose. True to the old saying, "you cannot fool all the people all the time"—when a speculator or promoter turns a trick he generally moves to other fields. So it is with Mr. Clark. We first learned

of him in Ohio where he was traveling about the State as Field Secretary, drawing a large salary which was taken from the pockets of breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle. It was alleged that things got pretty "hot" for Mr. Clark in Ohio and we next learned of him in Illinois where he was employed in a similar capacity. He didn't last long in Illinois and finally was taken care of by the political management of the Old Association.

It is reported that Mr. Clark is drawing a salary of four thousand dollars a year or better besides expenses, which salary is being paid by the Holstein breeders in the form of increased fees. During the past year it was further reported that he spent much time trying to discourage the breeders from joining the New Association. In this work Mr. Clark serves both himself and his employers because he and a multitude of other salaried officers and propaganda spreaders living off of the Holstein breeders will all lose their jobs when the Holstein breeders get their business transferred to the New Association.

If Mr. Clark calls upon you he probably will be accompanied by the leading sale promoter or cow jockey of your community. He is reported as telling those on whom he calls that the New Association is unsound, that it is being financed by outsiders, that it is approaching bankruptcy, etc. These statements on the part of Mr. Clark, of course, are manufactured out of whole cloth. You know and we all know that if the Holstein breeders can support the Old Association with its many salaried propagandists like Mr. Clark traveling around the country, that they can support the New Association and be money in pocket. And while Mr. Clark seems so much interested in your affairs from the standpoint that he is afraid the New Association will go broke, what he is really afraid of is that the Association which he represents will go broke when you and your fellow breeders place your registry business on a sound, conservative basis.

Why not ask Mr. Clark if he drops around if it wasn't a fact that the Association which he represents showed a cash deficit for the year 1927 of over \$36,000 and a depreciation between \$30,000 and \$40,000? Test out his honesty a little on this one question.

All-American Milkers

WE ARE advised that the little Editors of *The World* have been drawing \$33.00 monthly from the New York State Association.

Our memory goes back to the first year that the New York State Association was organized under the Aitken Plan when the financial report revealed that *The World* had received \$2,600.00 for advertising and *The Holstein-Friesian Register*, Mr. Houghton's paper, \$95.00.

In view of their ability to milk the membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association, let us put the little Editors down as "All-American Milkers."

We have built our institutions around the rights of the individual. We believe he will be better off if he looks after himself.—*President Coolidge*.

How Trick Records are Made

(Concluded from page 15.)

The above statements explain the secret of making high records—namely of getting the cow excessively fat, juggling her feed while on test and having a tester present to record the butterfat percentage when it jumps up to double what it should normally be.

While the authors do not so state in their textbook, it can readily be discerned from the facts which they present, that the official record when such methods are practiced, is entirely untrustworthy from the standpoint that the record represents the cow's normal or economical ability to produce milk or butterfat.

The "Record Fan" may tell you that the short-time test is unreliable from the statements which the authors make above, and that this juggling process cannot be kept up on a long-time test and therefore the long-time test is reliable.

Your answer is, that when a cow is placed on a semi-official test and the tester weighs and tests the milk once each month, the experienced feeder can repeat this juggling process once each month, permitting the cow to rest between times and it is surprising how successful some expert feeders and test-cow milkers become in repeating this juggling performance successfully every time the tester comes around.

If the official record represents a cow's true ability to produce milk and to produce butterfat then the cow should stand as proof that the record was made honestly and accurately. It is however plain to be seen that the cow is not always able to live up to the reputation which the official record gives her because the official records credits the cow with high percentages of butterfat which are obtained as a result of a special fitting, feeding and feed juggling process to which she is subjected during the test period.

We are quoting below the Advanced Registry rules taken from one of the Blue Books and if you will read the rule over carefully you will find that no provision is made to debar animals from test or to debar the records made by cows that are specially fitted, fed and handled by the method described by Henry and Morrison:

CONDUCT OF VERIFICATION TESTS

"All verification tests are to be constant-watch, the supervisors alternating in keeping the cow under observation, and each relieving the other at fixed hours. Each supervisor will, if possible, have his own outfit; and if there be but one outfit, the supervisor assisting should be provided with his own lock. The case should be kept double locked, each supervisor retaining his own key. Both supervisors are to be present at every milking, and both take part in the determination of the weight of milk and in the sampling; but should there be but one outfit the testing of the samples is to be done by the assisting supervisor. While the one supervisor is sleeping, the sample box, or boxes, is to remain always within sight of the supervisor on duty. Before beginning to milk, the milker's clothing is to be carefully examined for concealed cream, and he shall remove his shirt if requested. The pail is to be examined while empty; and the milker kept under close watch from the time the pail is handed to him till he

hands it back for weighing the milk, so that he may have no opportunity to add cream from any source to the milk. The cow is to be watched in order to prevent the tampering with her by drugging, or in any other manner whatever; and the sample boxes are to be watched in order that no access to the untested samples may be gained by any party. A small sample of the mixed grain feed fed the cow is to be taken from the cow's feed box at each feeding, as also from any salt, sulphur or charcoal offered the cow, for a composite sample; and a small sample from this composite sample is to be sent to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

If, upon receipt of the report of the verification test, the Superintendent is not satisfied that the test has been fully authenticated, he is authorized to reject it entirely; and the expense of the verification test shall be borne by the owner of the cow. But if the Superintendent is satisfied with the correctness of the test, the expense of the verification test shall be borne by the Association."

By reading the rules one is impressed with the fact that the owner of the cow on test is not to be trusted, the feeder and the caretaker are not to be trusted, the test supervisors are not even to trust each other and yet after all of their reflections on the integrity of the cattle owner, the feeder and the test supervisors, those who have made the rules left the way wide open to perpetrate what appears to be the most common fraud practiced in the making of official records—namely excessive fitting, forced feeding and juggling the cow during the time the record is being made.

After all is said and done in reference to records, the best proof of the milk producing and the butter producing qualities of a dairy cow is the owner's statement backed up by the cow's ability to produce under pay-at-the-pail methods.

The breeding of improved dairy cattle in conjunction with economical and profitable dairying is a legitimate business and should be conducted as such.

What's In a Name?

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN cattle are royally bred, that we know, but in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen they are judged by what they do rather than what has been done by their ancestors. There are people who believe that the long names which some of them bear are indications of royal breeding.

This may be so for we note that the name or names of the Prince of Wales, the popular heir-apparent to the throne of the British Empire, is: Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David Windsor.

We understand, however, that his family and his intimate friends call him Davy or David. So in the cow barn or pasture instead of Korndyke Hengerveld Pontiac Colantha Segis Johanna, the matron of the herd is more likely to be "Old Polly" and the herdsire to be termed "Boy." Those we like the best we give short names or call by a nickname.

It seems that the more famous a man is the more divorces he gets.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



IS ACCREDITED

IS ABORTION FREE

IS BRED FOR PRODUCTION

I offer Good Young Stock of Either Sex

Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

has sired a splendid bunch of heifers, the oldest of which are producing heavily.

Their capacity shows that this bull is a great transmitting sire, one whose offspring are Choice Individuals and Big Producers.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

What can we do for You?

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

This is an Accredited Herd

A Coming Event

HAVING disposed of one of his farms Elmer C. Ludt, of Carlisle, Pa., will, on March 14, sell about forty head of purebred Holstein-Friesians and a big line of farm implements together with horses, hogs, sheep, etc.

The Ludt herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for several years. Last year it stood fifth in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association which is one of the highest average record associations in the State of Pennsylvania. The Ludt herd averaged 384 lb. butterfat, 11,200 lb. milk. This is the average for the entire milking dairy, including two-year-old heifers as well as mature cows.

In this dairyman's sale there will be twenty cows, some of them fresh, some soon to freshen and others bred for early fall freshening. They have been mated with Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, who, in everyday working condition, was exhibited last fall at the Cumberland County Field Day and stood second in a big class. Some of the spectators expressed the opinion that as a dairy sire he should have headed the class for the bull that beat him had been fitted for the occasion.

Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia was sired by Winterthur Bess Burke Best and was from Saskia Princess Pontiac, a daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac from a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince. The pedigree of this bull shows a combination of producing lines of breeding noted for type and individuality as well as production.

We are informed that two service bulls will be offered as well as several bull calves. King of the Ormsby blood is quite popular in Central and Southern Pennsylvania as well as surrounding territories for animals of this strain are usually built well and attractively marked and so pleasing to the eye.

Elmer C. Ludt enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity as well as business ability. He is a hard working dairyman and has built up a good producing herd which furnishes a good living for Mr. and Mrs. Ludt and their family. Mr. Ludt is a capable judge of breed type, but, like all real cattle breeders, he regards performance at the pail more important than show ring methods and thinks that beauty in a dairy cow, while desirable, should not be subordinated to utility and profit-making ability.

The Ludt homestead is on the Mt. Holly "pike," two miles south of the historic town of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a fertile country underlaid with limestone and therefore well adapted to the raising of high-class livestock.

Agriculture is really not an industry. It is a collection of related industries, many of them competing more or less with each other.

A New York woman who died left \$1 each to her three former husbands. Death makes philanthropists of some of us.

You can't cure the world's ills by taking wealth from one class and giving it to another.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Christmas Plants After Christmas

ONE of the nicest Christmas gifts is a blossoming plant, and that such gifts are growing in popularity is shown by the beautiful plants displayed in the florists' windows, in large cities and small towns alike. Cut flowers, of course, are very beautiful, but at this time of the year, they are so expensive, and are so soon a thing of the past, that it seems too bad to spend so much money on such perishable beauty, when living plants will not only ornament the home throughout the entire Christmas season, but, with proper care, may be used again and again, and may prove the foundation of many similar plants, grown from cuttings. So, if any of you were fortunate enough to have received such a gift this season, do not cast it aside carelessly as soon as the season of blooming is over, but exercise a little care and note the results.

While any flowering plant in good condition may be used acceptably as a Christmas gift, yet the poinsettia, the Jerusalem cherry, the Otaheite orange and the azaleas are usually the favorites and the most seasonable.

THE POINSETTIA

The poinsettia, whose habitat is the warmer climates, needs a steady heat, night and day, not below sixty degrees for any length of time. It will thrive best in a sunny window, in a temperature above seventy degrees in the day time and not lower than sixty at night. If the weather is very cold, the window shade should be lowered or a thick newspaper should be placed between the plant and the window at night, or better yet, it should be moved away from the window to the warmest place in the room. It should be well watered, using slightly warm water. This should be done every day, as the soil should be kept moist or the leaves will turn yellow and drop off. About once a week, it should be taken to the kitchen sink and given a good shower bath, to remove the dust from the leaves from both the top and from the underside.

Being a hot house product, and having been forced, so that the plant will be at the height of its blooming at Christmas time, the poinsettia will soon go into a period of dormancy, and the leaves will begin to fall. Then it must have a period of rest. This is when the plant is usually discarded, although its usefulness is by no means ended. It should now be set in a moderately cool place, and should be given only enough water to prevent the soil from becoming perfectly dry. As soon as buds are seen to be developing—and this will be along in the spring—it should be repotted, and given special fertilizer, either liquid manure or one of the commercial products. Whatever kind is used should not be too strong and should be applied about once in two weeks. During the summer, it may be kept in a sunny window in the house, or in a sunny place in the garden, if sheltered from the wind, but wherever it is

kept, it should be given plenty of water. As these plants grow quite large, new ones may be obtained from cuttings of the new growth. These may be rooted in sand or any garden soil may be used, and when the roots are well developed, the plants should be potted in small pots—then in larger ones. If started early enough, these should be in bloom by the following Christmas.

THE JERUSALEM CHERRY

The beauty of the Jerusalem cherry lies in the dark green foliage and in the bright red or orange berries, and because its loveliness depends upon the more permanent fruit and not on the blossoms which must soon fade, it is one of the most popular of Christmas plants. In the first days of possession, the period of its ornamental value is much longer than that of a plant dependent upon flowers for its beauty. The Jerusalem cherry does not need as much heat as the poinsettia, but it does need plenty of moisture, both in the atmosphere and in the soil. Too much heat and dryness will cause the leaves and berries to dry and drop off. When watered, it should be done with tepid water, and should have a weekly bath all over. Should bugs of any kind be found, soap or one of the commercial germicides should be added to the bath which should be given more frequently. In the spring, the plant may be placed in the garden, and it should be given plenty of water if Nature neglects to do so. During the summer, astonishing growth will be made, and when taken into the house before cold weather sets in, the plant ought to be a thing of beauty. I saw one such this fall and it was so much handsomer than anything one could buy at the florists.

AZALEAS

Azaleas should be given somewhat similar treatment, except that they need a cool place. They need plenty of water and fresh air—but should not be allowed to stand in water or in a draft. When all through blooming they should be repotted in a larger pot, in soil composed of loam, leaf mold and sand enough to make it easily crumbled. During the summer it may be placed in the garden, in a place where it will have shade during the hottest part of the day. When returned to the house in the fall, it should be kept in a cool place, and treated to an occasional meal of liquid manure or fertilizer of some sort. The Otaheite Orange needs about the same treatment as the Jerusalem Cherry, care being taken to give it an even temperature. In this way these plants may be a continual reminder of the giver long after the holiday season is a thing of the past.

Eve's fashion in dress didn't save her from being put out of the Garden of Eden. One can't be too careful about one's clothes.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 20—Upper Strawsburg, Pa. Colledge and Shoemaker Sale. Salesmanager, S. R. Miller.

March 1, 1929—Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Pa. Sem Eby Sale. 45 head. S. R. Miller, sales manager.

March 4—Williamsport, Md. C. E. Fink Dispersal.

March 6—Greencastle, Pa. Clarence Zeigler. S. R. Miller, salesmanager.

March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.

March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.

March 16, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.

March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.

March 25—Mount Joy, Pa. Allen G. Brubaker Dispersal. Seventy accredited and registered Holsteins. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

March 26, 1929—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Thirty-five purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

March 27, 1929—Gettysburg, Pa. John C. Bream Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.

MRS. DWIGHT'S DISPERSAL

A total of \$12,505 was realized for the Holstein-Friesian herd of Mrs. Maud Dwight which was sold at auction on the farm at South Otselec, Chenango County, New York. This herd has been accredited for four years.

There were 76 animals offered of which three were very young calves brought into the rings with their mother while a young bull calf only seventeen days old was sold without its dam. This young fellow, a son of Lady Alice Jewel Korndyke and the herdsire Donsegis Ormsby Gelos, brought \$150. The herdsire himself was struck off for \$540. This bull Donsegis Ormsby Gelos, was exhibited in 1927 at the Chenango County Fair and at the New York State Fair. At Syracuse he was placed fifth in a class of sixteen and we understand that he was practically in everyday condition. At Norwich he headed his class.

The only other bull calf sold was a little fellow of two days old that brought \$45. His dam, Beryl Korndyke Fayne Sadie Vale, was struck off for \$225. She had never entirely straightened around after freshening or we believe she would have brought more.

Three different females in the herd each passed the \$300 mark. A Beauty Lyons Daughter, a five-year-old went for \$305. Her dam, A Beauty Lyons, was also the dam of King Sylvia Beauty Lyons formerly owned by B. F. Jones and Son of South Montrose, Pa., and now owned by the Miller Brothers. This bull was a prize winner at New York State Fair. Evidently individuality is a characteristic of the family.

Ul-wa Sadie Vale Ormsby, a daughter of King Ormsby Ideal brought \$310. She was about ready to freshen and attracted a lot of attention. The top priced female was Ul-wa Belle Ideal Ormsby, another two-year-old daughter of King Ormsby Ideal, and she too was right in her bloom when led into the ring.

There were several blemished animals that brought less than beef prices which, of course, brings down the average. Following the usual custom of including the three young calves with their dams the average for the seventy-three animals sold was \$171.30.

The sale was managed by R. Austin Backus who also printed the catalog and looked after the sale details.

GOING SOMEWHERE

Some one has said that it is hard to meet the average mind because it isn't going anywhere. The difference between real thinking and reverie is that reverie isn't going anywhere. Just letting things run through your mind, ungoverned, isn't thinking. Life is too short not to be going somewhere.

NEW-FASHIONED BOB

Lost—White bulldog; had tail and ears cut close to head.—Terrell (Tex.) paper.

The *Indiana Farmer* says that William H. Harrison on June 20, 1807 registered with the clerk of Knox County, Indiana, the following as a mark for his cattle and hogs: "A crop of the left ear and a horizontal slit under the crop from the back part of the ear."

President Harrison, then Governor of that State, gave a contract for the first brick burnt west of the Alleghenies. These bricks were used in building the Harrison mansion and fortress which was the first brick structure in the Mississippi drainage area. The construction began in 1804 and was completed in 1806.

FROM KEATOR TO REYNOLDS

Van C. Keator of Factoryville, Pa., reports that he has sold to Le Roy W. Reynolds of Lakewood, Wayne County, Pa., a very fine young bull sired by Cliftonwood King Hartje. Cliftonwood King Hartje is a son of the well-known herdsire King Hengerveld Hartje whose daughters have made so many good records in C. T. A. work both in northern Pennsylvania and in Lancaster County. Daughters of this bull formed part of the foundation of the W. A. Withers herd.

Officials in charge of state-wide testing say that it is seldom that a herd averages 300 lb. butterfat until its third year in C. T. A. work, yet the fifteen milkers of the Withers herd averaged 10,871.4 lb. milk, 385.75 lb. butterfat on twice a day milking the first year it was enrolled in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association.

Mary Hengerveld Hartje, a daughter of King was credited with the production of 508 lb. butter, 11,575 lb. milk in a year. Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender had to her credit 12,377 lb. milk, 518.5 lb. butter. Even larger records were made in other Associations by daughters of this bull who was by King Segis Hengerveld from Maid of Elmwood Hartje.

Cliftonwood Pride Hartje, the young bull Mr. Reynolds purchased, was from Alcartra Pride Keyes, a good daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, one of the greatest Pennsylvania sires. His daughters and granddaughters are noted not only for production but also superior

individuality and many of them have won high honors in large show rings.

Alcartra Pride Keyes in a farmer's herd averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks at three-times-a-day milking, and for a long time while milked just twice a day she averaged 70 lb. daily. She is a worthy member of a big producing family.

The milking cows of the Keator dairy averaged last year better than 12,000 lb. milk which is a very creditable showing as some of the animals were young and Alcartra herself has now past her thirteenth birthday.

This herd has passed three clean tests so that Mr. Reynolds has certainly secured a very valuable young bull to head his own good producing dairy.

FOR SALE, T. B. Tested Dairy Cattle. Alfalfa and Clover Hay. Write, Brookside Farms, Inc., Louisville, Ohio.

WALNUTS FOR COW FEED

Walnut meal is a new feed suggested for dairy cows. It is made by grinding walnut shells together with dried, unsalable walnut meats and pieces of kernel that have been left in the shells. It is our impression that it also includes the shucks in which the nut grows.

The resulting product is said to be palatable and to have a satisfactory nutritive ratio. The production of this by-product of the walnut industry will

amount to about 1,000 tons annually. The feed is now being tested by the Animal Husbandry Division of the University of California on its farm at Davis.

FOR SALE—A fine, show-type Registered Holstein bull, three years old, a sure breeder of most heifer calves. Light in color and very good breeding, from my accredited herd, at beef price. Also Big Type Chester Whites, all ages. C. E. Cassell, Hershey, Pa.

OUT OF PRACTICE

A negress, presenting herself for confirmation, was asked to repeat the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments.

She got through the first two fairly well, but when it came to the last she bungled and hesitated, and finally remarked in a confidential tone: "De fac' is, Ah hasn't been practicin' de Ten Commandments lately."

You do not know what a hen is worth until you roost her on Miracle Roost one year. \$7.65 equips one hundred hens. One third down, balance ninety days. Made in any foot lengths, from four to eight foot lengths. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.**, 111 East Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

HERD DISPERSAL!
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

A Fine Bunch of Well-Bred Registered Holstein-Friesians That Will Make Good at the Pail

Watch this space for full particulars

JOHN C. BREAM,
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

A Tip Top Herdsire

From the Great Cow



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old and is also dam of my own senior herdsire.

This young bull has been bred to my yearling heifers, so you can see what I think of him!

He was sired by THE POTENTATE whose dam produced 40.10 lb. butter in a week and was from a 40-lb. dam.

The bull offered was a year old last June, is light in color, a straight, rugged fellow with a good rump and much depth.

First check for \$250 takes him

E. D. ELLSWORTH,
MESHOPPEN, PA.

HERD ACCREDITED—OF COURSE

USED THE WRONG TANKS

Consumers of Colorado dairy products complained that a considerable proportion of their butter, cream and milk tasted of oil. The reason was that milk and cream cans were so handy as "containers" that filling stations, oil distributors and even farmers were in the habit of temporarily storing oil in them. The practice grew until the loss to the creameries and their patrons amounted to a considerable sum owing to the price of the product being cut because of off-flavor.

The Colorado Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association is helping the State Dairy Commissioner's staff to stamp out the practice.

Recently an oil concern was fined \$100 and costs in a Denver Court for using cream cans as "containers" for oil and gasoline and this is the third oil concern to be brought into court for this practice in a ninety-day period.

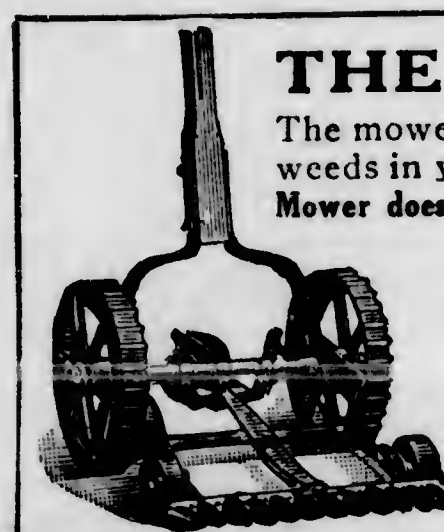
WANTED—Position as Farm Manager, Dairyman, Herdsman. Experienced, educated, married man with family. J. M., c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

Nine of the ten leading cows for November in the Dauphin County Cow Testing Association were black-and-white. Smitty, a grade, owned by C. H. McElwee, was the leader with 57.4 lb. fat,

1,510 lb. milk. Queen, owned by Dr. Jesse Lenker, of Harrisburg, Pa., was second with 50.3 lb. fat, 1,360 lb. milk. H. H. Deibler had a grade Holstein and a purebred among the ten leaders. Joe Deibler had a grade in third place with 49.3 lb. fat and Aaron Erdman, of Elizabethville, Pa., had three purebred Holsteins among the ten leaders, while another one of his cows that freshened during the month and was only credited with twenty-four days production ran at a rate that would have placed her in second position.

Tester Hock had twenty-four herds containing 283 milkers under his supervision. Of this number fourteen exceeded 40 lb. fat and fifteen produced 1,200 lb. milk or more.



THE CLIPPER

The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows. If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

PRINT MAGAZINE ON CORNSTALK PAPER

Sometime in January the *Daily Nonpareil* of Council Bluffs, Iowa will print a one day edition on paper made from cornstalks grown in the State of Iowa. The idea back of the action is to promote public interest in the use of cornstalks in the manufacture of paper. A factory at Kalamazoo, Michigan is now preparing the product. We understand that a number of successful experiments along this line have been made but this will be the first newspaper published in the corn belt ever printed on cornstalk paper.

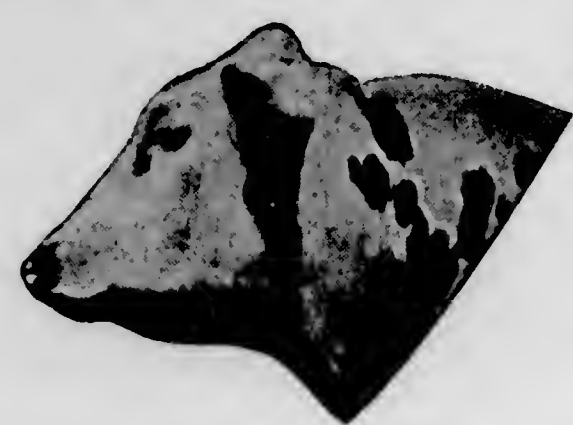
THE WAY TO IMPROVE

In order to improve its product, an English creamery paid a premium for the highest quality of milk produced by its patrons and published a monthly list of patrons ranked according to the quality of the milk they delivered. In five years the bacterial count of the cleanest milk declined from 4,566 to 354, and in the case of the patron ranking 100th the reduction was from 5,843,740 bacteria per cubic centimeter to 38,966.

MILK PRODUCERS, ATTENTION—Dr. Clark milk strainers removes every last bit sediment. No other strainer will. Write H. C. Soule, New England Distributor, Canton, Maine.

Teacher (to Parent)—"Do you know your boy spells ridiculously?"
Parent—"Does he? Well it's about the only word he can spell."

DURING 1929

HEAD YOUR HERD WITH A
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL

HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ARE
PERSISTENT
BIG MILKERS
GOOD TESTERS
AND INDIVIDUALLY RIGHT.

Let me tell you about them!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
CONNELL BLDG. SCRANTON, PENNA.

Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke

Heads this Herd of Producers.

His individuality will please you.

His sire is by the great

ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD

His dam BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY weighs 1800 lb. in everyday dress.

She is a wonderful producer and a good tester (4.2%).

She was by COLANTHA DENVER CHAMPION from a daughter of CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD.

LET US QUOTE PRICES ON SOMETHING GOOD.

W. C. GAUGER
WATSONTOWN, R. D. PENNSYLVANIA

ROULETTE LIKES HIS NEW BULL

J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, Maryland thinks he has something real good in the young bull he obtained from Canada some time ago. This is a son of the noted show bull Johanna Rag Apple Pabst who recently was made grand champion at the Canadian Royal after taking a year's vacation from the show ring. This, we understand, is the twenty-third grand championship this bull has won.

Mountvic Posch Lindley, dam of the Roulette herdsire, as a two-year-old is credited with producing 15,000 lb. of milk in about ten months with an average test of 3.6 lb. butterfat. She was a daughter of Pioneer Baron Korndyke and her dam Princess Posch Lindley produced 20,059 lb. milk in ten months with an average test of 3.46%. Mr. Roulette obtained this bull from the Mount Victoria Farms, one of the leading Holstein establishments in the Province of Quebec.

The Roulette herd has been established longer than any other purebred herd in Washington County, Maryland. It was the first herd in the County to be placed on the State and Federal accredited list. This herd has been exhibited at a number of near-by shows and fairs and has always won more than its share of the prize awards. If the young bull inherits the type, individuality and conformation of his famous sire, and we understand he does, many more blue ribbons will be added to the pile already in the possession of Fred Roulette.

QUITE A HEIFER

Wide Water Colantha Hark owned by George L. McCormick of Allenwood, Pa., is credited with producing 16,335 lb. milk, 565 lb. butterfat in a year while enrolled in the White Deer Valley Cow Testing Association which operates in Lycoming County, Penna.

Colantha was milked twice a day and was 2 years—4 months and 16 days old when she freshened. She is a daughter of Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke Lad and therefore a sister to Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke, the handsome bull that heads the purebred herd of W. C. Gauger, Watsonstown, Pa. This half-brother and sister are also related on the dam's side, both of them tracing to Colantha 4th's Johanna.

Wide Water Colantha Hark was raised in the herd of J. Harry Rakestraw of Williamsport and Montoursville, Pa., and she was purchased by Mr. McCormick before she freshened. At the time of the sale, that well-known Holstein Breeder and Judge, T. L. J. Reese, described her as "a wonder." Evidently his comment was justified.

"What made Pontiac that way?"
"He asked Diana for a date and she said it was Willys-Knight."
"That's twice she's worked that Dodge on him. Did he re-Buick her?"
"No, after she laid her little Auburn head on his chest and—well, you know what a Kissel do."

FORTY
DAIRY HOLSTEINS

ACCREDITED OF COURSE

WILL BE SOLD

Thursday, March 14, 1929

at the E. C. Ludt Farm, two miles south of Carlisle, Pa., on the road leading to MT. HOLLY.

20 Milk Cows, fresh or soon to freshen. A few bred for Fall freshening.



6 Bred Heifers 10 Choice Yearlings 2 Service Bulls
Several Choice Bull Calves

In C. T. A. work this herd for 1927-1928 averaged 384 lb. butterfat, 11,200 lb. milk.



WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE DONSASKIA
heads this herd. His dam was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from a daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince; his sire was by King of the Ormsbys from Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. He is a show bull and a cracker-jack of a sire.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
HORSES, HOGS AND SHEEP.

YOU CAN BANK ON ANYTHING YOU BUY FROM ME

Auctioneer: George Dietch
Performance: A. A. Raudabaugh
Pedigrees: S. R. Miller
FOR CATALOG WRITE
E. C. LUDT, Carlisle, Pa.

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOHN LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

FRESH COWS FOR SALE!

WELL BRED, TYPY

AND

GOOD PRODUCERS

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville, Pa.

My Herd Passed **THREE**
Clean Tests.

JOHN G. MEADOWS

John G. Meadows, resident of Lyons, Wisconsin, for seventy-three years, died at his home there December 23d as a result of a fall. Mr. Meadows who was eighty-nine years old was troubled with insomnia. It was his custom to arise at midnight for a lunch and a smoke. December 20th he had been up as usual. Coming in from outdoors he turned off the light and in the darkness opened the cellar door instead of the bedroom door which was close by. He fell to the basement. Although no bones were broken his back was injured and he did not recover from the shock.

Mr. Meadows was born in England, February 1839 and when two years old was brought to America by his parents. After living a time in New York State the family settled in Wisconsin on a 286 acre farm near Lyons.

Mr. Meadows was in the Ninth Wisconsin Battery for over three years during the Civil War and saw service in Missouri. After the war he farmed until about twenty years ago. He has been President of the Walworth County Agricultural Society, held a number of local political offices and was the senior member of the Holstein Breeding Firm of J. and F. Meadows.

John Meadows is survived by three children, six grandchildren and his brother George who is now 87 years old.

CALVIN J. HUSON DEAD

Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner of Agriculture for New York State from 1912 to 1915, died at his home near Penn Yan, December 13, 1928.

Mr. Huson was a farmer as well as a lawyer. He was a man of quiet ways who had many friends. He was district attorney for Yates County, was State Fair Commissioner for a year or two and although he was Commissioner of Agriculture for only about four years he served under four governors, Dix, Sulzer, Glynn and Whitman.

Mr. Huson had been in ill health for about two years and was 74 years old at the time of his death.

ROSCOE H. SHAW

Roscoe H. Shaw, inventor of the Shaw test to determine the amount of fat in butter, died December 18th after a brief illness, at the age of 53.

The Shaw test is used at many creameries and by scientists. It was devised by Dr. Shaw while he was connected with the U. S. Dairy Division.

Dr. Shaw graduated from the University of New Hampshire and has been connected with the Universities of Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas as chemist, teacher and research worker. At the time of his death he was director of the educational department of the Evaporated Milk Association.

THE ALLIS FARM

One of the handsomest herds in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, is owned by L. L. Allis, of Rummerville. This herd is headed by Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, son of the well-known California show bull and show sire Prince Aaggie of Berylwood. The type and conformation characteristic of this strain has been handed on by Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago to his descendants and there is certainly a very fine bunch of young stock sired by this bull at the Allis Farm.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago will be six years old on January 28th. He has developed splendidly and is a far better bull than he even promised to be



L. L. ALLIS

as a yearling. The Allis herd is on the State and Federal Accredited List and has made quite a reputation in Bradford County for large and persistent production.

Lisle Allis, who runs things on the Allis Farm, is only a young man but has been in full charge of the farm operations since he was fifteen or sixteen years old. He is intensely interested in farming and particularly in dairying with purebred Holsteins and you can find him around the barn at almost any time. He was an owner of Holsteins when merely a boy and was accepted as a member when only thirteen years old.

The Allis Farms contain 500 acres. It has been in the family for more than one hundred years for Lisle's great grandfather, Eleader Allis, Jr., who was born in 1789, came from Connecticut and settled here in 1820. The Allis family operate a lumber yard and sawmill. Besides Lisle, two of his brothers work around the mill as well as his father.

A woman often wonders why she married the man she did—and that is often a bigger mystery to him than it is to her.

There is never any danger of girls dressing like boys. Most girls will never feel stylish wearing as many clothes as a boy wears.

"Liza, what is you going to do wid dis shoe polish?"

"Law, nigger, dat ain't shoe polish, dat's mah rouge."

MEAD'S CIGAR LIGHTER

Colonel Glenn R. Mead, the live wire auctioneer of East Aurora, New York, has been sending out a little seasonable memento in the form of a cigar lighter. He terms this the "Old Reliable Cigar Lighter" and says it never fails.

The editor of this paper is perfectly willing to second this recommendation of Colonel Mead for so far in our trials



COLONEL GLENN R. MEAD
The live wire auctioneer.

this cigar lighter has made a hundred per cent record. The only criticism we have to make is the number of refills required.

The lighter, like most things given away at this season of the year, carries a little advertising and we notice that Colonel Mead while claiming to be not quite as old as the lighter is said to be just as reliable. We feel sure that any reader of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN who could make good use of a lighter and will just drop a line to Colonel Mead will be given one freely and gracefully.

HOLSTEINS ARE BIG PRODUCERS

Holstein-Friesian herds carried off all the honors in the Carbon County C. T. A., which finished its fourth year December 31.

L. A. Zimmerman of Lehighon, Pa., had twenty-two cows enrolled, their average being 13,655 lb. milk, 467.5 lb. butterfat, again leading the Association in both respects. During the last four years this herd has averaged 14,735 lb. milk, 489.6 lb. butterfat which, we understand, is the highest average for both milk and butterfat for any Pennsylvania herd for four successive years.

The high cow, however, is Holmont Lilith Hengerveld born November 30, 1916. Freshening as a ten-year-old this cow produced in a year 590.7 lb. fat, 15,900 milk. She is owned by W. Steigerwalt also of Lehighon. The high cow for milk was Pet of the Zimmerman herd credited with 16,976 lb. milk and 571.2 lb. butterfat, standing second in respect of fat produced.

The Steigerwalt herd contains both registered and grade Holsteins and the sixteen producers average 395.1 lb. fat, 10,949 lb. milk. There were seven cows in the Steigerwalt herd that each produced above 400 lb. of fat. Fifteen cows

of the Zimmerman herd were in the 400 lb. group.

Burton McLean of Lehighon had three cows, all purebred Holsteins, above 400 lb., while Colantha owned by Adam Begel of Lehighon was credited with 407.2 lb. fat, 565 lb. milk.

The Association average for 1928 was 9,567 lb. milk, 335.7 lb. butterfat. The average feed cost for one hundred pounds of milk was \$1.75 and the butterfat cost was fifty cents.

The largest herd in the association consisted of 31 registered and grade Holsteins owned by F. C. Behrens and Sons of East Mauch Chunk, Pa. This large herd averaged 8,707 lb. milk, 316.7 lb. fat.

The fourteen cattle dairy of C. D. Fry of Lehighon averaged 8,668 lb. milk, 311.7 lb. fat. There is no mention in the report as submitted to us of the number of times daily these herds were milked. We understand, however, that several herds in the association were milked three and some of the animals four times daily during the year.

EASTMAN MAKES GOOD RECORD

In former issues we mentioned something about the poultry activities of James E. Eastman of Rome, Bradford County, Pa. Mr. Eastman has a small but big producing herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians but he specializes in the breeding of White Leghorn poultry handled on a utility basis. Last year Mr. Eastman started one flock of 845 chicks which were kept in brooder houses for four weeks and then transferred to a clean field where they could range at will. Of this number Mr. Eastman lost only 21. Another flock of 745 were kept in brooder houses until they were mature, of this second flock he lost only 32.

The Eastmans take great pains to keep disease away from their growing chicks. They are very particular about the feed given the young birds and the houses are very commodious and are kept scrupulously clean.

The Eastmans call their place Orwell Ridge Farm and are located on part of Rummerville Mountain. The proprietor is assisted by his two sons, Gerald and Wesley, both of whom studied scientific agriculture at Pennsylvania State College and both of whom are graduates of this institution.

Policeman (angrily): "When I blew my whistle why didn't you stop?"

The Girl Driver: "You whistle so beautifully I just had to go on for fear you'd stop."

Tommy: What does this train stop for so often, mother?

Mother: Because it's a milk train, dear.

Tommy: Does it have to be milked at each station, then?

A man and his wife are one, according to the law, but from their talk sometimes you'd think they were at least twelve.

Wellsdale Herd

Established 23 Years
(Accredited of Course)

OFFERS WELL BRED

COWS and HEIFERS

OR A

CHOICE BULL CALF

Animals from Wellsdale give
Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,
SOUTH MONTROSE, PENNA.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, Pa. R. D. 1

*This Space Reserved
for*

Eugene B. Bennett

Breeder of

Purebred

Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

WATCH YOUR CHECKS

It is claimed that forgers and check raisers reaped a harvest of almost \$100,000,000 during the year 1928. Their busiest season is toward the close of the year when many checks are written in payment of holiday bills.

Financial men point out that a great many people who would take the utmost care of a dollar bill, will write a check for any sum and hand it to a stranger in payment of an obligation, or for cash of an equal amount. Often the check is made out in lead pencil, and figures are supplied in a haphazard manner. All a crook needs is an eraser and he can change the numerals to his own profit. It may take a minute longer to obtain ink and make out a check properly, but the time thus expended may prove unusually valuable for the effort given.

Don't take chances. When a check leaves your hands you never know how many strangers are going to handle it, or just when it may pass into the hands of a crook. Take a little more time, use a little more care and your chances of escaping the forger are rendered far greater.

WISCONSIN DAIRY RATINGS

A herd of 16 Holstein cows owned by Ed Hickox, Spring Green, Wisconsin, was reported as averaging 11,660 pounds milk, 446 pounds butterfat during the past year. Their grain ration, fed with alfalfa hay, consisted of 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. ground corn, 100 lb. ground barley, 100 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. oil meal.

Although we are told that eight Holsteins owned by Wm. Buth of Grafton, Wisconsin, averaged 16,600 lb. milk, 538 lb. butterfat during the recent year, we are not told how many times a day they are fed or milked, but they received a grain ration of 300 lb. ground oats, 300 lb. ground barley, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten feed, 100 lb. oil meal.

This was fed with alfalfa hay and the cows received a pound of this mixture to

every three or four pounds of milk produced. The Buth herd is enrolled in the Cedarburg Grafton Association which has 24 members and it is reported that during 1928, 23 of their members fed this ration. The average of the Association during 1928 was 9,772 lb. milk, 356 lb. butterfat with 295 cows on test, the highest Association butterfat average of any Wisconsin herd for the past year.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. E. MILLER, Chambersburg, Penna.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER CONDUCTS INSTITUTES

A two-day farmers' institute to be held in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, January 17 and 18 will be conducted by C. H. Imig of Junction City, Wis., a Holstein breeder who, it is claimed has been able to make a profit on his dairy and farm operations during the past lean years despite the fact that many of the farmers in the central west say that they have lost money.

Mr. Imig has a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians. Perhaps that is one of the reasons but he tells his listeners that every one of his cows must pay a substantial profit in order to stay in the herd. Imig is an alfalfa grower and says that alfalfa cuts a large slice off the feed bill. He also has a large herd of hogs and a big flock of poultry. C. H. Imig is said to be a forceful and convincing speaker and to have a wide knowledge of farm and community problems.

Our big national problem now seems to be how to trim the war debts without having to trim the war creditors.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARM BOY

Maryland farmers and manufacturers have invented a machine to pick up stones from the field. They have been working on this machine for a number of years and claim that their invention will gather stones from two to ten inches in size and load them into a cart or wagon. It is possible to hitch a harrow and roller on the back and so finish the job of preparing the land for planting and sowing all at one time.

If there is one job that the farm boy hates it is picking stones off plowed land. He usually cuts his hands or bruises them and the older men usually finish the job with a backache, although there are a lot of farmers who pick their stones with a manure fork which, while saving so much bending is not by any means an easy job.

As we understand it, the new machine is hooked on back of a tractor. A cart or wagon runs at the side of the machine and the stones are loaded into this wagon so that it is not necessary to take the machine or tractor away to unload. A number of demonstrations have been given on farms in Maryland and it is said that the machine works efficiently and economically.

DELIVERED BY AEROPLANE

Two quarts of ice cream recently were carried by air mail from Utica, New York to Fort Worth, Texas. The cream was packed in "dry ice" and reached its destination quite hard and in perfect condition after being twenty-two hours on the journey. The postage was eighteen dollars. The cream was sent by Joe Abey of Utica who was formerly a Fort Worth newspaper man and he sent it to his mother, Mrs. Bert Marshall, who lives at Fort Worth.

Strayed from our farm about October 10th, young Jersey cow. Had horns and lump on left hind leg.—Xenia (Ohio) paper.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English town, N. J.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow droppings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUEHEL, Farmington, Del.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Naragansett and White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. Write, WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready to lay. Barron or Tancered strain, \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

FOR SALE—Pure White, Silver, Chinchilla Persian Cats, excellent pedigrees; other cats and kittens, all colors. Mrs. A. WATSON, Oak Hill Cattery, Route 2, Belfast, Me.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

REGISTERED YEARLING BROODSOWS (O. I. C.). Dam farrowed 230, 7½ years. SUMNER, Wyalusing, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

Choice Registered Holstein bull calves from accredited herds, in exchange for Dairyman's League Certificates. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.



DOGS

COON, Skunk, Fox, Rabbit Hounds, pups. P. L. SNYDER, Limekiln, Pa.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coonhound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ALFALFA

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$4.50. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GRASS SEED BARGAINS—Alsike and Timothy mixed, \$4.20. Purity 99.67, germination 93. Clover and timothy mixed \$4.50, purity 99.50, germination 92. Clover, alsike and timothy mixed \$4.75, purity 99.45, germination 94. All per bushel; bags free. Send for samples. J. W. RICHARDS, Ferris, Ill.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

TRIANGLE RANCH ALFALFA

Cutting out the middleman is one of the favorite ways of lowering the cost to the consumer and it seems only reasonable that if a man who wants to buy something can obtain it from a farmer who grows it the transaction should be satisfactory to both parties. There is an added element of satisfaction in buying seed direct from the grower for he is able to tell exactly what he is selling and how the crop grew and behaved under his management.

The Triangle Ranch at Cottonwood, South Dakota, is said to be the largest growers in the Northwest of pure Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa seed selling direct to the farmer. The Triangle Ranch not only grow the seed themselves but they have their own huller and recleaner and when seed leaves Triangle Ranch it is clean, free from foul weeds and fully guaranteed in every respect within reason, says William H. K. Williams, manager of Triangle Ranch.

The Grimm is the hardest of all alfalfas. The Cossack, although not quite so well-known in the east, is good and very hardy. Alfalfa, although known and highly esteemed for more than 2000 years, was never as popular and as well understood as it is today. Feeding authorities are recommending the growing of alfalfa in order to supply protein at a far lower price than it is possible to buy it in the form of a concentrate. Occasionally in the Northern States there are dairymen who believe that alfalfa is not quite hardy enough for their conditions. Generally this is because they do not quite understand the requirements of the crop. Both Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa are hardy enough to grow in any climate found in the Northern States and alfalfa that will grow in the Dakotas can surely stand the coldest climate found anywhere in the east.

It is far better to obtain American grown seed than it is to use seed imported from foreign countries. American grown seed is already acclimated. When using foreign grown seed there is always the possibility of introducing another foreign weed. It is well known that many of the worst of our weeds have been introduced this way.

Mr. Williams says that Triangle Ranch seed is grown on new clean land. Seed bought from Triangle is obtained direct from the grower, prompt service is given and the customer gets what he buys. Furthermore any customer is at liberty to ask what questions he wishes about methods of handling for information and advice are freely given by Mr. Williams.

GREEN OWNS PRODUCERS

William F. Green, of Shippensburg, Pa., is the owner of some real good producers. Greenbrook Emma, an eleven-year-old purebred Holstein-Friesian, produced during December, 1,504 lb. milk, 50.82 lb. butterfat. The eight-year-old purebred Mystic Hartog Korndyke produced in the same month 1,234 lb. milk, 46.89 lb. fat.

Ina Segis Pride, a five-year-old, pro-

duced 61 lb. fat, 1,175 lb. milk. These three cows freshened in June 1928 and their showing is all the more remarkable as they received dry feed only during December.

The bull that heads the Green herd is Lost Spring Pontiac Segis Canary. He was five years old last August and is a son of King Pontiac Segis Canary and Westtown Inka Payne Korndyke. Exhibited at the Franklin County Fair last fall Lost Spring Pontiac Segis Canary was awarded the first prize in the class for aged bulls. He is sireing some very handsome typy calves and Mr. Green informs us that three sets of twins sired by this bull have been dropped at this establishment.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

POOR INVESTMENTS

It was not a very Merry-Christmas for the people living around Lewisville, Ohio, for a few days before Christmas the First National Bank of that town closed its doors. It is reported that the bank had invested heavily in Florida road bonds on which it is unable to realize at the present time. Doubtless, there are readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN who have dropped money in Florida real estate or in other Florida schemes and if so, they can console themselves with the thought that finance experts such as bank managers have done the same. It seems to be human nature to want to get into something that is booming regardless of its true value.

This impulse is partly responsible for the present high price of stocks. The investors who make money are those who get out before the crash comes.

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE

20 very large registered Holstein cows;
20 high grade cows fresh and close
springers;
Also several registered bulls and heifers.

Spot Farm Tully, N. Y.

COW TESTING IN GERMANY

Germany has more cow testing associations, more members, more cows enrolled and the percentage of cows on test is higher than it is in this country but the United States is ahead in average annual production per cow, according to a government report recently issued.

In 1927 Germany had 2,245 associations while the United States only had 837 which was increased to 947 in 1928. The average production of the German cow in 1926, the last year for which figures are given, was 7,245 lb. milk, 242.7 lb. butterfat while in the corre-

sponding year the average for this country was 7,316 lb. milk, 289 lb. butterfat. Evidently American cows test higher than do their German cousins. In this country only two per cent of our twenty-three million cows are enrolled in dairy herd improvement work while Germany which only has nine million cows has 8.9 per cent of them on test.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

For eighteen months a campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis has been carried on in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and according to State Veterinarian Crowl this county is now practically clean and soon will be made a modified accredited area. He is quoted by the *Baltimore Sun* as saying that there will be at least a thousand dairy herds in the county placed on the accredited list.

Queen Anne's County is regarded as the leading milk producing county of the eastern shore. In the campaign nearly 4,000 animals have been slaughtered. Their place will be filled by dairy cattle brought from accredited areas.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

MORE CREDIT TO McMEEN

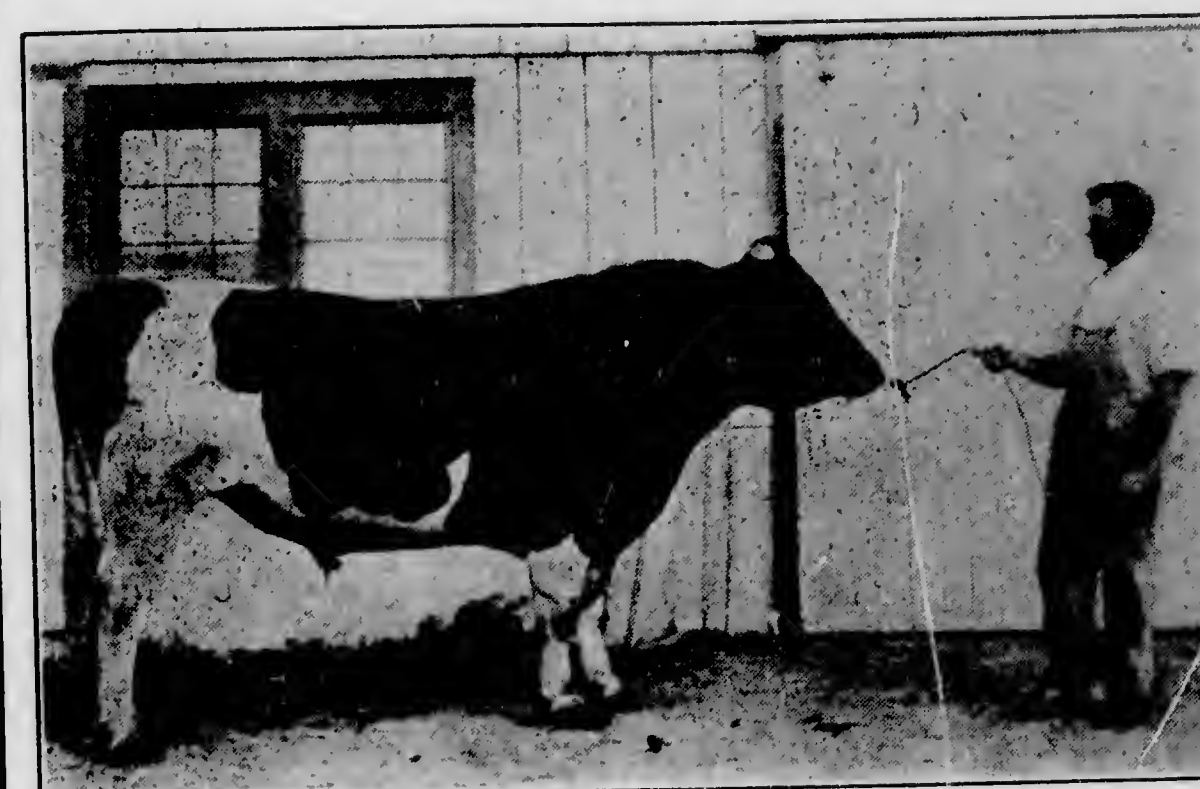
J. Paul Shughart, tester in charge of the second division of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, calls our attention to an error or omission in our December 8 issue. On page 726 under the title "Creditable Production" there appeared a report of the past year's work of this Association. In it Hugh McMeen is credited with the ownership of highest cow and Harry Shultz with the cow in second place.

Mr. Shughart says that the high cow, Lillidale Jane Ormsby De Kol was owned by Mr. McMeen and she did produce 15,742 lb. milk, 552.7 lb. butterfat in the year. Mr. McMeen also owned the second cow, Ormsby Polly Pietje De Kol and she produced 530.9 lb. fat, 14,920 lb. milk. Julip Segis Alcartra Pauline with 509.3 lb. fat and 15,085 lb. milk was third. Her owner is Harry Shultz.

Both Mr. McMeen and Mr. Shultz get their mail at Carlisle, Penna. The Shultz herd of 19 registered and grade Holsteins average 360.6 lb. fat, 10,257 lb. milk and the sixteen animals of the McMeen herd average 353.5 lb. fat.

Your Choice of Five Young Bulls from Pennsylvania's Champion C. T. A. Herd

They were sired by



CHIEF PEIBE ORMSBY BURKE

He is a grandson of KING OF THE ORMSBYS and was from the same dam as CRESTMONT DUCHESS ORMSBY 27,138 lb. milk, 1271.77 lb. butter in a year and CRESTMONT ORMSBY ALCARTRA 21,522 lb. milk, 1,020.4 lb. butter in 330 days as a junior three-year-old.

Loyalmeade Herd is Accredited. We have Good Stock and our Prices Are Right.

H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa.

Choice Young Bull

BORN APRIL 10, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista
(You all know about him)

DAM: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista

She has to her credit 10,568 lb. MILK, 408.4 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. work and is still milking well. She was by CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, our 34-lb. sire.

This young fellow is Straight and Good in Every way.

Price Only \$100

An Accredited Herd
In an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

Does Accredited Nine Years Mean Anything to You When You Buy a Herdsire?

If it does, let me tell You about sons of KING TILLIE ECHO and ANTIETAM ABBEKERK ORMSBY, bulls of remarkable breeding and type.

Our Cows are Choice Individuals, Big Producers, High Testers and earn a Nice Profit above Feed Cost.

What Can I Do for You?

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

DOWNTON TYPE



THE KIND RAISED HERE

These are two cows bred and raised in this herd.
They are mated with

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

the best Hornless Bull of the Breed living.

His dam is my best cow and produced 21,000 lb. milk in a year. She has Size, Type and Capacity.

What can I do for You?

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Wayne County, Penna.
This Herd is Accredited



The Big Dairy Barn at Oldenburg Farm

The Home of Producing Holsteins

This Is the Kind Raised Here



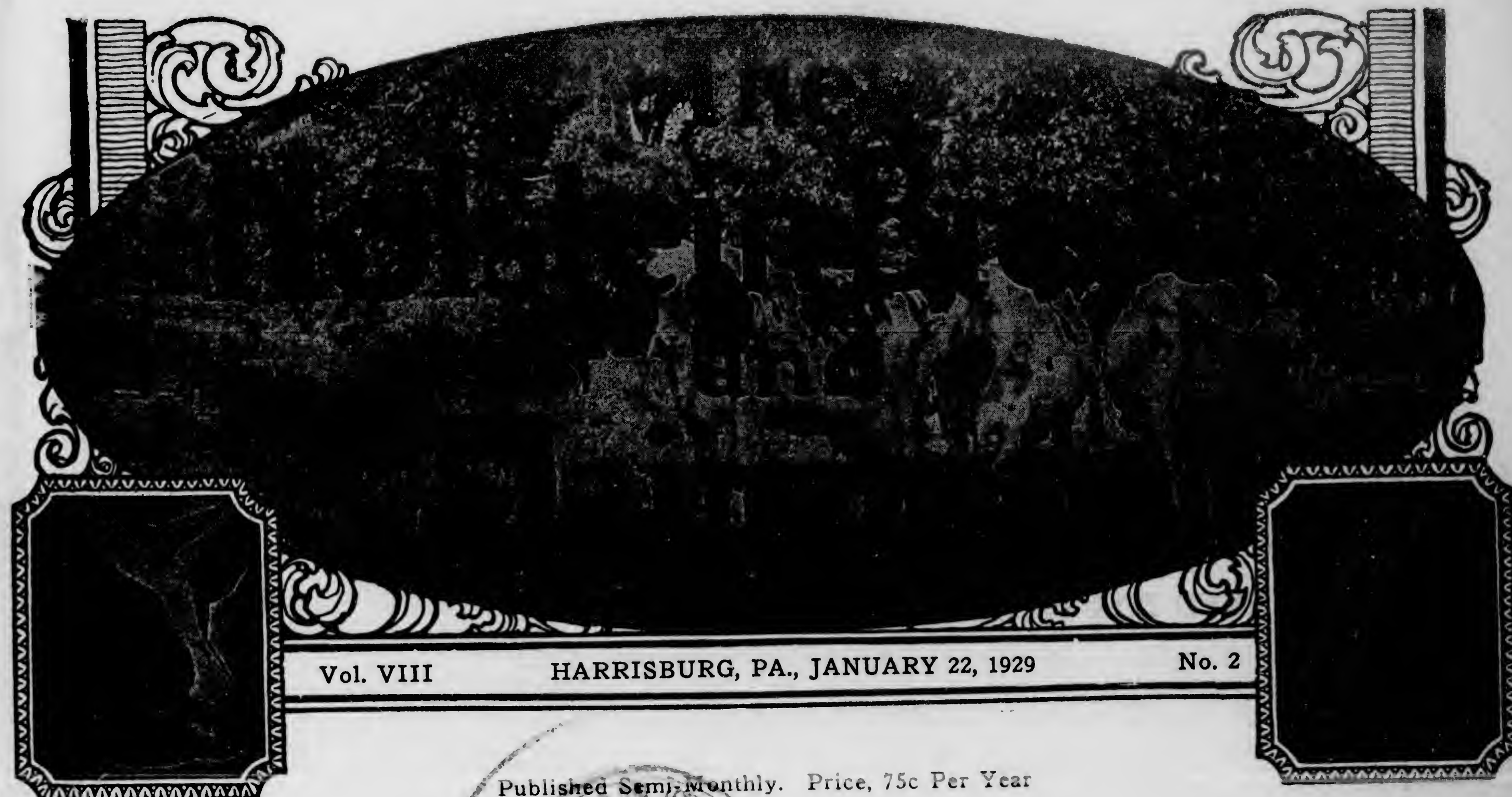
OLDENBURG CARRIE NATION

Junior Champion Female at the Indiana State Fair

While we like type and individuality, we prefer
Profitable Production and Breed for it.

We are offering Stock YOU would like. Let
us tell you about them.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE
South Bend Indiana



THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD OF LEWIS A. ZIMMERMAN, LEHIGHTON, PENNA.
This twenty-cow dairy averaged 14,735 lb. milk, 489.6 lb. butterfat for the past four years in the Carbon
County Cow Testing Association.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



IS ACCREDITED

IS ABORTION FREE

IS BRED FOR PRODUCTION

I offer Good Young Stock of Either Sex
Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Does Accredited Nine Years Mean Anything to You When You Buy a Herd sire?

If it does, let me tell You
about sons of KING TILLIE
ECHO and ANTIETAM ABBE-
KERK ORMSBY, bulls of re-
markable breeding and type.

Our Cows are Choice Indi-
viduals, Big Producers, High
Testers and earn a Nice
Profit above Feed Cost.

What Can I Do for You?

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

Choice Young Bull

BORN APRIL 10, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista
(You all know about him)

DAM: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista

She has to her credit 10,568 lb. MILK,
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work and is still milking well. She
was by CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, our
34-lb. sire.

This young fellow is Straight and Good
in Every way.

Price Only \$100

*An Accredited Herd
In an Accredited Area*

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

DOWNTON TYPE



Two Cows Bred and Raised Here

This herd is headed by
SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

the best Hornless Bull of the Breed living.
His dam is my best cow and produced 21,000 lb.
milk in a year. She has Size, Type and Capacity.
I can spare a few Good Females, Cows or
Heifers.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca

Wayne County

Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1929

No. 2

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was held in the State Chamber of Commerce Building, Harrisburg, Pa., on the afternoon of Thursday, January 24th. First Vice-President E. B. Bennett, presided. He spoke feelingly on the death of President Charles Weidler and complimented the members on the growth of the Association both in business done and in membership gain. Mr. Bennett's address will be given in full in our next issue.

A life-sized portrait, draped with mourning of the late President Charles Weidler faced the members during their deliberations, and later, upon resolutions adopted, President Bennett appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect and regret to be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting, a copy thereof to be sent to the bereaved family.

The minutes of the 1928 meeting were read and approved, then Mr. Bennett called upon Secretary-Treasurer Howard C. Reynolds for his reports.

The Secretary reported that the registrations for 1928 showed a gain of 43 per cent over the number registered in 1927, a gain of 64 per cent in transfers and a gain of 132 per cent in memberships. The increase in membership since the 1927 annual meeting being 401 new members coming from twenty-eight different states.

The Treasurer's report showed assets of \$3,248.19 with no liabilities.

President Bennett said this was a wonderful showing considering the amount of litigation the Association had been forced into by the action of its enemies aiming to influence the agricultural authorities of the various states not to recognize its certificates.

Secretary Reynolds briefly reviewed the favorable decisions given last year by the courts in Ohio and Wisconsin. Now the Association should grow faster than ever.

At the organization of the Association there was incorporated in the by-laws a provision for selective registration which was not to come into force until the Association had been in existence three years. Last year the members voted to postpone action and while endorsing the idea, no system likely to be satisfactory in this country has yet presented itself although many plans for selective registration have been studied. The present meeting decided to again postpone action.

Last year President Weidler was elected chairman of

a committee to investigate the question of milk and butterfat records and if possible to devise some satisfactory plan whereby the normal production of animals and herds owned by the members could be recorded by the Association. President Weidler was given power to appoint other members to act with him on this committee. While it is known that he had given much thought and study to the question there was no report available and therefore Arthur W. Downton of Starrucca, Pa., and H. A. Stottlemeyer of Waynesboro, Pa., were appointed a committee with power to choose another member, this committee to make a study of the question and to report at the next annual meeting. The Association is against the recording of all forced records and a number of the speakers intimated that the forced record was just as dangerous in cow testing association work as it is in the so-called official work. Just as soon as the cattle owners get away from normal hereditary production which is the only kind transmitted from parent to offspring they will be exposed to the same trouble which now affects the advanced registry records made in a number of the dairy breeds.

There was a spirited discussion over the prepayment of charges for registration and transfer and it was the opinion of the meeting that certificates of registration and transfer should not be issued until the necessary fees were paid.

A large chart displayed on the walls of the assembly room attracted much attention and showed some of the reasons why a second Association was organized to record registrations and transfers of Holstein-Friesian cattle. The chart showed the growth in registrations, transfers and the increase of memberships for the period from 1912 until the control of the Old Association passed from the hands of its members. It also showed the decrease in registrations, transfers and memberships since that date as well as the number that would have been recorded if the progress previously made had continued.

The Secretary said that government statistics confirmed what all those present knew—that there are more Holstein-Friesian cattle now in the country than there ever were before and that consequently the registrations, transfers, and new memberships should have increased at least as fast as they did before the Old Association passed under the control of its present management.

Next was the election of officers. Director John C.

Bream read a letter from S. R. Miller, President of the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association, who is now in the Union Memorial Hospital of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in which he regretted his inability to be present, complimented the Registry Association on its growth and progress and said that if present at the meeting he would nominate Mr. Eugene B. Bennett of Allamuchy, N. J., for the presidency. Therefore, Mr. Bream nominated Mr. Bennett, there were several seconds and he was elected unanimously.

Dr. H. H. Hillmann of South Bend, Indiana, was chosen for first vice-president. Mr. Hillman was a college chum of the late President Weidler, has been associated with him for many years and holds similar views in regard to the conducting and management of a Registry Association. W. L. Martin of Manheim, Pa., was elected second vice-president and Julius E. Krause of Genoa City, Wisconsin was elected third vice-president.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is governed by a Board of six Directors of which, two are elected annually for a three year period, two retire annually, the others holding over. Justice A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, was elected director to serve for three years. The sixth directorship was left open to be filled later by the Board of Directors after making a thorough investigation into the qualifications and fitness of certain candidates whose names have been proposed.

During the meeting it was the consensus of opinion that the Association should take an aggressive stand. As one speaker expressed it, it was a privilege to become a member of the Association and a privilege to record cattle with it. The right of the Association to function was guaranteed by the Constitutions of the various States as well as the Constitution of the United States and when officials tried to hamper the Association or the business of its members the courts should be appealed to to ensure that freedom.

New Paper Milk Bottle

THE glass milk bottle, that city symbol for more than forty years of breakfast purity and graded quality, may soon take its place with the horse-hair sofa, the iron reindeer and other products of the innocent Victorian era.

"The milk bottle, which has survived four decades of contact with hard pavements, arcways of brown-stone houses and dimly lighted halls—the milk bottle, which is also the symbol from Chicago to the Bronx of a five cent deposit—the milk bottle has been pronounced passe."

With these paragraphs a leading New York City paper introduces a paper cone or milk bottle with which the Sheffield Farms Company is experimenting. Instead of the shape made familiar to us by the well-known bottle in general use, the new container is round at the bottom and wedge shaped at the top. It is shaped somewhat like a cone, has no bulge, that is, it has a "stream line" and looks somewhat like a corn beef can except that it is round at the bottom instead of having corners. It is opened by cutting off the narrow

end of the cone which is said to be much easier than pushing in a milk bottle cap.

If the cardboard substitute meets the approval of the public the Sheffield Farms Company is prepared to discard the glass bottle.

The Sheffield Farms Company is trying out another innovation. Instead of the milk wagon known to every one who lives in or near a city or who has been a visitor to our larger centers of population the company has a moving milk booth which is attached to a side of a motorcycle. This will carry 360 quarts of milk put up in seal cones. The report says that 300 quarts is the average milk wagon load when put up in glass bottles.

At a recent large dairy luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore more milk was served in cones. The principal speaker was Dr. Louis I. Harris, former Commissioner of Health in New York City who said that the sealcone is a safe method of retailing milk and also that, in his opinion the growth of bacteria would be slower in cardboard than in glass.

Indiana Products

THE photograph from which the accompanying illustration was made was snapped on the farm of W. C. Jackson of South Bend, Indiana. It depicts Mr. Jackson and his granddaughter. The cow is Prilly Johanna Pet, born April 21, 1918. Her sire was Battle Creek Prilly De Kol and her dam was Canary Johanna Pet.

Prilly Johanna Pet is a big milker and has produced



ON THE FARM OF W. C. JACKSON
South Bend, Indiana.

101.2 lb. milk in a day. In seven days she is credited with 635.9 lb. milk, 21.99 lb. butter.

Prilly Johanna Pet is a real Indiana product as the man who raised her was E. C. Pulver of Lowell, Indiana.

Mr. Jackson is very proud of his granddaughter as well as his cow and is never so happy as when he is with his pets. Mr. Jackson is an enthusiastic booster of the Holstein cow and although he has occasionally made records with his animals he has done this more from a sporting standpoint and really believes that their everyday work at the pail is the standard upon which they should be judged.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

The Big Week in Harrisburg

BIGGER and better than any of its predecessors was the verdict on the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, held at Harrisburg, January 22d-25th. Pennsylvania has no state fair, the nearest to an event of this kind is this great winter show to which there is no admission fee. There is also no fair ground or buildings, the buildings used being hired for the occasion. This state of affairs may be remedied in the near future as Governor Fisher in his message to the legislature now sitting recommends an



HON. CHARLES G. JORDAN
Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania.

appropriation of \$1,340,000 for the erection of suitable buildings and an extra appropriation of \$56,000 for the maintenance of the same.

Restricted for room the livestock exhibits were for exhibition purposes only. There were displays of Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Jerseys as well as swine and lambs. There was quite a showing of farm and dairy machinery and a big display of farm produce.

One of the big features of the show was the potato exhibit. One grower raised 696 bushels on an acre and these potatoes were sacked and made an impressive pile. There were potato exhibits from a number of Holstein Breeders, W. A. Eberts of Lehigh, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, showed a very nice sample from his fields which produced 426 bushels to the acre.

During the week nearly all the associations and clubs of the State interested in various angles of agriculture met in Harrisburg. The show is engineered by the State Agricultural Department and the Agricultural Department of State College and agricultural politics are very much in evidence during the week.

Tuesday was somewhat of a get-together day. In the evening there was a joint meeting of all Associations of which the chairman was Dr. C. G. Jordan, State Secretary of Agriculture. At this time men who have made their mark in agriculture sit on the plat-

form. The dairy king was Lewis A. Zimmerman of Lehigh, Carbon County, Pa. During the past four years in Carbon County Cow Testing Association work the Holstein-Friesian herd of Mr. Zimmerman, consisting of twenty milkers, has averaged 14,735 lb. milk, 489.6 lb. butterfat.

Wednesday is Dairy Day. The Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association meets and a dairy banquet is held in the evening. There were addresses by a number of men prominent in agriculture. The outstanding speakers were W. J. Fraser, Professor of Dairy Farming at the University of Illinois and M. H. Fohrman of the United States Dairy Bureau of Washington, D. C., and Beltsville, Md.

Professor Fraser is a sweet clover and alfalfa enthusiast, gave many good pointers and said that by planning his work, growing the right crops and feeding the right kind of dairy cattle as they should be fed the farmer could obtain more money for less work.

Mr. Fohrman illustrated his lecture by statistics derived from official records. His investigations in which several breeds of cattle were studied afford rather cold comfort for the devotees of forced and exaggerated records in that Mr. Fohrman showed that high advanced registry record cows do not transmit their producing ability to any degree of certainty to their daughters.

Later on the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN plans to give



E. B. FITTS
Prominent in Dairy Activities in the
Pennsylvania Farm Product Show.

more extensive reviews of Professor Fraser and Mr. Fohrman's talks.

Professor E. B. Fitts of State College, was toastmaster at the banquet. Mr. Fitts is admired by the farmers for his sober business sense and is a general favorite among the dairymen. Secretary of Agriculture Jordan, stayed through the evening and gave a short talk. The principal speaker was Dr. Clyde King, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsyl-

vania and well known to dairymen of Pennsylvania and Maryland because of his prominence in the Baltimore milk situation.

Professor King spoke on Farm Relief and Agricultural Legislation likely to come before the sitting Congress and its successor. He briefly reviewed the McNary-Haugen Bills and the Grange Export Debenure Plan, neither of which he thought would do all their advocates claim. He favored a Federal Marketing Board which would control exports and seek new markets for exported agricultural products. Although he has been a Republican officeholder, Mr. King said he did not believe the agricultural situation could be remedied by raising the tariff on agricultural imports as the United States was an exporter of agricultural products and imported very little in comparison to its exports. One thing was sure, no matter what plan was adopted by the Hoover administration or passed by Congress, it would have to be financed by the country and paid for out of the general revenue. It was impossible to get something for nothing.

After the banquet the prizes and ribbons won at the milk show and in cow testing association work during the year were handed to the winners or their representatives. There were 73 herds in which the average production per cow was more than 400 lb. of fat, 202 that averaged between 350 and 400 lb. and 449 between 300 and 350 lb.

Dairymen's League Prices

A NET pool price of \$3.04 for 3.5 milk at the base zone is announced by the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., as the basis of return to its members for December milk.

This return to the producers is five cents per 100 lb. above that of December, 1927, four cents above the price the previous month, and the highest December figure in the history of the association.

On January 11, the plants and business of the Model Dairy Company of New York were purchased by the Dairymen's League. This business was established 28 years ago, and is the largest wholesale distributing concern in New York not buying supplies from the League. The business consists principally of a 2,000 can a day distribution of milk and cream to hotels, restaurants, clubs and steamships. There are nine shipping plants, five in New York and four in Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Sheffield Has No Reserve Fund

IT IS announced that the net cash price to be paid members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., for the milk sold by them in the month of December is \$2.95 per hundred lb. for THREE PER CENT Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$3.15 net cash per hundred lb. for Grade B milk sold on a 3.5% butterfat basis and is an increase of two cents per hundred lb. over the November price. With a single exception it is the highest price paid for December milk in the history of the Association.

Secretary Halliday says, "There has been some criticism of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., because we have not deducted from the milk checks of Sheffield producers an amount sufficient to establish a reserve fund and put it aside for contingencies. In an organization such as ours no reserve fund is necessary for there are no contingencies under our plan of organization that a reserve fund could remedy. It is, in our judgment, infinitely better to hand back to every producer every dollar his milk sells for, less the infinitesimal amount necessary for expenses, than to build up a reserve fund that is apt to encourage extravagances.

"Our Association has no debts and it needs little money. It has grown so large that the deduction of one-half cent per hundred, which the by-laws authorize us to make, was made in 1928 only in the months of April, May, June, July and August. This gives us sufficient funds to operate on until the flush period in the spring. No other Coöperative Association selling milk makes such small deductions and no other returns as much to its members. This is the factor that constantly adds to our growth and the greater our growth the less the per capita cost becomes."

Stored Dairy Products

ON JANUARY 1st of this year there were 43,786,000 lb. creamery butter in storage, a decrease of about two and one-half million lb. from the amount recorded a year ago. On the other hand, there was a big increase in the storage holdings of American cheese of which there was 68,297,000 lb. in storage against 47,765,000 on January 1, 1928.

Increases are also shown for apples, case eggs, lard, beef, pork, lamb and mutton but there is a decrease in poultry.

Aim to Boost the Tariff

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives listened to a delegation from the dairy interests on January 9th. The Committee was requested to make the duties on vegetable oils effective against imports from the Philippine Islands as well as from any other part of the world outside the Continental United States. The last two tariff bills did not have any duties on products from the Philippines. The Committee was asked to favor a duty of forty-five per cent ad valorem on all oils and fats. Besides the dairy associations, the fish oil association and four other affiliated fishing organizations were represented. The principal arguments advanced were:

First, the existing tariff is not complete and permits large increases in imports of oils which replace those shut out by the present tariff; palm oil, for example, of which the imports now amount to 12 per cent of the total American production of cottonseed oil which it displaces. Second, due to chemical discoveries, practically all of the animal, marine and vegetable oils are interchangeable for most commercial uses, even for food, so that the tariff to be effective must be equal as applied to all of the oils.

A New Jersey Business Dairy

A HOLSTEIN breeding establishment where there are 63 cows milking and daily twenty cans or more of milk are being produced, is one that would attract attention anywhere. The location of Old Home Farm is Allamuchy, New Jersey. The owner of it is Eugene B. Bennett, first Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The Old Home Farm Dairy is a partnership concern managed by Mr. B. Joustra, a native of Holland, who has been in this country for about five years and is assisted by several native Hollanders.

Old Home Farm is quite a dairy enterprise, for the receipts from farm products marketed amount to



IN THE PASTURE AT OLD HOME FARM

around \$25,000 annually. Being a partnership proposition, Mr. Joustra receives no salary, simply a share of the profits.

The Old Home Farm Herd is headed by Ideal Ormsby Jetske Veeman, now three years old, a very handsome, nicely marked bull, particularly good at the rump. His calves are vigorous and thrifty and show every promise of developing into good producers.

The younger members of the Old Home Farm Herd are daughters of a former herdsire, Mahwin King Johanna Rue, a son of King of the Johanna Lads and the great cow Oakland Rue Fayne.

The Old Home Herd, which consists of more than a hundred animals, is on the State and Federal Accredited List. All the animals in the herd have been submitted to the blood test for abortion and have given negative reactions.

As the Old Home Farm is not very far from New York City it is very easy for Mr. Bennett to keep tab on how things are going and so it is easy for him to combine business with pleasure and recreation. He recently purchased an adjoining farm which came into market owing to the advanced age of its owners. On this new farm Mr. Bennett is building a dairy barn which will be up-to-date in every respect. Water will be supplied by a pressure system and electricity will be used for both light and power. Mr. Bennett has ideas of his own that he wishes incorporated in the new barn which is being erected after designs and specifications furnished by the Jamesway people to whom Mr. Bennett submitted his sketches and ideas. It promises to be sanitary, convenient and not very expensive and we plan to tell more about it when it is ready for occupancy.

Co-operation and Co-operatives

WHILE a coöperative association is made up of men who agree to work together and who delegate the management of the Association to some of themselves or to someone hired for the purpose, after the manager or management has been in power for sometime the position of responsibility seems to make the power-holder arbitrary.

In Colorado a beet grower who belonged to a coöperative association signed a contract whereby his crop was to be handled by that Association. The Association and the sugar company who controlled the factories in that part of the country could not agree on prices and in consequence he was unable to market his product. He requested that the association release him from his contract and his request was refused. Then he appealed to the courts enjoining the association from enforcing the contract. The case was carried to the supreme court of Colorado which ruled that the association's refusal either to sell the crop or to release the grower from his contract was "arbitrary and unreasonable."

Law has been defined as classified common sense. This definition does not always seem to be true but perhaps it would be if cases were always decided on their merits and not upon trivial technicalities. There are few who would disagree with the Colorado Supreme Court decision in this case.

THE WAY-SIDE WELL

He stopped at the way-side well,
Where the water was cool and deep.
There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy stones,
And gray was the old well sweep.

He left his carriage alone;
Nor could coachman or footman tell
Why the master stopped in the dusty road
To drink at the way-side well.

He swayed with his gloved hands
The well-sweep creaking and slow,
While from seam and scar in the bucket's side
The water splashed back below.

He lifted it to the curb,
And bent down to the bucket's brim;
No furrows of time or care had marked
The face that looked back at him.

He saw but a farmer's boy
As he stooped o'er the brim to drink,
And ruddy and tanned was the laughing face
That met his over the brink.

The eyes were sunny and clear,
And the brow undimmed by care,
While under the brim of the old straw hat
Strayed curls of chestnut hair.

He turned away with a sigh,
Nor could coachman or footman tell
Why the master stopped in his ride that day
To drink at the way-side well.

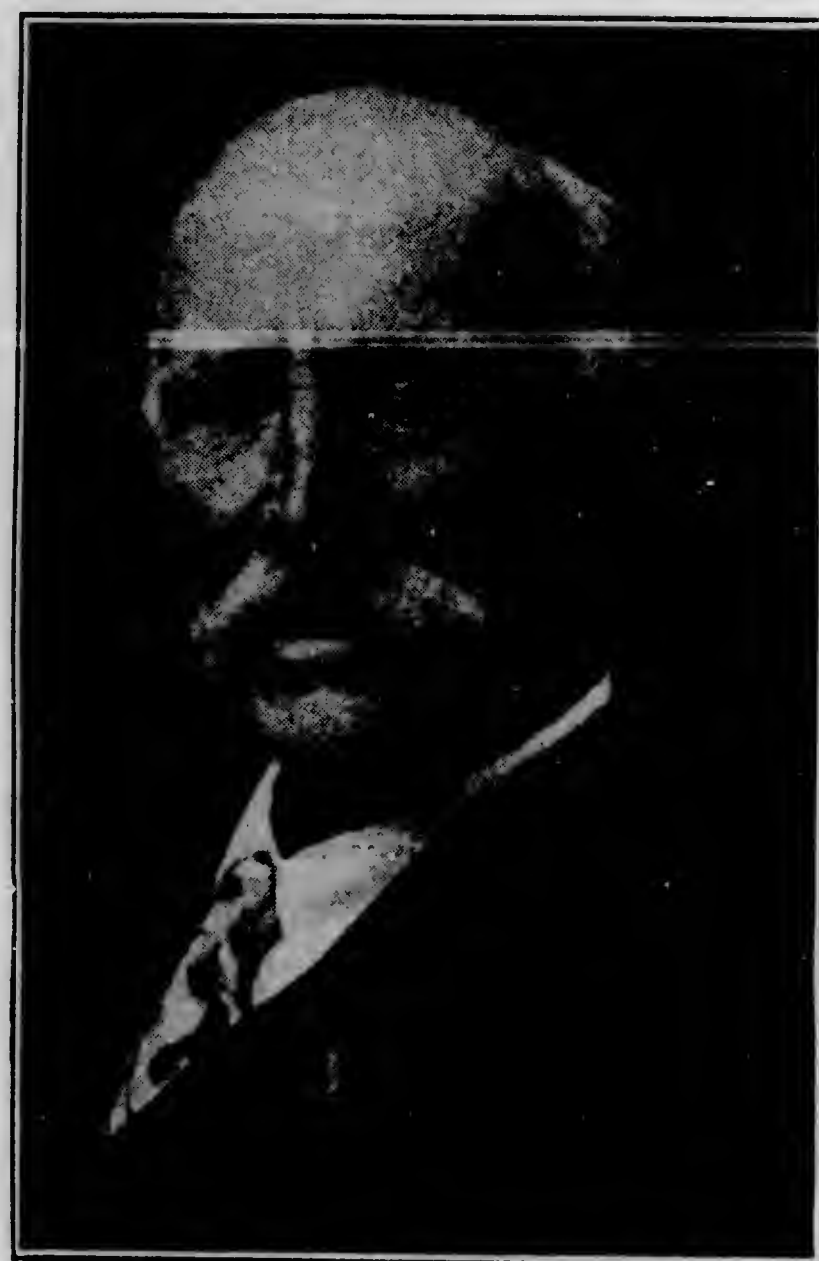
In California an unmarried woman beat all the married women at throwing the rolling pin, thus demonstrating that she knows how to manage a husband even if she hasn't got one.

E. O. Kull Tells Facts About J. E. Krause Herd

INTERESTING LETTER IS RECEIVED BY NEWS TRIBUNE EDITOR

THERE has been considerable discussion in this county about the matter pertaining to the J. E. Krause herd. During the past week the editor received a letter from E. O. Kull, which contains some interesting information, and which we are passing on to our readers. The letter reads as follows:

"Some time since there appeared in one of your issues a statement showing that J. E. Krause of the town of Bloomfield, one of the most extensive breeders of purebred Holstein cattle, was having trouble in get-



HON. E. O. KULL

Former Assemblyman for Walworth County.
For 27 years assessor for the township
of Bloomfield.

ting his proper indemnity from the state for full blood animals lost because of the test. I think I can trace the source of the trouble.

"Mr. Krause had faith that the State would do by him as it agreed, i. e., that he would receive a certain per cent of the appraised value on reactors, so much for the grade and practically twice as much for full blood registered animals. Accordingly he allowed the State to go ahead and administer the test.

"The result showed that he had eighteen full blood and fifteen grade reactors. By this operation his milk supply was cut short and being a poor man he waited patiently for his indemnity from the state that he might thereby replenish his herd, as this was his principal source of income. Others who tested later promptly received their state aid on both grades and full bloods. Finally a statement and check were received by Mr. Krause showing payment on the thirty-three head as grades only, ignoring the eighteen as full bloods.

"Mr. Krause refused to accept the check. Upon investigation he found that the Live Stock Sanitary Board refused to recognize his purebred cattle other

than grades. Now at this time there were two different registry associations, namely, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and a younger association known as the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association with offices at Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. Krause was formerly a member of and registered with the old association. Finally he was convinced that the membership and registration fees in the old association were much higher than in the new and he withdrew from the old and became a member of the new.

"While this controversy was pending, I met the chairman of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, J. D. Jones, Jr., at the state fair and asked him why the board refused to acknowledge Mr. Krause's purebreds. He was very arrogant in his reply. To me he appeared to be very top heavy because of his office, saying, 'That association Krause is registered with is composed of a bunch of crooks.'

"Shortly after this he again presided at a hearing before the Board. The old association was represented by high salaried attorneys and friends of the association lauding the virtues of their association and criticizing the younger association. I had the honor to be present at the hearing and was asked if I had anything to say. I stated that as assessor I had assessed the Krause herd for a number of years assessing his purebred for practically twice as much as the grades; that the state recognized that purebred registered animals were worth practically twice as much and so provided in the bill. No provision was made as to what association they should be registered in.

"Present at the hearing was our old friend, L. L. Oldham—the man as county agent who told us farmers how to farm. He left us for greener fields and more money and was made secretary of the state association. It was amusing to hear him laud the virtues of his association for it was his bread and butter. However, he arrived at a solution of the Krause matter saying that the town of Bloomfield should reimburse Krause.

"Shortly after this hearing I received a letter from one of our county officers telling me to call at once at the court house as he had something of importance to tell me. (This man was once a member of the old association.) I made the call and in a low tone of voice I was asked if I was a friend of Krause and if so to tell Krause that if he would withdraw from the new association and come back and register with the old that he would get his rightful money within a week. I asked by what authority he made that offer and he said a man was down from Madison. I told him that I would deliver the message but that Krause would not accept the offer and he did not.

"It was very evident to me that this little bunch of wilful men saw the handwriting on the wall. One of the ear marks that might be taken as an indication that the Wisconsin authorities were in league with the political management of the old association in refusing Krause's indemnity was when Commissioner of Agriculture Jones was elected a delegate to their annual convention and given a free excursion at the breeders' expense.

"The case was appealed to the court and tried by Judge Zimmerman who handed down a decision in favor of Krause. Then the board appealed to the Su-

preme Court and the case was tried by Judge Rosenberry who decided in favor of Krause and confirmed Judge Zimmerman's decision. He also decided that the younger association, namely the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, has the right to function and do business in the state of Wisconsin."

The above article appeared in the January 10th issue of the *Lake Geneva News Tribune*, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. It shows what Wisconsin folks think of the treatment received by Wisconsin members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and the methods resorted to by officials and friends of the old association and the subsidized state organization—the Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Association, which is largely financed from excess transfer fees paid by Wisconsin breeders to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The Agricultural Outlook

THE agricultural outlook for 1929 is for some improvement in the midwest and east, offset by conditions in other regions possibly not quite so good as in 1928. For agriculture as a whole, total gross income will probably be maintained near its present level of around \$12,000,000,000 to \$12,500,000,000.

The agricultural situation for the past five years has been marked by a rising level of production and relative stability in prices paid by farmers for goods and services, such as labor, machinery, building materials, and taxes. The chief contributing factors to the upward trend of production have been dairy and poultry products, small grains, truck crops, and fruits and vegetables. In 1928 these trends continued, with prices to producers of the principal crops generally lower than in 1927, with an upward tendency in prices of most classes of livestock and livestock products, and with land values becoming more stabilized. Continued heavy production of feed crops in the face of reduced numbers of meat and work animals resulted in an unbalanced situation which threatens to prevent a continuation of the present level of return for livestock and livestock products.

Prices in recent years have fluctuated largely in response to product changes, and except for the changes that may result from National policies designed to increase the price level of farm products, the prices of the principal products may be expected to show their usual response to changes in production and in domestic and foreign demand. If the gradual reduction in the number of farms continues, the average individual income will continue to gain somewhat by reason of the fairly stable total being divided among a steadily decreasing number.

For the eastern States the outlook for 1929-30 is for somewhat better returns than for 1928-29. Fluid milk continues to profit from increasing demand, with no grain feed shortages anticipated. Demand for market hay except alfalfa continues poor.

In the midwest, returns from the production of beef cattle, dairy products and poultry are likely to continue near the 1928 basis, providing there are no material increases in production.

In the far west, irrigated sections that depend on

alfalfa hay and dairy products can anticipate a continued good demand for those products. In the south-east, particularly in the Appalachian region and the rougher sections of the Piedmont and in certain localities where conditions are definitely favorable, development of the dairy enterprise offers good prospects for increasing income.

A warning is given against expanding production in those southern sections where the advantage of the fruit and vegetable crops grown is largely that of early season. This warning applies to those commodities and varieties which do not have virtually clear fields in the consuming centers. The production of more home grown food and feed and pasture improvement is recommended.

The trend in dairy production in Europe and the southern hemisphere continues upward. Strong European markets favored the movement of a larger supply of dairy products in 1928 and resulted in some reduction in imports into the United States. Indications are that foreign producers, encouraged by prices in 1928, will endeavor to maintain their output and that the pressure of foreign supplies on the American market may be somewhat greater in the winter of 1929-30 than it has been so far during the winter of 1928-29.

Foot and Mouth Disease Again

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease is again reported in this country. On January 18th it was diagnosed among a herd of swine near Whittier, Los Angeles County, California.

The disease appeared in a large herd of garbage fed hogs which were slaughtered January 19th. Cleaning and disinfecting operations were begun immediately. There is a force of about fifty trained city, county, state and federal inspectors in the district. All susceptible animals within a three-mile radius of the infected hog ranch have been inspected and several cattle and goats on adjacent premises have been slaughtered as a precautionary measure.

The cause of the outbreak is still under investigation but the indications are that infected garbage had been trucked to the farm from a ship that was provisioned at a foreign port. So far no other animals afflicted with the disease have been discovered.

A disinfectant that is new in foot-and-mouth disease eradication work is being used for disinfecting employees, as a result of the findings and recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission, which several years ago studied the disease in Europe. Sodium hydroxide, of which caustic soda is the familiar commercial form, is the active principle of the disinfectant.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

Olga—You mean to say that you drove for five years and only had one wreck?

Donald—Yes, I had the same one all the time.

Paper Milk Bottle May Supplant Glass

BY GEORGE LESLIE

THE majority of the men who milk cows as a business, have never yet, from the time the distribution of the milk supply of the cities was taken over by organized milk companies, been satisfied with the prices paid for their product. The fact that about eight out of every ten dairy farmers do not know what it costs them to produce a hundred pounds of milk has, for them, no relation to what has become with the passing of the years, a state of chronic dissatisfaction. They simply have a deeply rooted conviction that they do not get as much money for their milk as they should. Even members of the *Dairymen's League* would, we may fairly assume, welcome a higher return than the market affords to-day.

In August 1916, in an article published by *The Country Gentleman*, the writer said in reference to the costs of milk delivery "There would seem to be two places where costs could be cut in so large a measure that there would be more profit to divide with the farmers: First, the use of a less expensive container; second, concentration of delivery." In another paragraph of the same article we said of "parchment containers" that they were not yet of practical use because the price was prohibitive. In January, 1929, almost thirteen years later, one of the two milk companies from which we gathered valuable information when preparing the article referred to, is delivering milk to families and stores in one of the Boroughs of Greater New York in paper bottles called "Sealcones," an invention that bids fair to revolutionize the dairy business.

Although it lays us all open to the charge of black ingratitude, we must say that nobody loves a glass milk bottle; even though, since the time, forty years ago, that Alexander Campbell of the then city of Brooklyn, New York, delivered the first one, we have found them a daily necessity. In the home they are a scourge to all who have to handle them because they are mean to cleanse under any conditions; they break; they topple over and if the cap is loose, flood icebox, table, floor or clothing; they have to be put out every night if one practices "rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," and have other little tricks we all know about.

In dairy plants they require costly machinery to wash and sterilize them; they break in their thousands and tens of thousands; each one requires to be handled ten times from the first filling until it comes back to be refilled for another delivery, which means every twenty-four hours. Added to the grief the companies' treasurers are caused by those which last only for five deliveries (said to be the "life" of a milk bottle) is that caused by those which never do return, having found a resting place in vacant lots, on ash-heaps, in handy alleys, or kept by thoughtless people who use them for various purposes in the household. The cost of handling them over and over in the process of gathering them as "empties," in washing and sterilizing them, in breakage and in loss, is in the course of a year throughout the country, truly stupendous.

By way of sharp contrast, we may say that the newly invented paper bottle is a single service container, with no breakage, no washing, no loss and no repeated handling following in the wake of its use.

One of the outstanding reasons given by milk distributors for not raising the price paid the farmer nor materially lowering the price asked the consuming public has been high delivery costs, in which the bottle expense has loomed large up to the present time. The average cost of the glass container has been from 5c to 7c while for the "sealcone" it is said to be only three-quarters of a cent; A single fact here juts out like the cowcatcher on the Broadway Limited—and that is the importance of this invention to the dairy farmer in relation to its possibilities in reducing the cost of milk distribution.

We have been told that for fifteen years experiments have been conducted, of which the outcome is the "Sealcone." Inevitably, an article requiring the use of complicated machinery must prove its worth in daily use. So far, the company which is the pioneer in the use of the new package is finding it a complete success—so much so that the supply of these paper bottles cannot keep pace with the demand.

One of the big cuts in delivery costs shows up in the container itself—a slash of 6¼c to begin with. Many more possibilities of reduction appear. One is the saving of 50% in storage and wagon space, 24 "Sealcones" requiring only as much room as is now occupied by 12 glass quarts. For another there is the saving in weight—52% for each case of paper filled containers over the same number of full glass bottles, and 91% for empties.

In a dairy delivering say six thousand quarts of milk a day, there must be handled 30,250 lb. in the filled cases and 18,250 lb. when bringing back the same cases filled with empties—a total for the round trip of 48,500 lb. or over twenty-four tons. By the substitution of the "Sealcone" and its paper carton—or case—the total weight would be 14,500 lb. for the full bottles, 1,000 lb. for the empty carton (no bottles returned, be it noted) a total of 15,500 lb., or a saving in weight amounting to 33,000 lb. for the delivery men.

Reliable statistics give the average milk wagon load in the larger cities as occupying 44¾ cu. ft. with a weigh of 1,656 lb. for glass bottles. The new paper cone reduces the space to 18¼ cu. ft. and the weight to 747 lb., saving 58% in space and over 54% in weight. This means that half the wagons now used by a dairy could be eliminated and yet the same number of customers could be served. So far as time is concerned, that spent formerly in retrieving empty glass bottles could be used in making additional deliveries.

Now for the center of attraction, the bottle itself. What is it? How is it made? It is paper: paper made not from rags but from clean spruce fibre, semi-transparent and somewhat flexible. In the making of these bottles, the spruce fibre paper is fed into what is called a forming machine and comes out as cone-shaped bottles. They are fed through another machine which

gives them a bath of sizzling hot, odorless, tasteless, refined paraffin wax, insoluble in milk. The now leakproof sterile cones are automatically cooled, and, while protected from any possible contamination, conveyed to the combination filling and sealing machine. Extreme pressure pinches together the top of the bottle with a rust-proof metal seal on which may be stamped the date of pasteurization. The seal does not touch the milk at any point. It may be removed by cutting off the top of the container with a knife or scissors, but cannot by any means be replaced. If part of the milk is taken out, the rest may be kept protected by folding over the top of the bottle.

Through the use of a really practical container the prospect for reducing delivery costs on bottled milk seems more favorable than has been the case in many years. What the man who makes milk for a living will get as his share of these possible reductions is a question to which only the future can supply an answer. A cut of 6¼c in the cost of delivering a quart of milk by a change of package alone is in itself a big item; and when this single service package shall have proven itself entirely practical, the results in better prices for milk at the sources of supply may eventually lead to our hearing not only of "contented cows" but contented dairy farmers.

New Agricultural Building in Washington

ON JANUARY 14, 1929, Secretary W. M. Jardine laid the cornerstone for the first unit of the new Department of Agriculture building in Washington, D. C.

In addition to an address by the Secretary, short talks were made by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and Representative L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, chairman of the House Agricultural Appropriations Committee.

A collection of representative documents and publications of the department and a directory of department workers was placed in a lead box in the cornerstone which is of Massachusetts pink granite.

"This building is the central unit of what will be, when all the units which the present plans call for have been completed, a permanent and adequate home for the United States Department of Agriculture. The completed structure will form the world's largest single housing establishment for men and women engaged in advancing agriculture.

Although the Department of Agriculture was not actually set up until 1862, its real origin goes back to about 1839 when Congress appropriated \$1,000 for agricultural work in the Patent Office, then a part of the State Department.

By 1862 the annual appropriation for agricultural work amounted to \$64,000, and it was recognized that an independent department was necessary. Accordingly, Congress passed and Abraham Lincoln signed a bill setting up such a department, but no satisfactory provision was made at that time for housing its personnel.

It was not until 1868 that the department had its

first real home, still the main administration building. That was built at a cost of \$100,000 and was adequate to house the entire personnel of exactly 73 people. It is of interest to note that the gross value of farm production in the United States for 1868 was \$2,400,000,000.

We get a striking picture of the department's growth by recalling that last year we spent close to \$160,000,000. The number of employees has increased to 22,000 of which 5,000 are in Washington. The gross value of farm production in 1928 was approximately \$16,000,000,000, as compared with slightly over two billions in 1868 and eight billions in 1908.

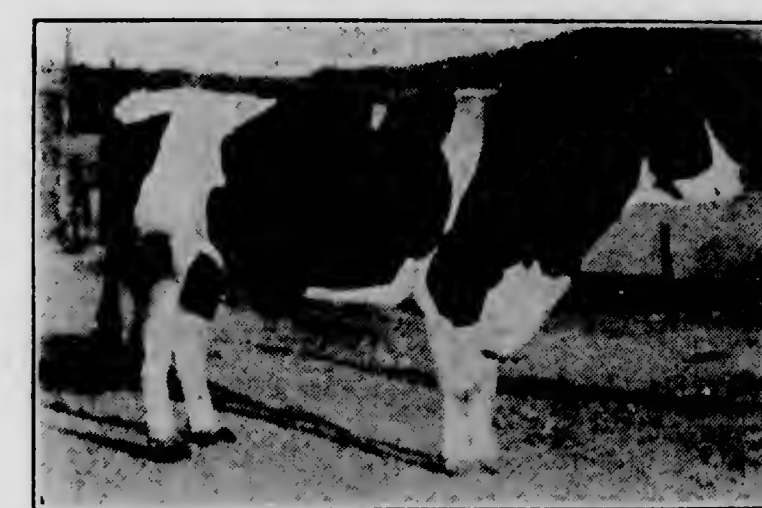
This central unit which connects the two wings will be ready for occupancy about May of next year, at a cost of \$2,000,000. It will have a floor space of 73,000 square feet, and together with the two wings will give the completed building 229,000 square feet. This central unit will house only the administrative forces.

This building has been designed with a dignity and simplicity very appropriate for the national headquarters for work in agriculture. Twelve Corinthian columns of white marble will be a striking feature of the central unit, which, along with the two wings, will be built of white marble. The entire building will have a marble frontage of 750 feet.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

You are offered A CHOICE BULL CALF

Son of



CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE

His sire was the great King Hengerveld Hartje. His dam, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year, averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times-a-day milking, and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

The Dam: Cliftonwood Lyons Hartje is producing 50 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. She is a grand young cow and a real producer.

Cliftonwood Herd Passed Its Last THREE Tests CLEAN.

VAN C. KEATOR

Factoryville

Penna.

A Prominent Western New York Breeder

HENRY W. FLEISCHMAN, of East Aurora, New York, built up a nice little business peddling the milk of his Holstein-Friesian herd direct to the customer, thus cutting out the middlemen and the paying of any commissions for the marketing of the product of his dairy. Henry said that he got all there was to it and even then he was not getting rich



HENRY FLEISCHMAN AND PAUL LENOX DE KOL

very fast. One of the illustrations accompanying this article shows the truck he uses.

By careful selection, Mr. Fleischman built up a herd of good producers that paid a profit above the cost of feed and labor. This herd was headed by Paul Lenox De Kol. As our illustration shows he is an animal of superior individuality. His sire and dam both had good type and conformation. His dam, Beryl Wayne Lenox

De Kol, was a daughter of Rex Pontiac Lenox De Kol and Beryl Wayne Segis of Elmtree. Paul was by Count Paul Posch, a noted show bull that won many prizes at leading fairs in this country and in Canada. Count Paul Posch was a son of Prince Echo Sylvia and Pauline Colanthus Posch. When in his prime he was considered one of the best show bulls of his day and his type and conformation apparently has been handed down to his descendants.

The Fleischman herd has over a number of years made a good showing in the East Aurora Dairy Improvement Association. Mr. Fleischman believes that a herd improvement association is a means of finding out the true producing ability of dairy animals and is not for the purpose of making sensational records. Through association work he not only finds out what his cows are doing but also how they are utilizing the feed given them, that is, how much milk and how much butterfat they return for each dollar invested in feed. Some cows seem to get more out of their feed than others. Evidently their dairy machinery is more efficient.

Members of the Fleischman herd have been exhibited at several Erie County Fairs, particularly at South Wales and at Hamburg. The Hamburg Fair is one of the largest and best in western New York from a Holstein standpoint. A number of prizes have gone to representatives of the Helen Mary Farm, as this establishment is named.

Three or four years ago Paul Lenox De Kol was selected to head the Erie County Herd Exhibit which was shown at the New York State Fair.

Henry Fleischman volunteered for service in the World's War and saw considerable territory and had some exciting adventures while overseas, although, like most veterans of this war, it is very hard to get him to say much about it but he does say that he has seen all the war that he wants to.



HENRY FLEISCHMAN AND HIS MILK TRUCK

The Fleischmans have two children, a girl eight years old and a boy five years old. Mr. Fleischman enjoys a good reputation in his own community and among Holstein-Friesian breeders in western New York. He was President of the local Dairymen's League and served a term in the directorate of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

His practical everyday knowledge of Holstein-Friesian breeding problems and his sound common sense made him a valuable member of the Board.

Warden—"And now you'll have to be washed."
Prisoner—"And if I object?"
Warden—"Then you'll also be ironed."

Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke

Heads this Herd of Producers.

His individuality will please you.

His sire is by the great

ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD

His dam BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY weighs 1800 lb. in everyday dress.

She is a wonderful producer and a good tester (4.2%.)

She was by COLANTIA DENVER CHAMPION from a daughter of CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD.

LET US QUOTE PRICES ON SOMETHING GOOD.

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

Vale Acres

A KENTUCKY HOLSTEIN ESTABLISHMENT

HOMER WEATHERHOLT of Owensboro, Kentucky, has a nice Holstein-Friesian herd, one of the best producing in the State. In all there are sixty-five animals in the herd. Exactly fifty are of milking age with seven yearlings and seven calves. The herd bull Matador Segis Gelsche Walker is by Matador Segis Walker from Belle Segis Beauty, a daughter of King Segis 10th, a blood line combination that has been greatly advertised and is very popular, particularly in the West.

Mr. Weatherholt has been breeding purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. He has built up a herd of producers, as the performances of the animals in the local cow testing association show. In the year 1925 there were twenty milkers at Vale Acres and their average was 9,876 lb. milk, 367 lb. butterfat. The next year the milking dairy was increased to fifty but while the increase in the number brought much larger production the average was quite a little less, being 8,321 lb. milk, 320 lb. butterfat. Evidently the cows purchased were not up to the general high average of the cows forming the original dairy. But there was another reason. There was trouble with the water supply which is derived from a near-by lake. Ice cold water in the depths of winter is not conducive to large or persistent production.

Mr. Weatherholt disposed of some of his animals and in 1927 only had twenty milkers with a consequent increase in the production average which was 9,850 lb. milk, 337 lb. butterfat. During 1928 the dairy averaged twenty cows. The actual production figures were not available at the time of writing this story but we understand that there is a very satisfactory increase over the figures for 1927.

The Vale Acres herd is under State and Federal supervision and is regularly tested for tuberculosis. The herd is very healthy and there has only been three reactors in eleven years. There were two in 1917, then the herd had a clean bill of health for nine years. In 1926 one of the animals was hurt just before testing time. Then she apparently caught cold and was suffering from this cold at the time of testing. Mr. Weatherholt thinks that her sickness was the real reason for her showing a temperature reaction but he resolved to take no chances and so she was slaughtered.

Mr. Weatherholt does not claim to have any outstanding cows. He prefers a general high average order of excellence which is acknowledged to be more creditable to the breeder than is the development of one or two tremendous producers or animals of outstanding type. These may be, and frequently are, fortunate accidents. But when all the animals are good it shows painstaking and persistent effort along well defined and well planned lines.

Although he modestly says that he has no outstanding cows, Mr. Weatherholt says that his heifers must produce at least 300 lb. butterfat in a year at their first freshening or go to the block. Some very creditable production records have been made on twice a

day milking. Creamelle Anita Pontiac, as a two-year-old was credited with 10,800 lb. milk, 304 lb. fat in eight months. Creamelle Pontiac Anita in 365 days has to her credit 14,057 lb. milk, 450 lb. fat. Pietertje Pontiac Girl in a full year made 15,064 lb. milk, 524 lb. fat, while Canary Fobes Mutual Piebe in thirty days made a great start being credited with 2,550 lb. milk, 111 lb. butterfat.

Some of the members of the Vale Acres herd have been exhibited at the Daviess County Fair. This was somewhat in the way of advertising as there was no competition and consequently the Vale Acres animals took all the prizes given in the Holstein-Friesian classes.

Mr. Weatherholt is a firm believer in the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow as a profitable dairy animal and he ought to know, for he says he has tried all the breeds. He aims for a combination of those much desired essentials, type, production and profit. He rates production first and says that "if you have a combination of production and type, profit will also be there."

The acreage of the Vale Acres Farm is 210 of which only sixty are tillable. Mr. Weatherholt was raised on a dairy farm. While his father did not have any purebred Holstein-Friesian females, the herd was generally headed by a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull. Mrs. Weatherholt was not raised on a farm.

Our story would be incomplete without the mention of the best young thing ever raised at Vale Acres, that is, Mary Kathryn, now three years old, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Weatherholt.

THE 1928 CHAMPION C. T. A. HERD of Pennsylvania

Offers Two Fine Young Bulls

No. 1 Price \$150

Born August 7, 1928

Sire: CHIEF PIEBE ORMSBY BURKE. My Senior Herd-sire. He is royally bred, a show bull and a transmitting sire.

Dam: MISS PIETERTJE JOH. She was by King Joh. from a daughter of King Lyons; the dam's dam by King Segis from Eliza Pietertje, her dam old Prilly.

No. 2 Price \$100

Born January 1, 1929

A Show Calf, two-thirds White

Sire: LOYALMEADE KING PRILLY SEGIS, he by King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne 21st from Miss Pietertje Joh.

Dam: LOYALMEADE PEARL ORMSBY, daughter of Chief Piebe Burke Ormsby from Loyalmade Betty Ormsby Alcartra. Freshening at 2 years 3 months old this grand young cow made 14,657 lb. milk, 569.4 lb. FAT, average test 3.88%. Her profit above feed cost was \$298.21. She freshened again within the year.

Loyalmade Herd Is Accredited.

H. A. SNYDER

Montoursville Pennsylvania

Act Promptly to secure these Low Prices.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Something to Eat

WE ARE all familiar with that old saying—"When the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen." And so do the family appetites! The cold snappy days of winter not only bring the flush of health to the cheeks but add a zest to what has seemed to be the already normal desire for food. So long as this is not over done, this is as it should be, for Mother Nature knows her business, and in this way replaces the store of fuel upon which greater inroads are made in winter than in summer, thus naturally creating a greater desire for food in greater quantities and of more substantial quality. So, here are a few suggestions for appeasing that ravenous appetite which seems to have beset the entire family, mother included, in spite of her sternest resolutions to "reduce." Probably not all of these are new, for in these days of much reading and quick communication, it is almost impossible to present anything entirely new, but there may be just enough of novelty to make them acceptable as suggestions. Beginning with something substantial we present first,

BAKED BEANS DE LUXE

Prepare one quart of dry beans in the usual way, by sorting, washing thoroughly and soaking over night. In the morning, drain and parboil in water to which one quarter teaspoonful of soda has been added. Drain, and add one quart strained tomatoes; three medium sized onions, chopped; half lb. each of chopped beef and pork; one teaspoonful dry ground mustard; season with salt and pepper and one-half cup of maple syrup. Cook slowly on the top of the stove until partly done, then remove to a medium oven and bake slowly for a couple of hours. If the tomato juice is not enough moisture, add a little water. The maple syrup is quite an important ingredient for, though molasses may be used, the results will not be so good. One nice thing about this dish is that it is just as good, if not better, when cold, so that enough may be prepared for several days. It is also good enough for a "company" dish and has figured in the menu at more than one social affair.

This is just about the time of year when another hearty dish is very popular, and most people who have had gardens have the makings in their cellars. So we present next,

THE DINTY MOORE SPECIAL

Select a nice looking piece of corn beef—brisket is best—weighing about five lb. Wash, wipe well and tie in shape, and put in a good sized kettle, with plenty of cold water. Let it come to a boil slowly, and let it boil rapidly for about five minutes, after which the scum must be removed, and the kettle placed where the contents will barely simmer. This process takes a long time, so the meat should be put on early in the

morning and allowed to cook nearly all day. About two hours before it is to be served, a firm head of cabbage, quartered, should be added, in another hour several turnips, carrots, potatoes and onions should be added, though many prefer to omit the latter. If beets are to be added to this boiled dinner, they should be cooked separately throughout. First boiled in water until the skin can be slipped off, then placed in a kettle by themselves and covered with some of the water from the kettle in which the meat has been boiling. To boil them with the rest of the vegetables would be to color all of them red. But they may be served on the platter with the whole dinner, and make not only a colorful but also a most delicious addition. The arrangement of a "Dinty Moore" dinner on a large platter may be made a most artistic affair. This also is good enough for a "company" dinner. A radio broadcaster, a man at that, is responsible for the statement that the end of a stale loaf of bread placed on the top of the kettle while a boiled dinner is cooking will prevent the spread of those familiar odors which are not disagreeable until the next day. This has not yet been tried out personally, so cannot be vouched for, but was thought worth passing on as a suggestion so long as boiled dinners were being discussed.

Now for something a little lighter, lest we all become dull and stupid from eating too much of too substantial dishes. Let us hope that this really will be lighter since it is a

FIG CAKE

The whites of six eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, one half cupful cornstarch dissolved in milk, three teaspoonsful baking powder, one cupful of milk, three-fourths cupful of butter and two cupsful of well sifted flour. Mix in the usual way for a plain layer cake. Take one-third of the batter and add to it one teaspoonful cinnamon, one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful either allspice or ground cloves and one dozen figs chopped and rolled in flour. Bake in three layers, two light and one dark.

Just a couple more, also of lighter nature, which would make good desserts to serve after some of the foregoing substantial dishes, provided one should feel able to tackle anything more.

CREAM OF FRUIT SUPREME

Peel, mash and force four bananas through a sieve, and add to them the pulp of three oranges cut in small pieces, the juice of two oranges and of one lemon, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Dissolve two tablespoonsfuls gelatin in a quarter of a cup of hot water and add to the foregoing, also two-thirds of a cupful of powdered sugar. Stir well and allow the mixture to cool, stirring at frequent intervals. When just setting, fold in a half pint of whipped cream and set in a cool place until time to serve. A tablespoonful of whipped cream,

sweetened and flavored and surmounted by a red cherry makes a nice addition to each portion.

APPLE SNOW

The ingredients for this dessert are two good sized tart apples, one cupful sugar, one egg white and a pinch of salt. Grate the apples and add the sugar and the beaten white of the egg. Add the salt and beat the ingredients until they are stiff. Place in sherbert glasses and sprinkle with finely chopped nut meats and put in a cold place until ready to serve. Although not necessary, oranges, bananas or grapes cut fine may be added.

New Director for the Dry Milk Institute

THE directors of the American Dry Milk Institute have approved the appointment of Professor Roud McCann as Director of the Institute to succeed Dr. H. E. Van Norman who resigned to become the head of the newly coordinated research and educational department of the Borden Company, but will still continue to act in an advisory capacity to the Institute.

Professor McCann was reared on a farm and has had first-hand contact with the various degrees of farm



PROF. ROUD McCANN
New Director of the American Dry Milk Institute.

life from hired man to manager. Specializing in dairying he completed his four year college course in three and one-half years although he had to work his way through. From 1914 to 1918 he was deputy dairy commissioner for Colorado. From 1918 to 1920 he was full time executive secretary of the Colorado Butter Makers Association and for five years was secretary of the Colorado State Dairymen's Association.

Last year he completed his master's degree in business administration at Northwestern University. He

is known as a constructive salesman, executive and organizer.

Dr. Van Norman is well known to all interested in dairying. For years he was President of the National Dairy Association, was President of the World's Dairy Congress in 1923 and was honorary chairman of the American delegation for the World's Dairy Congress held last summer in London, England.

He was first connected with the dairy department of Purdue University, he was afterwards head of the dairy department of the Pennsylvania State College and then was dean of the agricultural school at the University of California.

The American Dry Milk Institute is financially supporting research work on calf feeding being followed at a number of State Universities and experiment stations. The 1929 budget makes further provision for educational work directed toward the raising of better heifer calves using dry milk instead of fluid milk thus releasing more fluid milk in times of shortage and incidentally using dry skim milk produced in parts of the country remote from the big cities and their milk sheds.

The Institute was instrumental in the publication of a bulletin for the use of calf raisers entitled "For Larger Profits, Raise Your Own Cows." More than 150,000 copies of this bulletin have been printed and distributed. It gives reasons for raising heifer calves from the best cows in the herd and contains a definite feeding schedule according to the minimum milk plan which means a minimum cost to the dairyman.

What an Old Cook Book Says About Milk

"FORASMUCH as children's stomachs and old men's bodies and consumed men's natures be so weak, that not only the flesh and the fish, but also the fruits of the earth are burdensome to their tender and weak bowels; God tendering the growing of the one and preservation of the other, and the restoration of the third, hath therefore appointed milk, which the youngest child and weariest old man and such as weakness has consumed, may easily digest Cow's milk nourisheth plentifully, increaseth the brain, feedeth the body, and restoreth the flesh."

The above paragraph is taken from a cook book 273 years old. This book is in the possession of Mr. Arnold Shircliffe of Chicago, and is entitled "Health's Improvement, or Rules comprising and discovering the Nature, Method and Manner of preparing All Sorts of Food used in this Nation, written by that Ever Famous Thomas Muffett, doctor in physick."

Old Dr. Muffett evidently had confidence in the ability of milk to restore strength to the aged as well as to give growing power to the child. It is believed that "consumed men" refers to victims of tuberculosis. Evidently Dr. Muffett had discovered that milk was protective food, invaluable to tuberculous patients as well as to the very young and the very old.

The good old doctor's spelling and word phrasing may not be right up-to-date but we have not improved on his ideas in regard to the value of milk as a food.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
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JANUARY 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Show Ring Honors Not an Indication of a Master Breeder

SUCCESS in the show ring is not necessarily an indication of a master breeder or a successful breeder. There are hundreds of examples to prove this.

A few years ago a prominent Maryland politician, after meeting with indifferent success in the show ring, employed one of the nationally known judges and an expert showman with years of experience to get a show herd together for him, which they did. The professional showman was employed to fit and feed the cattle and take charge of exhibiting them on the circuit. All the honors went to the politician as a master breeder and exhibitor of good cattle.

We sometimes think that breeders of improved livestock should be protected against imposters the same as the medical and legal professions and those engaged in other similar lines of work. The dairyman however has this satisfaction, that the man who can go out on the farm, produce milk economically and breed cattle successfully has a way of proving his genuineness that cannot be camouflaged.

Forced Records and Their Effect On Legitimate Dairy Methods

WE HAVE just received a report of a cow testing association operating in one of the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania. In this is recorded what we believe to be forced records of milk and butter production which can only be produced under conditions where cows are over or excessively fed and where they are milked three or four times daily regardless of labor cost.

We do not believe such records have any place in dairy cattle breeding or in legitimate and economical dairying. We consider such records entirely speculative as they do not represent the natural ability of the cow but are a combination of a good cow, a good feeder and caretaker, and excessive amounts of grain, and the results attained are largely dependent upon the caretaker's ability to manipulate the cow during the period that the tester is there, permitting her to rest up between times. If such practices are permitted even though they may have the endorsement of some "agriculturalists" who are seeking fame and notoriety, the records are entirely unfair to the dairyman who conducts his breeding operations and his dairy operations honestly and conservatively.

Early last Fall it was our privilege to visit two herds, both leaders in cow testing association work. One is located in one of the eastern counties of this state and the other in one of the central counties. The owners of these two herds had, in our judgment, cared for their dairies efficiently and economically for the purpose of making milk economically and for the purpose of breeding cattle of the desired, improved type and conformation.

It was really a pleasure to look over these herds of cattle and see how efficiently and economically they were being handled. We have often visualized what a great benefit to the dairy industry it would be if all the effort, time and money that is devoted to so-called Extension Work could be exerted in up-lifting the Industry to the point of efficiency both in breeding and economical production that these two herds and other similar herds have obtained and there stop. So that no effort would be exerted under the name of Extension Work or Herd and Breed Improvement Work after this high point of efficiency had been reached. The results of further efforts often are destructive rather than constructive.

The true dairy farmers and purebred Holstein breeders which we have referred to are men of ability and good judgment who continue to maintain their dairy herd at the high point of efficiency. No doubt they realize that they could increase the output of their dairy by adopting a more expensive system of feeding and adding to this expense of feed, four-times-a-day milking and other work that goes with forced production. No doubt, they also realize that forced production, while it might win them honors in a publicity way would cost more to produce milk, cut down their margin of profit and that the over-feeding and four-times-a-day milking would tax their cow's strength, impairing their future usefulness and breeding qualities and destroying all that the owners had gained in a breeding way over a period of years.

Occasionally, however, we see men make fools of themselves, trying to see how much more milk and how much more butter they can make a cow give than she would produce normally. Our advice to our readers is to beware of patronizing such establishments when selecting breeding stock.

In an early issue we will point out some of the strange things that are being recorded in the name of Cow Testing Association Work since the makers of

forced and exaggerated records have been permitted to enter this field and record "TRICK" or "FORCED TESTS" as legitimate cow testing association records.

A Sign of Progress

FARM Products Show Week brought many visitors to Harrisburg including a large number of Holstein-Friesian owners who milk their own cows and therefore cannot get away from home for only a short time. There were a large number of callers at the office of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and many of these callers brought applications for registry and transfer of animals they had raised or sold. A large proportion of these men did not stay for the meeting but expressed themselves as well satisfied with the progress made by the Association.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was represented at the Show by a live-wire sales force whose efforts were so successful that the subscriptions they took nearly trebled the subscription business done any previous year at this great Show.

Factory Methods in the Holstein Business

NEARLY thirty years ago a book entitled "The Fat of the Farn" was widely circulated. It told the story of a business man who purchased a run-down farm, ran it on factory methods and made a big financial success. The book was so realistically written that when it first came out many people thought it was a true account of a farm experience and it was not until writers in search of copy began investigating that the author confessed that he had written the story as he thought it might be worked out.

In the University of California there is a Professor by the name of H. B. Walker, who is of the opinion that a farm CAN or should be operated factory style, or that is what he told a convention of engineers at the recent Pacific Slope Dairy Show.

According to the Professor, the dairy farm of the future will be a balanced unit, with a certain number of acres of land devoted to the necessary rotation of crops to feed the specific number of dairy cattle designated for the unit.

The dairy barn will be designed especially to accommodate the herd, and it will be equipped with machinery to handle the feeding and care of the herd, including cleaning of the barns. All work will be done by machinery if possible.

Hard hand labor and long hours will be eliminated. Drudgery will be abolished and sanitation increased by eliminating the hand-handling of milk and this, of course, will result in both lower costs and a higher quality of milk produced.

When that day arrives the city man can realize his life's ambition to retire to the farm and make a profit at dairy farming by the application of factory methods to the dairy cow.

The management of the Old Association should at ONCE get in touch with Professor Walker. Possibly if they followed his methods the millionaires on the

Board of Directors would be able to make their farms pay. Then if Professor Walker can locate a live true-type bull and some live true-type cows, (if there are any such animals), he can so systematize things that in a few years all the calves dropped will be as much alike as Ford cars.

When Mass Production is once introduced under Professor Walker's management and all the bulls and all the cows conform to the "putty model" finis will be written to the scrub and native cow as well as to the purebreds of all other dairy breeds. Breeders of Holstein-Friesian will all become wealthy and over the door of the Registry Office will be this sign—THE MILLIONAIRES' CLUB.

Riding to a Fall

POUULTY journals and poultry breeders are becoming more and more opposed to the actions of the Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Extension workers in their competitive activities in the poultry industry.

The breeding of poultry is carried on by farmers and rural dwellers, usually as a side line, with a growing tendency to specialize and make poultry breeding and egg production the major agricultural project. Poultrymen who have made a specialty of breeding and hope to capitalize their efforts through the sale of eggs and baby chicks find that one of their chief competitors is their State Agricultural College which, chartered as an educational institution and as an experimental station, in recent years is entering the commercial field in many branches of agriculture.

The poultry breeders are objecting and are registering their protests through the poultry journals. We believe all poultry breeders are in favor of agricultural colleges doing experimental work in connection with their educational work, but they object to being compelled to pay taxes to support a competitor in the Industry in which they are engaged.

We believe the poultrymen are justified in the position they are taking.

We find a similar state of affairs in the Holstein-Friesian Industry. There is a tendency for the management of hospitals, insane asylums and other state institutions to take up the breeding of purebred dairy cattle from a speculative standpoint, namely, making forced records and exhibiting at shows and fairs in direct competition with the individual breeder and taxpayer. This tendency is fostered and encouraged by the State Agricultural Colleges, the Agricultural Extension Workers and the speculative influence that for some time has dominated the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

It is perfectly proper for a State Institution such as an insane asylum to maintain a dairy to produce milk and milk products economically and of a desirable quality, but it is a question whether the directors in charge of such institutions are justified in wasting the taxpayer's money to make forced records or whether the State has any lawful right to exhibit their livestock at fairs and shows in competition with the taxpayer.

Individual breeders have found the making of forced

records and the showing at fairs to be expensive and not in keeping with economical milk production or cattle breeding. Those breeders who have followed the shows and the extensive making of forced records have sustained heavy losses and therefore there are always new faces on the show circuit. Many of the older showmen who have not gone into bankruptcy are staring bankruptcy in the face and are only a few steps ahead of the sheriff because they have indulged in the speculative side of the purebred dairy cattle business.

There appears to be an organized movement, backed by the Registry Associations and assisted too frequently by Extension Workers, to attempt to keep the purebred dairy cattle industry on an artificial standard. It is this group that appears to be most interested in prevailing upon State Institutions to take up the making of records and the exhibiting of cattle where the tremendous annual losses sustained as a result of making records and exhibiting cattle can be buried with other expenses in the annual budgets.

There is a large organization of high salaried propagandists who are endeavoring to keep the thing alive and they are the only ones that are profiting by it.

Don't Buy Fatted Breeding Stock

REPEATEDLY the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has warned its readers against the practice of over-fitting dairy animals for the purpose of exhibiting them at fairs and shows. One of the surest ways of inviting trouble is to place at the head of a herd a bull that has been fatted and fattened for show ring or sale ring purposes.

There is an old saying among men who work around livestock "Fat covers a multitude of sins."—It certainly can hide a multitude of faults.

The *Breeders Gazette* has always been considered one of the leading livestock papers circulating in this country, although we believe, enjoying a greater circulation among owners of the beef breeds than among breeders of purebred dairy cattle. So when this recognized authority comes out and warns its readers against the over-fattening and over-fitting of animals of the beef breeds which are retained for breeding purposes, how much more should breeders of purebred dairy cattle avoid purchasing animals loaded with fat for the purpose of winning prizes in show rings or bringing high prices at consignment sales? By such practices bulls are made impotent and infertile and females are made "shy breeders" or, in extreme cases, completely ruined for reproduction purposes which is the chief reason for which purebreds are purchased.

The words of the *Gazette* regarding excess fat as a curse upon animals maintained for reproductive purposes apply even more strongly to dairy animals than they do to animals of the beef breeds.

The article was headed "The Truth About Fat" and is as follows:

Now that the annual apotheosis of fat, as exemplified at the International Live Stock Exposition has been duly celebrated and King Adipose again has received his titular crown, *The Gazette*, wishes to turn the searchlight for a moment upon the fast-fading

panorama and display to the public view just two outstanding truths:—

1. Fat is the making of good meat.
2. Fat is the unmaking of good breeding animals.

We fight *for* fat as a *sine qua non* in beef-making; we fight *against* fat as a curse upon animals maintained for reproductive purposes. That may seem paradoxical, but decidedly it is *not*. Without fat, and an abundance of it, there can be no satisfactory edible flesh; with excess of fat, there can be no normal exercise of procreative functions. Notwithstanding the truth of both these statements, you cannot tell at a little distance at the big shows whether you are looking at candidates for the block or for the breeding lot. All carcasses alike are wrapped in the garb of super-fat. The so-called breeding bull has the same deep cushions of tallow or blubber on his ribs and loins as the bullocks at the other end of the ring. The cows and heifers, supposedly valuable for perpetuating their race, are laden with the same kind of "waste" as the best prime Christmas "killers." There is a vast accumulation of fat in the two cases. In the bullock it may be "waste" so far as mere edibility is concerned, but it insures the supreme of quality in the adjacent muscular tissues. In the breeding animal it insures or foreshadows nothing but fatty degeneration, and is frequently fatal to productivity.

Where Are We Headed?

NO ONE should begrudge any individual the right to purchase a good animal and to capitalize on that acquisition. Certainly anyone should be allowed to buy a cow and put her on the show circuit just as much as he should be privileged to milk her.

"But when it comes to the point where certain individuals put out vast sums of money year after year for such animals and with no hopes of ever getting it back, we are obliged to ask ourselves where we are headed. It is an honor to have the judgment to select animals that will win in the show ring. One is fortunate who has the price to pay for such animals. The individual who must depend upon the judgment of someone else to select those animals is entitled to less credit. Such men are substituting hobbies for the practical and are really contributing little or nothing to the economic welfare of the dairy industry.

"On the other hand, the man who is capable of breeding and developing an outstanding animal is really an asset to the dairy industry. He is creating wealth and is making a contribution worthy of recognition. It is fortunate that our breed associations have taken note of this important fact. The awarding of special ribbons in the four greatest dairy shows of the country to the ranking animals which were bred by the exhibitor is probably the most important step made in the show ring in recent years. It is disappointing to note in this connection that in some of the classes none of the animals "in the money" are entitled to such awards and that these ribbons must fall on animals entirely out of the prize money.

"Of course we should always have the right to buy and sell animals. And by the same token we should

have the right to show these same animals. But we hope that the time will come when breeders and dairymen will prize highly the awards to the man who breeds what he exhibits. It is a mighty valuable measure of the man and his stability in the industry. We congratulate the national dairy cattle breed associations on this important forward step."

The above is an editorial under the title of "Stock Show Ring Abuse," appearing in the January issue of *The Dairy Farmer*, a magazine which has had for a number of years a tendency to exploit show ring winnings and sensational records. Evidently one of the editors is beginning to see the light. Let us repeat this sentence, "But when it comes to the point where certain individuals put out vast sums of money year after year for such animals and with no hopes of ever getting it back, we are obliged to ask ourselves where we are headed."

For the past seven years the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been attempting to show where the Holstein-Friesian Industry and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America are headed. By letting a cow go dry several months before she is due to freshen, feeding her until she is in the fat beef class and then manipulating her feed after she freshens it is possible to inflate her test and so make a sensational record. When a cow makes such a record the selling price is advanced on her and the prices of her full sisters and half sisters, full brothers and half brothers, her calves and even her aunts and cousins are inflated. She is not a better cow because she has made the record. The few scientific investigations that have been made along this line and the general experience of practical dairymen indicate that if a cow has been on a forced test she does not make as good use of her food as she did before she was tested. She is not a better dairy cow nor are any of her relatives any better producers or transmitters because she has made this record.

Oftentimes her whole system or her reproductive organs have been so affected that she does not breed regularly. Really she is not as good a cow after she made the record as she was before. Is it any wonder that a big proportion of the establishments that practice forced record making go out of business in a few years' time? Is it not time to ask ourselves "Where are we headed?"

The same rule applies to the show ring. Certain individuals pay vast sums of money for animals capable of winning in the show ring. The animals are exhibited and the owner gets considerable glory. Yet extensive showing is acknowledged to be a losing proposition from a financial standpoint. Animals that travel over an extensive fair circuit seldom or never produce as well as animals left at home. With bulls particularly, heavy fitting and traveling impairs their breeding powers.

One of the surest ways for a dairyman to drop money is to buy a bull that has been fitted to show at these big expositions.

Yet the management of the Old Association, by the means of added prize money, subsidizes showing at the big fairs. This prize money generally goes to their staunchest supporters and the exhibited animals are usually judged by men who are on the list of judges

approved of by the management of the Old Association. But the money from which the added premiums are taken is contributed in the form of increased fees by the rank and file of Holstein breeders and not by the ring.

In the matter of animals with forced records and in the matter of animals with show ring record "when it comes to the point where certain individuals put out vast sums of money year after year for such animals and with no hopes of ever getting it back, we are obliged to ask ourselves where we are headed."

Members of Maryland State Board of Agriculture Face Court Action

PAPERS in a court proceeding against John M. Dennis and other members of the State Board of Agriculture of Maryland were filed in the Circuit Court of Carroll County.

The action is apparently the result of crystallized sentiment among cattle owners in the State of Maryland, protesting against the manner in which the State Board has been handling the appraisal of tubercular cattle.

The Maryland law, as interpreted by Judge Parke, provides that reacting cattle destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis should be appraised; that the appraisers should determine the true market value of the animal and that the owners are entitled to 90% of this value not exceeding \$500.00 for any one animal.

Notwithstanding the law, the Board is accused of forcing breeders to accept a maximum appraisement of not over \$150.00 for any animal and, further, breeders are required to sustain one-third of the loss based on this low appraisement, saying nothing of the great loss they are sustaining by having the animal unfairly appraised.

In addition the Board is charged with using State and Federal funds to promote or subsidize outside interests. We will quote Section 15 and 16 of the Petition:

"15—That the State Board of Agriculture has been and is using monies of the State of Maryland and the United States in an improper, unlawful, and fraudulent manner in promoting, fostering, and subsidizing The Holstein-Friesian Association of America by not paying indemnities where in fact the animals are purebred and registered, but only when the owner has them registered in The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

"16—That this using of public monies by the State Board of Agriculture for the aggrandizement and promotion of a private corporation, namely, The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont, is fraudulent, done in bad faith, or irreparable damage and irremediable injury to your orator as a taxpayer of the State of Maryland, and further that your orator is without adequate remedy at law."

The Court is asked to enjoin the Board and offer such other relief as in its judgment the "orator" or breeder is entitled to.

The Maryland matter will be referred to fully in our next issue.

Virginians are Not Fooled

WERE advised that the John M. Dennis-Forrest G. Farr faction in Maryland had a representative at the recent Holstein Breeders meeting held at Harrisonburg, Virginia, in the person of Mr. J. H. Ramsburg. It is reported that Ramsburg attempted to discredit the New Association, that his remarks were challenged from the floor and the breeders present were set right as to the true condition of affairs, leaving Mr. Ramsburg in a very embarrassing position.

It is quite probable that if the speaker who defended the interests of the New Association had known Mr. Ramsburg was connected with the Dennis-Farr organization that was mixed up with the Springfield State Hospital record scandal, that Mr. Ramsburg would have taken his hat and slipped out by a side door.

Making and Feeding Silage

SOME important points to observe in the making and feeding of silage are discussed by livestock specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin No. 578-F, "The Making and Feeding of Silage," which is now ready for distribution to interested persons.

"Silage," the authors of the bulletin say, "is the best and cheapest form in which to store succulent feed. Many forage crops can be made into silage; but corn, where it can be grown successfully, makes the best silage."

Silage is suited for feeding to all livestock. Dairy cows, not on good pasture, need it perhaps more than other classes of animals, because the succulence it supplies is helpful in the production of large quantities of milk. It is a cheap and economical feed for beef cattle, from breeding cow to fattening steer. Sheep like it and it is well suited to their needs. Even horses and mules may be fed limited quantities of good silage with good results.

A method of making silage, known as the Ronning method, has come into use in the last few years and is considered the easiest known method of making silage. The standing corn is harvested and cut into proper lengths for the silo by a machine drawn and operated by a tractor. The cut corn is delivered to a wagon box drawn alongside. It is then hauled to the silo and pushed off into a blower which elevates it into the silo. When a pit silo is used the work of filling is still less. Making silage by the Ronning method requires approximately the same size crew as when a harvester and bundle elevator is used, but the advantage lies in saving the labor of handling the heavy bundles.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Scrub Men and Scrub Stock

IT VERY often follows that the man who keeps scrub stock is a scrub farmer." That sentence in a discussion of livestock breeding catches our eye. It is not a new thought, and we all know that there is much truth in it. The only value in it is that it may stir some fellow whose stock looks pretty hard to try to do better. Some folks say there is no place for scrub stock, and can't understand why any of it is produced in a civilized country. But we never will be rid of it. There will always be scrub stock, and scrub farmers, and scrub doctors and lawyers and, yes, even newspapermen! Efficiency never can be standardized. Always some will do better than others. —*Sioux City Livestock Record.*

Bull's Eye for Borah

SENATOR BORAH is quoted as saying: "The ability of the American people for self-government is being undermined by the government's increasing regulation of and interference with private and business life. Unless a halt is called we will have a republic in name but a bureaucracy in fact—the most wasteful, the most extravagant, the most demoralizing and deadly form of government which has ever tortured the human family." Senator Borah may not always be right, but in this we believe he hit the nail squarely on the head, says the *Albion (Neb.) News*. The closer our government adheres to the business of government and the farther it keeps from private business the better it will be for all concerned.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

To Study Milk Shortages

ON JANUARY 30th in New York City there will be held a meeting that may have a great deal of influence on the New York Milk Shed. This is the initial meeting of a committee of representatives of metropolitan milk dealers and producers' organizations to study means of preventing a repetition of the November milk shortage.

At a conference held December 5th of spokesmen and dealers and producers with Dr. Shirley Wynn, Commissioner of Health, the committee was formed and consists of: Clark W. Halliday, Sheffield Producers Association; George R. Fitts, Dairymen's League coöperative Association, Inc.; B. S. Halsey, Sheffield Farms Company; F. W. Janssen, Janssen Dairy Company; E. B. Lewis, Horton Ice Cream Company; H. W. Marcussen, Borden Farm Products Company; J. F. McCauley, Model Dairy Company and I. E. Nathans, an independent dealer.

The duty of the committee is to ascertain whether there is any necessity for any extension of the New York Milk Shed to assure an adequate supply for the city next fall.

Agricultural Indians

NEW YORK STATE has a number of Indian reservations. Forty-one representatives of the Indian tribes living on the New York State reservations met at the New York State College of Agriculture in December and discussed their agricultural plans and problems.

For instance, the Indians of the St. Regis reservation near Malone are developing their dairy resources. They own quite a number of cows and their milk is shipped to New York City through the Dairymen's League. They are beginning to raise oats, corn and peas to feed their cattle. Many of the Indians prominent in this agricultural movement are descendants of historic characters. Chief Albert Shenandoah of the Oneidas, whose great-grandfather took six hundred bags of corn to Valley Forge to feed Washington's army, is champion corn grower of the six nations. Walter Kennedy of Killbuck, a noted Seneca Indian, is president of the Cornell-Indian board. Ray Gansworth is president of the Six Nations Temperance Society; Frank Logan, well-known dairy farmer, is a past football star of Carlisle; and La Fayette White is grandson of the noted chief for whose son La Fayette stood as god father at baptism.

Asking Uncle Sam for Money

THERE was a time when men desirous of starting a new enterprise hustled around and raised capital to finance the enterprise. These days seems to be over. Now they ask the government to furnish the money. In the Central West it is reported that paper can be made from corn stalks, straw and other surplus farm materials at a cost of one and one-half cents a pound and it is suggested that the government erect a million dollar plant in Kansas for the manufacture of printing paper.

If any such process has been designed plenty of capital will be available to finance the plan without getting the government into the print paper business.

Much has appeared in the press regarding the Boulder Dam project. It is said that the "power trusts" objects to the project and has financed the fight against it. There is a growing feeling in the East that the cities of Southern California and particularly Los Angeles have financed the fight for the Boulder Dam project. Also that if an eastern city like New York or Philadelphia had to extend their water project that they would finance the enterprise themselves possibly assisted by the State but would not obtain the money from the Federal Government.

Two Kinds Not Needed

AND furthermore, as the season rolls on toward that time when Mr. Hoover will be appointing a cabinet for himself, let it be understood that there are two classes of men from whose ranks no secretary of agriculture should be picked. This paper refuses point blank to endorse either, firstly, a college professor who has been professing for more than five years; secondly, a farm newspaper editor, or any other newspaper editor, who has been editing for more than ten years—giving the editor a little edge over the school teacher in the matter of fitness for the job. —*Sioux City Livestock Record.*

The truth that occupies a nutshell finds some minds too narrow to give it room.

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When I make good for you I am making good for myself.

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East Aurora,

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WORLD'S AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

A world agricultural census will be taken in 1930 under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy.

At the last General Assembly of the Institute it was provided that the agricultural census refer to the area and crops harvested in 1929 in the Northern Hemisphere, and to the period from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, in the Southern Hemisphere; that no date should be fixed for taking the livestock census, the various governments being left free to take the livestock census at the time of year most convenient to them; and that the scope of the census be broadened to include forests. The census is expected to cover more than 99 per cent of world's agriculture.

The World Agricultural Census of 1930 will be the first of a series of decennial censuses that will provide comparable data for future farmers, business men, and economists.

The purpose of the Diplomatic Conference on Economic Statistics was to try to bring about uniformity and comparability in the statistics of all countries that will show the economic position and development in the world as a whole and in the different countries. These statistics include comparable and periodic data on occupations, establishments, production, index numbers of prices, external trade and shipping.

The American Representative is Leon M. Estabrook, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture. He has been loaned to the International Institute of Agriculture and is now engaged in a survey of world agriculture preliminary to making the census.

PRODUCERS IN IOWA

H. M. Madson, Britt, Iowa, had the high herd for December in the local cow testing association. Mr. Madson has twelve Holsteins of which one was dry and the average herd figures on a twelve cow basis is 890 lb. milk, 33.9 lb. butterfat. He was feeding silage with a grain ration of ground corn and oats and some cottonseed meal.

Holstein herds were second, third, fourth and fifth. There were twenty-five herds tested which contain 325 cows, 79 of which were dry. The association average is 448 lb. milk, 18.53 lb. butterfat.

TALENTED HOLSTEINER

D. W. Nearhof of Oostburg, Wisconsin, has been a Holstein-Friesian breeder for many years and still has a number of purebred black-and-white cattle on his farm.

Mr. Nearhof is quite talented and at the present time is engaged in writing photoplays. He has written a number of songs of which the best known perhaps is the comic entitled "The Village School Mom."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

- February 2, 1929—Littlestown, Pa. R. No. 3. Mark H. Trostle. Purebred and Grade Holsteins.
- February 20—Upper Strawsburg, Pa. Colledge and Shoemaker Sale. Salesmanager, S. R. Miller.
- March 1, 1929—Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Pa. Sem Eby Sale. 45 head. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
- March 4—Williamsport, Md. C. E. Fink Dispersal.
- March 6—Greencastle, Pa. Clarence Zeigler. S. R. Miller, salesmanager.
- March 6, 1929—Chambersburg, Pa. R. R. 2. George Crider. Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
- March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
- March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
- March 16, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
- March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.
- March 25—Mount Joy, Pa. Allen G. Brubaker Dispersal. Seventy accredited and registered Holsteins. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
- March 26, 1929—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Thirty-five purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
- March 27, 1929—Gettysburg, Pa. John C. Bream Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
- March 30, 1929—Newville, Pa. James Ginter 40 purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd.

WILL DISPERSE GINTER HERD

On March 30th at Newville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, James Ginter will offer at auction his purebred herd of forty accredited Holstein-Friesians. The Ginter herd is well known in Cumberland County and has earned an enviable reputation for producing ability.

Mr. Ginter has engaged George Fry as auctioneer and the tester of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, A. A. Raudabaugh, will assist at sale time.

SALE PRICES AT OMAHA

At the Iowa-Nebraska Holstein breeder's sale held at South Omaha, December 12, 1928, thirty cows and heifers averaged \$148 and eleven bulls sold for an average of practically \$153, the top price being \$250. There were several bull calves in this lot.

Cows that were in good flesh and milking heavily sold readily but cows thin in flesh or not due to freshen for several months were sharply discriminated against. None of the animals could be termed "highly fitted." There was a fair attendance but not as many as seen at some of the sales in this locality.

THE JERMYN HERD DISPERSAL

A general average of above \$200 was reached at the Jermyn Dispersal sale held on the J. J. Jermyn Farm about ten miles from Scranton, Pa., on January 23d and 24th.

Mr. Jermyn had bought liberally at great consignment sales and paid high prices for many of his animals and many thought that the average should have been much higher. There were several reasons why it was not. First of all it was thought necessary, in order to settle the estate, to turn the herd into cash at once and not wait until more advertising could be done or fit the animals for sale.

Second, the sale date was set during the time of the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg and a number of men from the northern part of the state who came to Harrisburg said that they would have attended the Jermyn sale except for the conflict of dates; and further, with two or three local exceptions, the men whose cattle Mr. Jermyn had bought did not come to see his herd sold; the usual fate of a man whose days of buying are over.

The catalog was as up-to-date as it was possible to make it as far as the calves were concerned. A number were born after the catalog went to press and practically all of these were sold separately. All these things helped to lower the average.

The majority of the buyers live in northern Pennsylvania with a scattering few in New York State and New Jersey. The \$300 mark was reached no less than twenty-six times. The four herdsires did not bring as much as was expected, Dutchland Colantha Denver King not being guaranteed a breeder and the disposition of Dennington Onaco Sir Lyons being such that hardly anybody wanted to have anything to do with him and he was sold to a local butcher for \$165.

Winterthur Donsegis Bano Ideal was struck off for \$610 to Eugene Ham of

Verbank, N. J., and Dennington Hartje Denver King, a home bred bull went to the Walker-Gordon Farms for \$550. Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, Pa., took Dennington Beauty Denver King for \$425. This home-bred bull was by the Dutchland sire and from Napol Daisy Beauty, a hornless cow of considerable quality. This bull will head the oldest herd of Holsteins in Pennsylvania, a real dairyman-breeder's herd that needs no introduction to readers of this paper.

In all there were fifteen bulls sold including a December calf, five November calves, one born October 27, 1928 and one born January 11, 1929 which went for \$300 to F. J. Linen of Waverly, Pa. The fifteen averaged \$239.

The top price for a female was \$660 which J. A. Vaughn bid on behalf of the Luzerne County Commissioners of the Poor for Brentwood Enla Posch, a seven year old with a long string of records. She goes to Retreat, Pa.

Dennington Denver Beauty, a three-year-old full sister to Miller Brothers bull, went for \$400 to R. C. Slifer of Lewisburg, Pa., and Miller Brothers took a yearling sister of their new herdsire for \$295. Henry Neff of Niagara Falls, N. Y., bought a number of animals including the twin two-year-old heifer, Dennington Denver Booz Colantha for \$385. Mr. Neff took her dam, a thirteen-year-old cow for \$125. She has quite a reputation for dropping twins.

Mr. Neff also took Dennington Denver Lady a three-year-old daughter of the senior herdsire for \$305.

Another liberal buyer was W. A. Russell of Carbondale, Pa. He bid \$420 for Dennington Denver Neva, a two-year-old heifer fresh about five weeks. E. E. Mannick of Waymart, Pa., who also bought a number of animals took Molly Posch Abbecker a three-year-old of Canadian backing for \$445.

In all 129 animals were sold. This included calves just a few days old and the average for the entire number was \$201.72, the total being \$26,092. The buyers include:

Frank Ressiguie, South Gibson; Floyd Carpenter, Lenox; G. E. Stevenson, Scranton; R. Bruce Williams, Lynn; W. A. Russell, Carbondale; Fred Kehrli, Factoryville; F. I. Linen, Waverly; Luzerne County Commissioners of the Poor, Retreat; A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg; S. T. Howell, South Gibson; George E. Page, New Milford; C. J. Spencer, Dalton; H. Arnold, Jermyn; Herbert A. Thomas, Dalton; C. F. Hill, New Side; L. H. Reagle, Mt. Bethel; J. P. Storch, Troy; W. J. Robbins, Beach Lake; Miller Brothers, Clark Summit; Leon H. Gundy, Fleetwood; E. E. Mannick, Waymart; W. G. Belcher, New Side; Morton E. Tuthill, Waymart; W. A. Schweighofer, Honesdale; George H. Colvin, Dalton; J. L. Coon, Wyoming; L. E. Willmarth, Kingsly; Ben Freedman, Old Forge; Niles S. Wartz, Dalton; M. E. Northup, Dalton; Walter Updyke, Carbondale; Paul Walworth, New Milford; F. H. Coon, Ransom; J. L. Coon, Wyoming; E. Graham Carpenter, Waverly; Don Gidney, Troy; Shoemaker Bros., Wyoming; and Nerin Yearrick, Nittany, all of Pennsylvania; Eugene Ham, Verbank; Walker Gordon Farms; D. W. Allen, Port Murray, all of New Jersey and Henry Neff, Niagara Falls, New York.

WANTS THE STATE TO PAY

When Ohio State University sent its report for 1928 to Governor Donahey there was included a request that the state pay all the salaries of Ohio County agents. The total Extension Budget asked is \$959,280, this includes a sum of \$125,000 for county agents' salaries.

At present, part of a salary of a county agent is paid from Federal and State funds, part is paid by the counties and a small amount is paid by County Farm Bureaus.

Under the suggested plan the receipts from Federal funds should be used, the balance to be made up by the state. County Commissioners may be asked to appropriate for the expenses of the agent and his office, or in some cases the Farm Bureau might contribute for these expenses as some of them are now doing.

IN THE GARDEN SPOT

Holsteins came very near sweeping the board in the Garden Spot Association for the month of November, according to the report of the tester, Luke W. Martin of Goodville, Pa. In the ten herds there were 114 milking cows of which nineteen exceeded 40 lb. fat and fifty-three produced 1,000 lb. or more milk.

Most Stoltzfus owned the leader,

Lottie, credited with 69.8 lb. fat, 2,251 lb. milk. Mr. Stoltzfus also owned the cows in third and fifth position, they being credited respectively with 49.6 and 47.2 lb. fat.

Lady, owned by George G. Sauder, was in second position with 50.1 lb. fat, 1,615 lb. milk. A cow of the Marvin Brubaker dairy was in fourth place with 49 lb. fat. There are three members of the Ira M. Eby herd in the honor list while Elmer Stoltzfus is represented by two, a Guernsey and a Holstein, the latter having 43.4 lb. fat to her credit.

Tester Martin has the following to say regarding furnishing water for the milking herd.

"The dairy cow needs plenty of fresh water but not ice cold water. As milk is made up of mostly water the cow should have free access to water at all times. Water bowls in the stable at the head of each stall pay big dividends. If bowls are provided the water will be above freezing and the cows will drink considerable more than if they had to wade through snow and then find a trough full of ice. The more water a cow drinks the more milk she will produce."

Truth may be stronger than fiction, but most anyone can tell you that it isn't nearly as agreeable.

A JOINT PURCHASE

Five dairymen of Adams County, Indiana, joined in purchasing ten head of purebred Holstein Friesians from a breeder living near Ames, Iowa. In the shipment there were nine heifers and a bull, all of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe bloodlines. These dairymen are members of the Adams County Cow-Testing Association. Their names are, John K. Mazelin, Peter D. Schwartz, Calvin Steury, David F. Mazelin, and Daniel P. Steury.

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Violet, a registered Holstein owned by A. N. Lehman, Carlisle, Pa., headed the Cumberland County Dairy Herd Improvement Association for November by producing 2,527 lb. milk, 78.3 lb. butterfat. She was milked three times daily as were three other Holsteins owned by Mr. Lehman in the honor roll.

The highest cow on twice a day milking was Farmside, a registered Holstein owned by Albert Kost, credited with 77.3 lb. butterfat, 2,208 lb. milk. She was second in the Association for both milk and butterfat.

Baby Lear, another registered Holstein owned by E. G. Niesley was in third place with 70.7 lb. fat, 1,814 lb. milk on twice a day milking.

Paul Gible of Mechanicsburg and A. P. Loudon each had registered Holsteins among the leading thirteen and J. W. Raudabaugh had two. There were thirteen cows with 58 lb. or more fat of which all but one were black-and-white. These thirteen averaged 1,834 lb. milk, 63.8 lb. fat.

Tester Raudabaugh reports that there were 362 cows milking in the thirty-two herds under his charge. Of this number thirty-eight exceeded 50 lb. fat, 90 produced over 40 lb. and no less than seventy-seven are credited with 1,200 lb. or more milk.

DOWN FOR A TIME

There were only two purebred Holsteins among the ten leading producers for December in the South Franklin Cow Testing Association. A Guernsey was first with 62.5 lb. fat but she is credited with the abnormal test of 7.2 per cent. In second place was a registered Holstein four-year-old owned by H. A. Stottlemeyer, Waynesboro, with 60.8 lb. fat, 1,643 lb. milk. Ralph Small of Chambersburg was represented by Sallie, a registered Holstein four-year-old credited with 48.8 lb. fat, 1,355 lb. milk.

Tester R. G. Miller reports that there were 356 cows milking in the twenty herds of which he is supervisor. There were fifteen cows that produced 40 lb. or more of fat and twenty-two credited with 1,000 lb. or more milk.

Dr. Clarke, a well-known Irish theologian, was an early riser. A young preacher wanted the doctor to tell him how he managed to do it. "Do you pray about it?" he asked. "No," said Dr. Clarke, "I get up."

DR. S. A. KIRKPATRICK

A victim of over-work during the flu epidemic, Dr. Samuel A. Kirkpatrick of New Cumberland, Pa., died January 20 at the age of fifty years. He was taken sick at one o'clock the afternoon of January 19 and died at two o'clock the morning of January 20.

Doctor Kirkpatrick was born in Franklin County, Pa. He graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. He has held a number of local political offices and was prominent in the fraternal, social and business life of his home town and the near-by city of Harrisburg. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son as well as three brothers.

Doctor Kirkpatrick owned a dairy herd of Holsteins and Guernseys for a number of years, but owing to pressure of business disposed of this about two years ago. One of his brothers, Doctor H. M. Kirkpatrick, a leading dentist, for a number of years had a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd in which he was greatly interested.

Six cows, 11 two-year-old heifers, 6 bulls, three to eighteen months old; 2 registered Guernsey calves, three months old, T. B. tested. Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

GOOD FOR JANE

In the Cow Testing Association operating in Lebanon County, Pa., there were twenty-five herds with an average of sixteen cows per herd on test during December.

There were forty-eight cows that exceeded 40 lb. fat and eighteen that produced over 50 lb. Seven of the ten leaders were black-and-white.

The highest milk producer was Jane, a registered Holstein owned by Harry Spitler, credited 1,928 lb. Frank Heilman and Sons of Cleona had one Holstein with 60.3 lb. fat and another with 58.6 lb. fat.

There were six Holsteins among the ten highest producers reports the tester, Jacob N. Smith.

Seven of the ten highest producers for December in the Adams County Cow Testing Association were black-and-white reports tester Robert Coble.

A grade Holstein owned by Roy A. Weaver was in first place with 59.2 lb. fat, 1,519 lb. milk and a registered cow of the same herd was credited with 51.1 lb. fat.

Harry C. Brown of Fairfield, Pa., had a cow with 50.5 lb. fat and a registered Holstein owned by Elmer A. Bubb had 50.4 lb. fat, 1,528 lb. milk.

There were 250 milking cows in the twenty-five herds tested by Mr. Coble. Of this number 33 exceeded 40 lb. and 24 are credited with 1,200 lb. or more milk.

Four very choice Holsteins, heifer calves and Registered male. \$115. Shipped C. O. D. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

COST OF RUST AND ROT

Some one has estimated that the deterioration of farm buildings, fences, implements, etc., caused by lack of protection given by paint amounts to \$800,000,000 a year. Some one else says that "American farmers lose about \$150,000,000 a year by rust of his implements."

Deterioration is rotting of wood and rust is rotting of iron. Paint in large measure prevents rot of wood and oil does much to prevent rot of iron and steel. However, since good paint contains much of oil, it serves well in preventing the rust of all kinds of implements.

There is little question that paint saves much more than it costs.

TREATED FENCE POSTS LAST LONGER

Wooden fence posts last longer if they are treated with a preservative. A Colorado Professor of Forestry has been experimenting with water-gas-tar-cresote sometimes called "drip." "Drip" is an artificial gas by-product which contains crude carbolic acid.

The cresote was heated in open tanks to a temperature between 180 and 190 degrees F., and the post butts were treated in this hot substance for three hours, immersed in the cresote 2½ feet. After three hours they were transferred while still hot to cold cresote and left overnight to cool off. They remained in the cold tank sixteen hours, and were then left to drain. They were tagged and numbered, and set in a corral and barnyard fence near Laporte, Colo., where they were examined a few days ago.

There were thirty-two fence posts made of split Idaho cedar. After standing in the ground for fifteen years, twenty-nine of these were pronounced perfectly sound. The other three posts were very slightly decayed just below the ground line but so slightly that they almost might pass inspection as sound.

"Yes, I hear he's a broken man since he married her."

"I'm not surprised. I thought he was cracked when he got engaged."

MILK PRODUCERS, ATTENTION—Dr. Clark milk strainers removes every last bit sediment. No other strainer will. Write H. C. Soule, New England Distributor, Canton, Maine.

NO TIME TO FOOL WITH PICTURES

In Montana a railway bridge had been destroyed by fire and it was necessary to replace it. The bridge engineer and his staff were ordered in haste to the place. Two days later came the superintendent of the division.

Alighting from his private car, he encountered the old master bridge-builder.

"Bill," said the superintendent, and the words quivered with energy—"I want this job rushed. Every hour's delay

costs this company money. Have you got the engineer's plans for the new bridge?"

"I don't know," said the bridge-builder. "Whether the engineer has the picture drawn yet or not, but the bridge is up and the trains is passin' over it."

It is directly contrary to the truth that law is something imposed by the legislative body upon the people. Acceptance has always been the theory and the fact, no rule of law was ever successful or ever endured unless it received practical general acceptance among the whole body of the people, for the simple reason that universal human experience has demonstrated that a rule of law not accepted by any considerable portion of the people can never be enforced. The history of law is strewn by such palpable wrecks of laws not enforced and not enforceable.—*From the Story of Law.*

The old lady was looking for something to grumble about. She entered the butcher's shop with the light of battle in her eyes.

"I believe that you sell diseased meat here!"

"Worse," replied the butcher blandly. "What do you mean, worse?" demanded the astonished patron.

"The meat we serve is dead!" confided the butcher in a stage whisper.

A negro met another negro, who was a neighbor of his, riding a splendid-looking mule. He said, "Sam, whar did you git dat mule?" Sam informed him that he had just bought him. "What did you give for him, Sam?" Sam informed him that he didn't pay down any money, he had given the owner his note. To this Sam's neighbor simply replied, "You sho' did git him cheap."

The Wisconsin Retail Bulletin says that men spend more for clothes than women do. Husbands will have a hard time believing that but they will probably admit that the men spend their money for more clothes than the women do.

One night a burglar broke into the room of a well-known old maid, took a ten dollar bill that was on the table, and kissed her. Now she leaves a twenty dollar bill there every night.

Attorney—"Where was the defendant milking the cow?"

Witness—"It's hard to describe, Judge, but if you'll bring in a cow, I'll show you the exact place."

Underweight children in the grade schools of Cherokee, Iowa, are receiving one pint of milk each school day. There are 132 on the list, ranging from the first to the sixth grades.

"Marriage," said the philosopher, "is like a railroad sign. When you see a pretty girl you stop; then you look, and after you're married you listen."

Man is a natural believer in that which he prefers to be true.

A NEBRASKA MASTER FARMER

Among the men recently honored in the Master Farmer movement is Carl H. Becker of Emerald, Lancaster County, Nebraska. Mr. Becker only has a few cows, purebred Holstein-Friesians, but they are good ones and in 1926 his herd had the second highest production average of all the herds in the Nebraska Cow Testing Associations. In 1927 at the start of the association year, Mr. Becker was milking only five cows and this prevented him from receiving the gold medal that year as the rules require that at least six cows be milked throughout the year. Yet the Becker herd averaged higher than did any other herd tested.

One cow produced 866.9 lb. butterfat in 1926 which is the highest total reached by any cow in Nebraska Cow Testing Association work during the past four years. This purebred Holstein-Friesian has produced 2,847.6 lb. butterfat. During 1928 Mr. Becker milked sixteen cows and they averaged 460 lb. butterfat. The cows are milked with two single unit milking machines operated by electricity which is obtained from a home electric plant.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker began farming in 1901 and they then had about \$500 besides a small amount of household goods. In 1911 they purchased their first land obtaining eighty acres for \$8,500. To this was added seventy-five acres by a later purchase and 160 acres are rented so that at present they farm 315 acres.

The modern home of the Beckers was erected in 1915. The Beckers have three children, two boys and a girl. The daughter is now taking a course at the University of Nebraska, the oldest son, Otto, is associated with his father on the farm while the youngest son is in business.

Mr. Becker has served several terms in the State Legislature, is a leader in farm enterprises, has been president of the county farm bureau and now is president of the Lancaster County Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

SWIFT BIRD RETIRES

Swift Bird, the native Indian who was appointed farm leader for the Chippewa Indians on the Couderay reservation, has resigned his position and returned to his home in South Dakota. Swift Bird was a Sioux which might explain his ill-success with the Chippewas. There are about 1,200 Indians of the Chippewa Tribe on the Couderay reservation which is now in charge of J. P. Ryder, Superintendent of the Indian School of Hayward, a school where there are more than three hundred Indian children.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

A registered Holstein owned by J. L. Overly and Sons of Red Hill, Pa., headed the Montgomery Cow Testing Association No. 2 by producing 16,022 lb. milk, 514.4 lb. butterfat during the year which ended January 1st. The Overly herd which contains both registered and grade Holsteins, averaged 9,634 lb. milk, 335

lb. butterfat, standing first for milk and second for fat. The Holstein herd belonging to the State Hospital at Norristown, averaged 8,537 lb. milk, 310.3 lb. fat. This herd of practically eighty cows consists of both registered and grade Holsteins. Its highest producer was the five-year-old, Martin Pietertje Tobe Alcartra, credited with the production of 12,655, 469.4 lb. fat.

The Association average was 282.9 lb. butterfat, 7,157 lb. milk and there were more than 400 cows enrolled during the year.

The Overly herd produced milk at an average cost of feed of \$1.41 per hundred lb. and forty cents per lb. butterfat. It is credited with earning its owners \$198.75 per cow above feed cost.

WISCONSIN PRODUCERS

A registered Holstein four-year-old owned by William O'Leary of East Troy, Wisconsin is credited with 1,959 lb. milk, 76.4 lb. fat during December in the Delavan-East Troy Association. She freshened November 29, 1928.

Ray Atkinson also of East Troy had eighteen Holsteins that averaged 1,136 lb. milk, 36.9 lb. fat. This was the highest producing herd in the Association.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS

Annual appropriations of \$1,378,700 for the next ten years for a program for predatory-animal control has been recommended by Secretary Jardine. On January 3d, his report was referred to the Senate Committee of Agriculture and Forestry and to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

The report estimates that at present the predatory wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, and bobcats take annual toll in livestock and game to the value of \$30,000,000. The most persistently destructive of the lot is the coyote, an animal that is responsible also for transmitting to livestock and human beings such dread diseases as rabies and tularemia. This predator is not confined to western ranges. Last year, in a New York County bordering Lake Ontario, coyotes destroyed \$10,000 worth of sheep.

HOW LONG ARE YOUR BEES' TONGUES?

The honey bee of to-day is practically the same as has been collecting nectar for hundreds of years, but considerable work now is being done—and it seems practical—along lines of controlled mating of the queen bee, to build up "bee live stock" as has been done with other kinds.

Russia probably is doing as much experimental work in bee-keeping as the United States, and probably more than any other country except the United States, and at the agriculture station near Moscow, where four men are employed continuously, a new race of long-tongued Caucasian bees is being developed to work on red clover. It has tongue length of 7.1 millimeters, or one-fifth longer than the average bee, and, for instance, prob-

ably would be able to extract nectar from salal, which exists in such profusion in the northwest but the bloom of which now is closed to bees.—*Idaho Farmer.*

THREE-TAILED CALF

The associated press reports that a three-tailed calf was born on the George Wykoff Ranch near Whitebird, Idaho. The animal had two tails on the right shoulder and another where the tail should be. Otherwise the animal was normal.

PAUL McNISH IN ACCIDENT

Paul McNish, well-known Holstein Breeder and Farmers' Institute speaker of Burton, Ohio, was riding near that town in an auto with his wife and two daughters when the car skidded on a hill, jumped a ditch and overturned. Mrs. McNish had several ribs cracked, and her daughter Alice had her nose broken. Mr. McNish and the other daughter were uninjured.

NEW OHIO STATE VETERINARIAN

Dr. Chauncey McCandless of Salem, Ohio, was appointed Ohio State Veterinarian on January 11.

Dr. McCandless was born on a farm in Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he received his early education in the public schools. In 1915 he graduated from the Chicago Veterinary School. In 1922 he took further studies in Veterinary medicine at the Indiana State Veterinary College and in 1927 at the University of Pennsylvania. For several years Dr. McCandless practised veterinary medicine and surgery at Lisbon, Ohio, moving to Salem last summer. He is well known in western Pennsylvania.

FOR SOUTHERN LIVESTOCK OWNERS

Farmers' Bulletin No. 569-F, "Texas or Tick Fever," has been revised by the United States Department of Agriculture and is now available for free distribution. The new edition gives the latest scientific facts and other information regarding cattle-fever ticks and also various harmless ticks sometimes found on cattle and other animals. The bulletin which is written by John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, also discusses scientific work underlying present methods of tick eradication and outlines the benefits to be derived from coöperating with county, State, and Federal authorities in ridding the country of cattle ticks and the disease which they carry. Numerous illustrations supplement the text.

The publication discusses Federal sanitary regulations and other important measures for reducing the extent of the area still infested with ticks. Copies may be obtained, without cost, on application to the department.

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

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for*

Eugene B. Bennett

Breeder of

Purebred

Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey



CHICKS WITH VIM & VIGOR

Hatched by men with 19 years experience, from cull-ed flocks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post at the following prices:
S. C. Wh. Leghorns... 11c each—\$100.00 per 1000
S. C. Br. Leghorns... 11c " 100.00 " 1000
Barred Rocks... 12c " 110.00 " 1000
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Order now for spring delivery. Capacity 60,000 eggs.
\$1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.

The Pennsylvania Hatchery,
Liverpool, Pa.

Our Slogan "Service After Delivery"

A bulletin from the Extension Division of Massachusetts Agricultural College recommend gradual substitution of dry skim milk for whole milk, after the first two weeks of feeding. On full feed the calf would be getting 8 quarts of liquid daily in two feedings. Later dry skim milk is used in the grain mixtures which replace the liquid feedings.

MECHANICAL HAY HOISTS

Electric motors and gas engines are becoming popular for the operation of hay carriers bringing in hay from racks to the barn lofts in some regions. The man on the load operates the hoist, thus doing away with the man or boy on the haying crew. Elevators operated by engines or small motors are also being used in unloading baled hay.

GOOD ADVICE TO ALL

The late Elbert H. Gary was one of the ablest and shrewdest business leaders of our day. When he drew his will Judge Gary wrote into it some counsels for the guidance of his heirs. One paragraph should be remembered and hung in every home. This is:

"I earnestly request my wife and my children and descendants that they steadfastly decline to sign any bonds or obligations of any kind as surety for any other person or persons; that they refrain from anticipating their income in any respect; that they refuse to make any loans except on the basis of first-class, well-known securities and that they invariably decline to invest in any untried or doubtful securities or property or enterprise or business. They should reject any representations or opinions of others if involved in any doubt. They will be approached frequently with suggestions for investment that are not entitled to be relied upon from a business standpoint."

"Despite the fact that the tuberculosis eradication campaign started in 1916, tuberculosis in hogs continued to increase up to 1924. We now know that this increase was largely due to avian tuberculosis. Apparently the results of the efforts to control avian tuberculosis are now being reflected in the reduction of tuberculosis in swine.—B. H. Killham.

A GOOD FARM

Just what constitutes a good farm is a debatable subject. Things that would appeal to one person or family might not appeal to another. Fertility would probably be the first requirement. The soil should be fertile or capable of being easily put in shape to grow good crops. The Progressive Farmer has made a list of some of the things to look for in purchasing or renting a new farm.

If any of our readers wish to criticize this list or make additions to it their suggestions are welcome.

1. Ability of land to produce large crops per acre or capable of being built up to a high state of productivity.
2. Land that "lies well" for cultivation and use of labor-saving machines.
3. Nearness to good roads and markets.
4. Nearness to good schools, churches, etc.
5. Is the community in which the farm is located made up of progressive, forward-looking people?
6. A safe and year-round water supply.
7. Conditions suitable for a diversified

plan of cropping, both as to physical surroundings and to market.

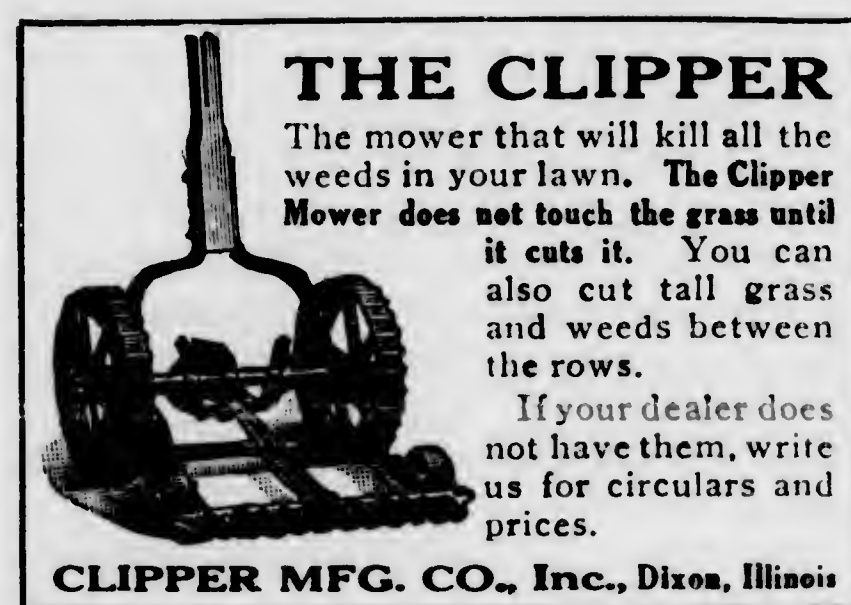
8. Favorable climatic conditions.

9. Can the farm, if radical changes are made in the farming system of the section, be adapted to meet the new conditions?

10. Desirable and convenient arrangement of buildings.

11. Is the farm land in a community likely to increase in value over a period of years or are there factors at work that sooner or later will mean lower land prices?

12. Adaptability of the farm to the sort of farming the owner expects to practice.



MILK AND WEATHER CHANGES

A recent study made of the demand for milk and cream in the Metropolitan area of New York disclosed that there was a very close relationship between temperature changes and the consumption of milk, ten per cent change in temperature having about three times as much effect upon sales in summer as in winter.

IN SELF DEFENSE

Egbert (proudly): Yes, sir, I sure did cure my wife of back-seat driving.
Albert (doubtfully): Yeah?
Egbert: Yeah. Th' last time she tried to bawl me out fr' tryin' to beat the red, I stopped right alongside the cop and he only listened a minute before he pinched her for impersonating an officer.—*Life*.

THE FACE THAT JACK BUILT

These are the feet
That hold the legs
That carry the trunk
That bears the neck
That supports the head
That wears the face
That holds the smile
That ought to be exercised
Once in a while
And if you smile
Every once in a while
The habit will grow
On the face that you wear
On the front of the head
That tops the old neck
That connects with the trunk
That goes with the legs
That meet the feet
That'll carry you on to success.

A wealth of imagination is a fine thing, but it won't pay your bills.

VENERATION FOR SALT

The veneration of salt spread in a most remarkable manner throughout the whole Eastern world. Thus, even among pagan tribes to this day, we find salt springs being saluted as gifts from the gods. On the Sahara and Libyan deserts, where the great caravan tracks, like the chief of the Roman roads, were opened for the conveyance of salt, the salt springs are used for effecting supernatural cures, covenants are sealed by a simple gestulation over their bubbling waters, and repentance is offered and protection implored on their lonely brink.

SIZE OF GRAIN MEASURES

Here are dimensions for boxes that approximate closely the different sized measures that are useful to the feeder of live stock:

A box 16 x 16 1/4 inches and 8 inches deep holds one bushel.

A box 12 x 11 1/4 inches and 8 inches deep holds one-half bushel.

A box 8 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches and 8 inches deep holds a peck.

A box 4 x 4 1/4 by 4 inches deep holds a quart, dry measure.

DISINFECT THE TEATS AFTER MILKING

The cleansing of the cow's udder and teats before milking is generally recommended as good prophylaxis as well as one of the measures essential in keeping down the bacterial count but as a means of preventing the spread of mastitis it has always been a disappointment. The reason for this was pointed out by Dr. Herbert Lothe at the annual meeting of the Northwestern Illinois Veterinary Medical association last month. After a cow has been milked manually the sphincter of the teat is exhausted and therefore leaves the orifice more or less open. At this time there is always some milk remaining along the teat canal ready to serve as media for bacteria which enter the open channel. Through the intermediary of this exceedingly favorable mechanism, mastitis affecting one or more cows in a herd is apt to spread to other cows. To curtail this, post-milking disinfection is recommended. That is each teat is washed or otherwise brought into contact with a potent antiseptic after each milking, in order to dispose of any pathogens which may be lurking about the teat orifice, or which may otherwise find their way into the teat canal before the sphincter has contracted and sealed the entrance.—*North American Veterinarian*.

A GREAT DAIRY COW

By D. C. W.

Greatness in dairy cows is indicated but inadequately measured by their records at the pail, and by the extent to which they transmit their capacities, conformation and temperament to their progeny. The only thing in the bovine

world that is more interesting than studying the picture of a cow possessed of all-round excellence and distinction is to stand in the grass and sunshine and look at that kind of cow, from the front, side and rear. Many a man while thus engaged has shed those too rare tears that are distilled by the deep, quiet gladness of the heart. A man like that has the eye and feeling of an artist, who, as a breeder, creates new ideals or improves old ones in animals. What he does or tries to do is much more important to him than any pecuniary reward that he may receive for his work, but he is likely to do well in a business way in spite of and because of his indifference to pay or profit. A good cow of any breed is worth knowing as James W. Martin, of Wisconsin knew old Dorothy: as a self-sacrificing, responsive, intelligent and useful representative of a race that has foster-mothered man for centuries. But let us beware, for, if we know cows too well, we may like them so much that we will spend too much time and money taking care of and pampering them, to their detriment and our own. Man was not made for cows but cows for man. We are tempted to add, however, that for every cow ruined by kindness there are thousands of cows pining and perishing for the lack of it in feed, pasture, sunshine and a real cow-man's attention.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Wellsdale Herd

Established 23 Years
(Accredited of Course)

OFFERS WELL BRED

COWS and HEIFERS

OR A

CHOICE BULL CALF

Animals from Wellsdale give
Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,
SOUTH MONTROSE, PENNA.

ARAB SECRET OF PROLONGED LIFE

All of the vitality of youth in a healthy old age is one of the prize possessions of the Arabs of the desert, according to travelers who have found them to be one of the strongest races of the world. Good teeth, keen eyesight and hearing, and an endurance far above the average, are physical characteristics which some scientists believe are largely the results of Arabian eating habits. "As would be expected the diet of the

pastoral Arabs consists, in a great measure, of milk supplemented with moderate amounts of meats, cereals and dates," says Dr. E. V. McCollum, one of the best-known authorities in the world on animal and human nutrition and the man who probably has done more to show the food value of milk than anyone else living. Dr. McCollum said that the milk used by the Arabs is mostly soured and eaten as curds because of the impossibility of preserving so perishable a food in any other way in this warm climate. The health value of sour milk is being popularized with Americans to-day who realize that they may attain some of the endurance of the Arab by adopting this part of his diet.

SHORT PERIOD OF PRODUCTION

An English farm lecturer claims that the average life of a cow in an English dairy is only two and one-half years and the average yield of milk during this time is only 12,500 lb. Those who have studied these things know that the average life of a milking cow is a great deal shorter than most people imagine but we are of the opinion that the American figures are much higher than these given.

Replying to a suggestion that the entire carcass of animals reacting to the tuberculin test should be condemned as food, Dr. Mohler said "To consign entire carcasses to the rendering tank or to bury them in trenches as was recently suggested would be like throwing entire bunches of grapes into the garbage because one or two small grapes on a bunch were unsound," and would cost the country \$162,000,000 annually in wasted meat.

In the Irish Free State lactation records are limited to a period of forty-five weeks. The theory the law-givers evidently hold is that if a cattle owner cannot report a record for a longer time period the cow will be allowed to freshen again in about a year and will have a rest period.

Another injustice in "dear ould Ireland."

During 1927 the average acre of alfalfa yielded 2.79 tons of hay per acre, clover 1.75 tons per acre, and timothy 1.43 tons per acre; the average acre of alfalfa produced almost seven times as much digestible protein, more than twice as much total digestible nutrients, and fifteen times as much lime as did timothy.

We see some of the scientists have decided that Cod Liver Oil doesn't do cows any good. Seeing as how a cow has to swallow everything twice it is mighty fortunate she won't be expected to take any of the stuff.

The New Hampshire experiment station has made a calculation showing that a cow makes 41,000 chewing movements of her jaw every day, which is 1,725 times per hour, or 28.75 times per minute.

MIGHT BE HANDY

A western inventor has devised an electric clipper and groomer which can be attached to the milking machine vacuum pipe. This clipper operates somewhat on the principle of a vacuum cleaner and is supposed to remove all dirt, dust, germs, loose hair and filth which might get into the milk and impair its purity and quality. A very similar device has been designed which is operated by an electric motor.

Dairymen who operate on a large scale will probably be interested in investigating these inventions.

WHO CAN BEAT MICHIGAN

A splendid showing was made during the past year by the Holstein-Friesian herd of Earl W. Boydston of Clayton, Michigan. The Boydston herd was enrolled in the Second Lenawee County Dairy Herd Improvement Association which ended its test year November 21, 1928.

The Boydston herd which contains one or two grade Holsteins as well as the purebreds was high herd for both butterfat and milk production. The Boydston average being 12,503.5 lb. milk, 427.46 lb. butterfat. The average test of this herd was 3.42 per cent which is also the average for all the cows enrolled in the Association.

The Boydston herd produced butterfat at a feed cost of twenty-seven cents a pound and the feed cost for each hundred pounds of milk was ninety-two cents. For each dollar expended for feed the cows returned Mr. Boydston \$2.12.

The high cow for fat produced for the association was Pauline Segis Dora De Kol credited with 581.6 lb. butterfat, 14,181 lb. milk. Pauline was a six-year-old and she returned her owner \$2.59 for each dollar's worth of feed he gave her. Her stable mate Mary, was high cow for milk being credited with the production of 16,638 lb. Her butterfat was 481.3.

The tester of the Association, H. Troels Larsen, reports that the average for the 273 cows tested was 300.22 lb. butterfat, 8,768 lb. milk. The cows of this Association made butterfat at a cost of twenty-seven cents per pound and produced milk at a feed cost of ninety-five cents per hundred pound. They returned their owners \$2.30 for each dollar expended in feed.

Mr. Boydston manages his herd from the standpoint of economical milk and butterfat production. This is the best herd performance we have published from a Michigan herd.

Are there any can beat this in Michigan or any other State? If so, we would like to hear from you.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Chambersburg, Penna.

ANDY'S HOG

One Andy J. Hamlin, a Kentucky farmer, owned a hog, which was run over by a train of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company. He filed suit in the McCreary Circuit Court, and defendant's counsel filed the following answer:

"McCreary Quarterly Court.

"Andy J. Hamlin, Plaintiff, V. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, Defendant.

"Answer.

"1.

"The defendant denies that it at any time through any negligence ran over or killed any hog of plaintiff, or that any hog to which plaintiff refers was of the value of \$35.00, or any sum over and above \$20.00.

"2
"Poor Andy had a hungry hog,
And feed was high, you know;
So anywhere it pleased to job
He let it freely go.

"It strayed upon the railroad track
Just as a train came by;
It heard the bell and roar and clack,
But never cocked an eye.

"Before the greatest human skill
Could stop the speeding train,
With one last thought of seas of swill,
Poor pig was cut in twain.

"This foolish shote was just a runt
While eating Andy's feed,
But since it gave its final grunt,
Behold! it's pedigreed.

"For Andy's loss we weep and moan,
Our tears they loudly splash;
But all the fault was Andy's own,
We cannot pay him cash.

"Wherefore, the defendant prays that plaintiff's petition be dismissed, and that it recover of plaintiff its costs incurred herein, and it prays for all proper relief."
T. E. SILER, GILLIS & SILER,
Attorneys for Defendant.
Williamsburg, Ky.

An old darkey who had been in trouble for stealing chickens and was convicted on circumstantial evidence was asked:

"What is circumstantial evidence, Sam?"

"Well," he said, "as near as I kin 'splain it, fum de way it has been 'splaind to me, circumstantial evidence is de feathers dat you leave lyin' around after you has done wid de chicken."

"But I don't see that you need be so heartbroken because Mable Flyway has jilted you?"

"It isn't the jilting I mind, but she returned the ring in a parcel marked 'Glass! With care!'"

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineaes, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEE, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHEL, Farmington, Del.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that layed 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. Mrs. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. Write. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the most approved type and color. Healthy range raised stock. Medium and large sized young Toms and Pullets. A few extra fine tested breeding hens. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Ronen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

FOR SALE—Pure White, Silver, Chinchilla Persian Cats, excellent pedigrees; other cats and kittens, all colors. Mrs. A. WATSON, Oak Hill Cattery, Route 2, Belfast, Me.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my farm us comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOF, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets. Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobbler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

REGISTERED YEARLING BROODSOWS (O. I. C.). Dam farrowed 230, 7½ years. SUMNER, Wyalusing, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.



DOGS

FARM DOGS, excellent cow and rat dogs. \$4—Beautiful collies, \$5. DAWSON TUCKERTON, N. J.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

ALFALFA

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$4.50. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE
Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GRASS SEED BARGAINS—Alsike and Timothy mixed, \$4.20. Purity 99.67, germination 93. Clover and timothy mixed \$4.50, purity 99.50, germination 92. Clover, alsike and timothy mixed \$4.75, purity 99.45, germination 94. All per bushel; bags free. Send for samples. J. W. RICHARDS, Ferris, Ill.

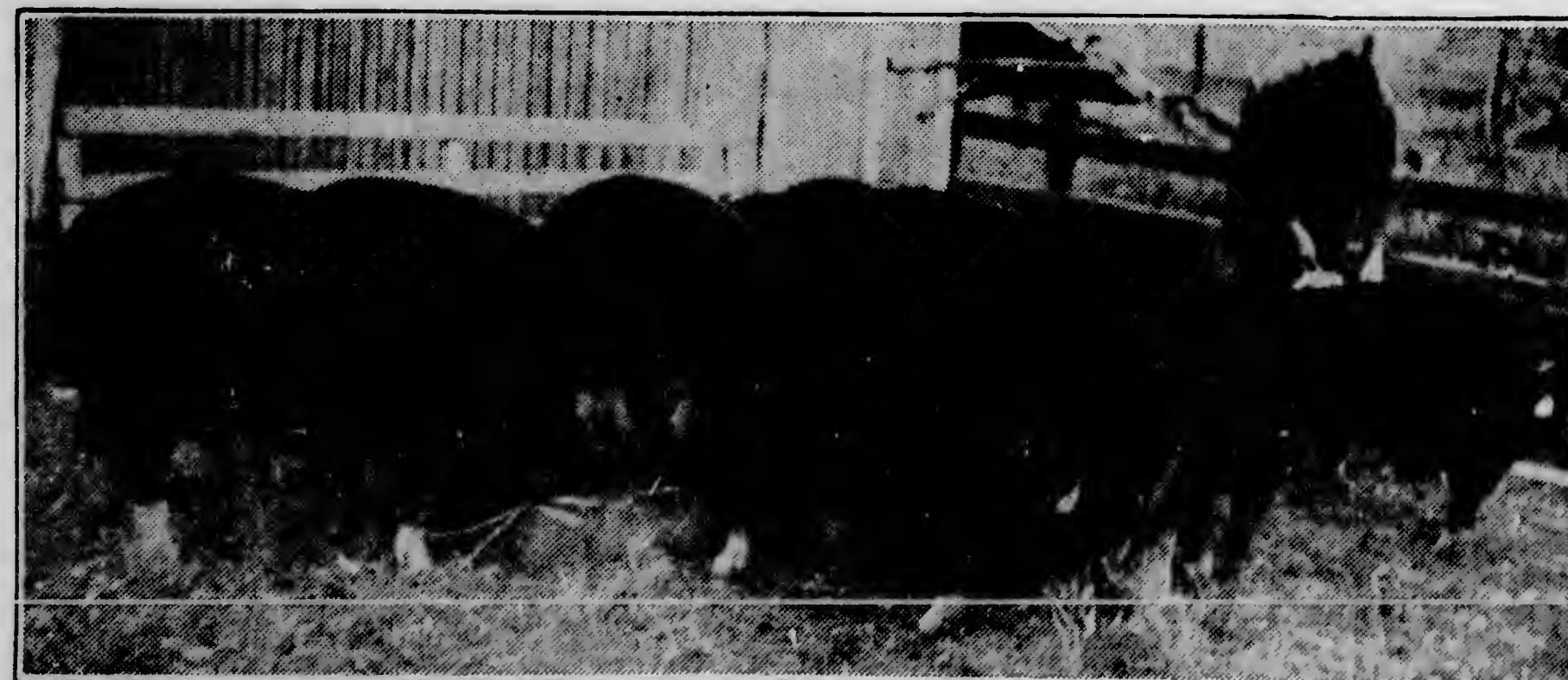
ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

MILK PASTEURIZATION

Dr. John W. S. McCullough, an eminent Canadian physician says that the need of pasteurization is amply proved by the numerous epidemics traced to milk. The objections are few and may be readily overcome. Any tendency to scurvy in babies fed on pasteurized milk, due to destruction of vitamin C, may be prevented by use of orange juice, tomato juice, or potato water. Pasteurization, when properly carried out, destroys about 99 per cent of the bacteria present. If the milk is then immediately cooled and kept at 40° F., the bacterial increase in 24 hours will be but slight. The cost was estimated in 1922 to be less than one-half cent per gallon. It is a significant fact that, as pasteurization increases, infant mortality decreases; and it is further significant that not a single municipality adopting pasteurization has abandoned it. Tuberculin testing, in the absence of pasteurization, is a measure which affords a certain protection, not a complete one, against milk-borne tuberculosis, but nothing else; whereas pasteurization affords a sure protection not only against tuberculosis but also against a large number of other infections. Inauguration of milk protection in Ontario is in the hands of the municipal authorities and is unsatisfactory.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

IODIZED MILK

Many farmers are feeding commercial feeds that are advertised to contain iodine, others are using iodized salt, and some milk companies claim to supply iodized milk.

The milk of 20 cows was tested for iodine at the Ohio Experiment Station over a period of two years. No iodine was detected and the claim is made that the milk was either iodine free or that the iodine content was lower than 10 parts in a billion.

When two grains of calcium iodide per cow, per day had been fed for a period of 30 days, an analysis showed the presence of iodine in the milk in an amount estimated at between 1 part in 100,000,000 and 1 part in 10,000,000.

BACILLUS IS VIRILE

The abortion bacillus may live for months in dead animal tissue; it may be killed by careful pasteurization and by ordinary disinfectants; its favorite habitat is the pregnant uterus and it does not remain long as a rule in the non-pregnant one; but it may reach the udders of infected cows and there maintain itself for long periods and continue to infect the milk.

IDAHO METHODS

A unique breeding plan is followed by O. P. Hendershott who owns a small farm near Boise, Idaho. Mr. Hendershott has a number of purebred Holsteins and some grade Holsteins and Guernseys. The blood of his purebred Holsteins is kept pure, that is, he mates them with a purebred bull of the black-and-white breed, but he breeds his grade Holsteins to a Guernsey bull and their offspring he breeds back to a Holstein bull.

The product of his herd is sold to a dairy company located in Boise and last year the cows averaged a little better than 10,000 lb. of milk with an average test of 4 per cent fat. The gross income per cow was \$241.00, the feed expense was only \$91.00 leaving a good margin for the owner.

Eastern dairymen are bound to be interested in some of Mr. Hendershott's methods. For instance he has only room for six cows in the barn. At milking time the stanchions are filled. When two have been fed and milked they are turned out and two others led in. When the first six have been milked six more are ready and there are always six cows in the barn until the milking is done. The cows seem not only to know their places but also know their turns.

The ration fed consists of ground oats and ground barley, equal parts by weight with a hundred pounds of oil meal to each ton of the mixture. All the hay fed is chopped. The mangers are filled and then the grain is put on and mixed. Mr. Hendershott believes the cows digest their grain better if it is fed in this way. The animals receive one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk they produce. They are fed and milked twice a day.

MADE A CHANGE

John Lake, a dairyman at Warriors Mark, Penna., had his cows enrolled in the Huntingdon C. T. A. Not satisfied with the production credited to three of his dairy, he sold them for beef and replaced them with two cows and a heifer and also purchased a handsome young bull now five months old which will be placed at the head of the herd.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

GRINDING HAY FOR COWS

Experiments have been made to ascertain whether it would pay to grind hay for cows. Twelve cows were selected and for ninety days were fed 5,500 lb. of hay, half of which was ground and the other half unground.

Ground hay is eaten with more relish than the unground and a greater percentage of it is consumed.

During the test the cows ate 2,445.5 lb. refusing but 304.5 lb. of the ground hay. They consumed 1,945 lb. of the unground hay refusing 803 lb.

The cows produced more on the ground hay to the extent of 95.9 lb. milk, 15.7 lb. butterfat. The milk was figured at \$3.97 per hundred lb. or considerably above the price of general market milk. At these figures the cows on ground hay returned \$294.36 during the test period while the return was \$283.97 while they were fed the roughage unground. Thus there was a difference in favor of the ground feed of \$10.39.

The cost of grinding the hay was \$8.73 so that there was an extra profit of \$1.66 in favor of grinding the roughage but considering the cost of grinding, the extra work and the number of other objectionable features, it was concluded that it would not pay the general farmer to grind hay for his cows.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

BELOW THE CREAM LINE

Until recent years the chief interest in milk has been "above the line," according to the *Chicago Daily Tribune*. An analysis of the comparative food values above and below the cream line emphasize the importance of skim milk. A quart of milk a day furnishes, "below the line," one-third the protein needed, most of the vitamins, all the calcium and phosphorus, one-eighth the iron, and from one-eighth to one-fourth the energy needed by an adult at ordinary labor.

You do not know what a hen is worth until you roost her on Miracle Roost one year. \$7.65 equips one hundred hens. One third down, balance ninety days. Made in any foot lengths, from four to eight foot lengths. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., 111 East Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

MILK FOR POULTRY

"Milk is the most valuable part of any chicken ration," says A. J. Chadwell, Extension Poultry Specialist of the University of Tennessee. He finds that at 25 cents a dozen for eggs, skim milk is worth two cents a quart. This means that at 35 cents a dozen for eggs, dry skim milk is worth to the poultryman 15 cents a pound. He can buy it for much less.

Little drops of oil,
Little drops of gas
Cost the son of toil
Hard-earned cash, alas.

A BIG PRODUCER



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old.

She is a dam of my Senior as well as Junior Herdsire. To avoid inbreeding I am going to sell the Junior Bull who was sired by THE POTENTATE.

Can also spare a few good Cows and Heifers.

E. D. ELLSWORTH
Meshoppen, Penna.

This Herd numbers over 100 head and is
ACCREDITED

HERD DISPERSAL!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27



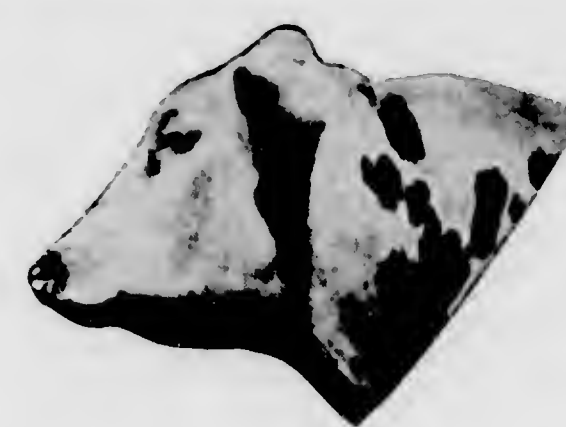
A Fine Bunch of Well-Bred Registered
Holstein-Friesians That Will Make
Good at the Pail

Watch this space for full particulars

JOHN C. BREAM,
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

DURING 1929

HEAD YOUR HERD WITH A
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL



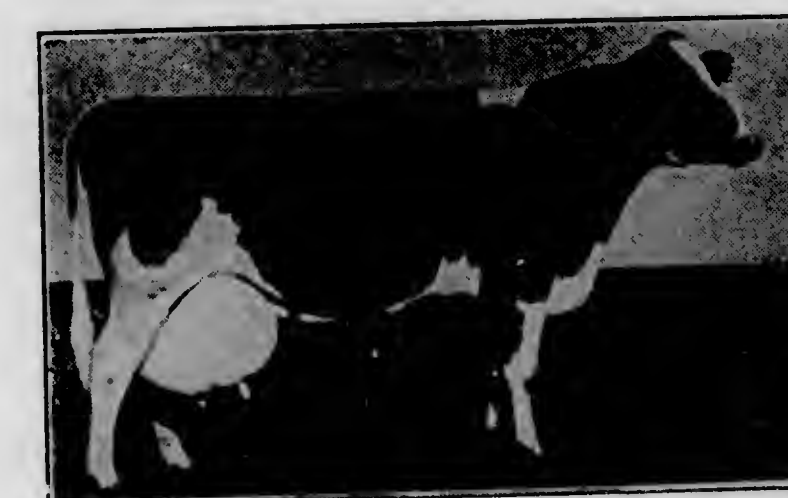
HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ARE

PERSISTENT
BIG MILKERS
GOOD TESTERS
AND INDIVIDUALLY RIGHT.

Let me tell you about them!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
CONNELL BLDG. SCRANTON, PENNA.

THIS GREAT COW



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS
is the dam of our herdsire.

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

who has sired a splendid bunch of heifers. The older ones are now in milk and are Producing Heavily and in Type and Size they resemble their Granddam.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd



The Big Dairy Barn at Oldenburg Farm

The Home of Producing Holsteins

This Is the Kind Raised Here



OLDENBURG CARRIE NATION

Junior Champion Female at the Indiana State Fair

While we like type and individuality, we prefer
Profitable Production and Breed for it.

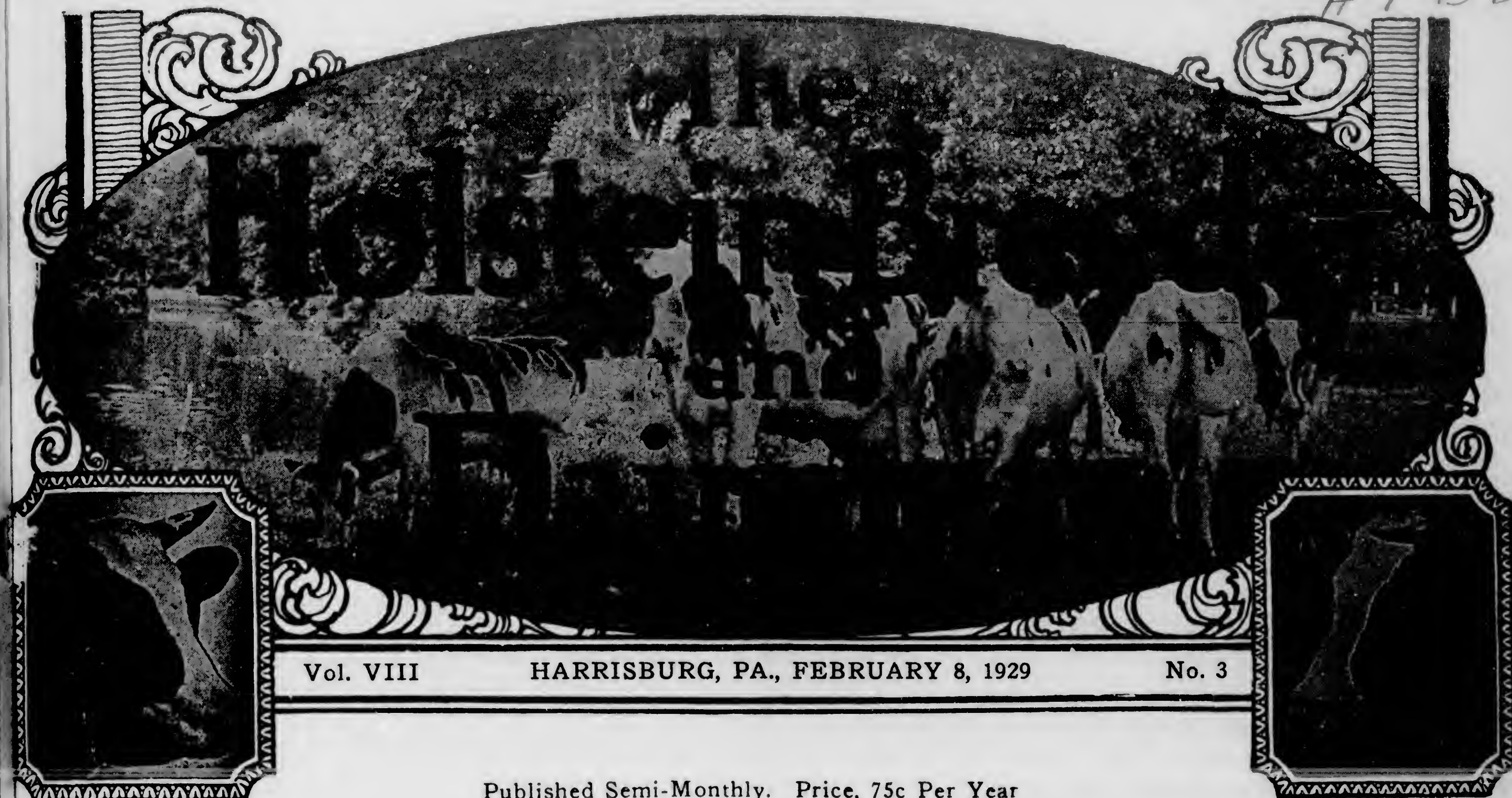
We are offering Stock YOU would like. Let
us tell you about them.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE

South Bend



Indiana



Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



HOME OF THE NEW REGISTRY ASSOCIATION
Evangelical Press Building, Third and Reily Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



IS ACCREDITED

IS ABORTION FREE

IS BRED FOR PRODUCTION

I offer Good Young Stock of Either Sex
Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Does Accredited Nine Years Mean Anything to You When You Buy a Herdshire?

If it does, let me tell You about sons of KING TILLIE ECHO and ANTIETAM ABBE-KERK ORMSBY, bulls of remarkable breeding and type.

Our Cows are Choice Individuals, Big Producers, High Testers and earn a Nice Profit above Feed Cost.

What Can I Do for You?

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

ONE OR BOTH

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy Ybma Glista

Born January 5, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

DAM: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter, a granddaughter of the great King of the Pontiacs. A well grown heifer, more black than white and good every way. **Price \$100**

HEIFER: Maple Grove Ann Retta Glista

Born April 16, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34-lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista, 16.50 lb. butter in 7 days averaging 53 lb. milk daily as a junior two-year-old. **Price \$100**

A Good, Thrifty, Well Marked Heifer

The Pair for \$190

*An Accredited Herd in
An Accredited Area.*

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

You are offered A CHOICE BULL CALF Son of



CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE

His sire was the great King Hengerveld Hartje. His dam, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year, averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times-a-day milking, and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

The Dam: Cliftonwood Lyons Hartje is producing 50 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. She is a grand young cow and a real producer.

*Cliftonwood Herd Passed Its Last THREE
Tests CLEAN.*

VAN C. KEATOR

Factoryville

Penna.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1929

No. 3

President Bennett's Address

OWING to the death of our President, Mr. Charles Weidler, I, as Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., am calling this meeting to order.

In the midst of our prosperity we have met with a great loss. Mr. Weidler, served us faithfully and loyally since the beginning of our organization and was an able and enthusiastic officer. He was not only a successful Farmer and a Breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, but also a Banker and Lawyer of prominence. His death was a great loss to us and to the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

This organization aims to restore confidence in the business of breeding purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. To do this we have a democratic form of government. We are governed by ourselves. At our Annual Meeting all members may be present, speak, and vote personally or by proxy. This is not only an ideal democratic government, which originated in the town meetings of the New England States, but it is an ideal business government. It is today the government of every Industrial and Railroad Corporation and of every bank.

No business enterprise is considered sound if it does not have a business form of government such as ours. One of the fundamentals underlying any institution or organization is that its members or stockholders must have a direct voice in controlling and protecting its assets and their interests.

Our offices are concentrated under one roof making it possible to give the greatest service at the least possible expense for overhead charges.

Our system of recording herd book records was established after making a careful investigation into the methods of recording herd book records pursued by twenty-seven different Registry Associations. We adopted what we believe to be the most improved, efficient and up-to-date method.

By combining the certificate of registration and transfer we make available for the breeders a complete history of the ownership of the animal. Heretofore the ownership record, while it was maintained at the Secretary's office, was not available for the breeders and, through a system of issuing separate Transfer Certificates in case of sale, it was possible for dealers to suppress knowledge pertaining to previous sales or previous ownerships of the animal.

In this present day and age when so much is being

said and done in regard to disease eradication work and the importance of buying cattle from disease free herds, combining the Registration Certificate with a complete ownership record enables the buyer to trace the history of his animals, thus avoiding the introduction into his herd of animals that have been exposed to disease or, in case of an outbreak, tracing the source of the disease.

The combination of the Transfer and Registration Certificates such as our Association has adopted is a great forward step in making cattle records more efficient and more valuable.

The advantage of combining the Registry Certificate and the Transfer record is not alone confined to the



MR. EUGENE B. BENNETT
President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry
Association, Inc.

added valuable information which it furnishes. Combining the Transfer record with the Registry Certificate greatly facilitates the work in the Secretary's office and lessens the expenses of recording the Transfer of ownership, making it possible to render the most prompt service in recording Transfer records.

Combining the Registration and Transfer Certificates throws an added safeguard around the integrity of the

records by avoiding the possible substitution of an animal in case the Registry Certificate becomes lost or mislaid and the new owner receives only the Transfer Certificate which does not carry a diagram of color markings.

Again, by requiring the Registry Certificate to be returned to the Secretary's office in case of sale, any attempt to change the diagram of color markings is detected and the Registry Certificate can be compared with the original application and the fraud or mistake can be exposed or corrected.

Therefore, you will all agree that our method of Registry and Transfer is a decided improvement and a decided advantage over the old, commoner method.

Our organization has been forced to submit its methods and its system of recording herd book records to the most severe tests, to the most critical of all critics—the Law. We have won sweeping Court Decisions in the Supreme Courts of our Land, decisions that speak for the efficiency and integrity of our organization. In these various litigations that have been forced upon us our efficiency in recording herd book records and the managing of a Registry Association has stood out prominently while the loose and slipshod methods that have been formerly practiced in recording herd book records were laid bare.

Our Association represents the best of the Holstein Industry and every breeder and every member should be proud to be identified with us.

Our Secretary reports an accession of 401 new members during the past year. If any member present would like to know how to help this Association, this is my answer: First; register entirely with us. Second; encourage your neighbors and fellow breeders to join. Let us double our membership before next year. Let us report 2,000 new members at our next Annual Meeting.

PRESIDENT BENNETT

The new President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, is well and very favorably known among Holstein-Friesian breeders.

Mr. Bennett first became prominent in Holstein circles through his being elected President of the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association, a position which he held for four consecutive years.

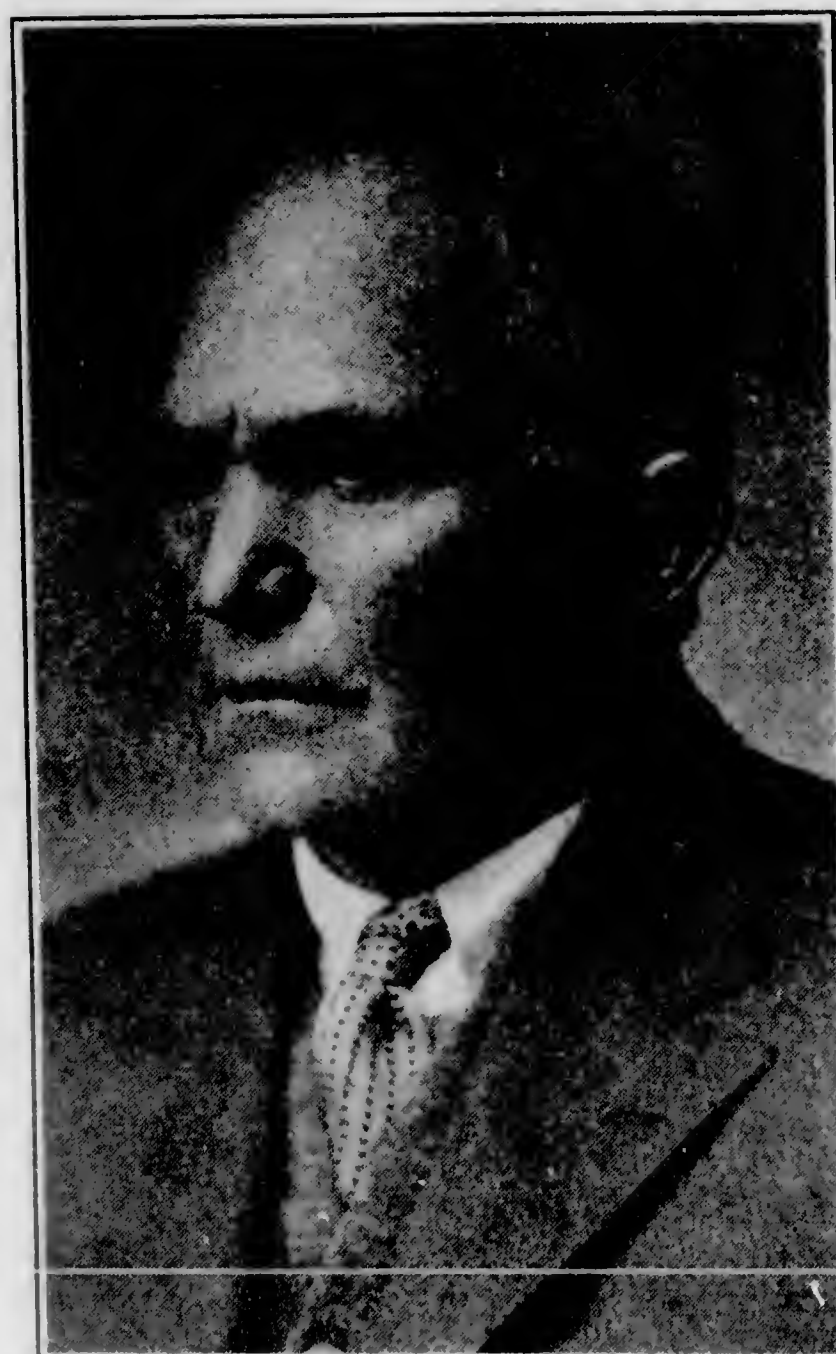
As President of the State Association, Mr. Bennett took an active part in having the Annual Meeting of the Old Registry Association brought to Philadelphia in 1919. The Pennsylvania State Association, under the leadership of Mr. Bennett, arranged a very extensive and elaborate program of entertainment in connection with the Annual Meeting. Seven hundred eighty-six (786) members and their friends enjoyed the banquet given at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and a free trip down the Delaware River to Wilmington and a visit to Winterthur Farms. Mr. Bennett took an active part in arranging this splendid entertainment, devoted much time to carrying it out, paid his own expenses and was the heaviest contributor towards the Entertainment Fund.

Mr. Bennett was raised in New Haven, Connecticut, his mother being a Winchester, a daughter of the founder of the Winchester Arms Company. After finishing his preliminary education, Mr. Bennett entered Yale as a law student.

His first experience with Holsteins dates back to 1913 when he acquired a farm near Easton, Pennsylvania, and stocked it with purebred Holsteins and, like many others, engaged in the making of official records and the buying and consigning of cattle at public auction. He made a success as success is measured with a purebred breeding establishment conducted on Advanced Registry Principles in that he purchased ani-



W. L. MARTIN, MANHEIM, PA.
Second Vice-President.



J. E. KRAUSE, GENOA CITY, WIS.
Third Vice-President.



HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, HARRISBURG, PA.
Re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.

mals at high prices, sold them at high prices, made creditable records and lost money on the venture.

Mr. Bennett's first experience with purebred Holsteins was similar to the experience of hundreds of other men of means who have read the propaganda circulated by the Advanced Registry and Extension Departments of the Old Registry Association. However, unlike many other breeders who have had a taste of the speculative side of the Holstein industry, Mr. Bennett sold out his herd and his farm, went abroad and spent much time in Holland, the country in which the breed originated and was developed, studying conditions there as to how dairying with purebred Holsteins was conducted.

After his study of conditions in Holland, Mr. Bennett purchased a large farm in Allamuchy, New Jersey, and entered upon the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and the conducting of a dairy on what may be considered legitimate business principles.

Mr. Bennett was fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. B. Jousra, a native of Holland, whom he has taken in on a partnership or profit sharing basis, and his farm and dairy is being conducted as a money making enterprise, "PAY AT THE PAIL" methods being adopted. He has purchased two adjoining farms which will be stocked and operated under the one management this coming year.

Mr. Bennett is not a dirt farmer but spends most of his time in New York looking after his business interests but his experience with purebreds has been such that he has been able to see the soundness of the principles underlying the New Registry Association and, therefore, he is particularly qualified to serve as its president.

He is very conservative and belongs to that class of men who think a lot and say very little.

We regret that we are unable to include a cut of Dr. H. H. Hillman of South Bend, Indiana, First Vice-

President. Dr. Hillman was a very close friend and College classmate of President Weidler. He owns a large 400-acre farm near Laporte, Indiana, east of the City of Chicago.

The Holstein-Friesian Industry needs more prominent and eminent men of the Dr. Hillman type to engage in the industry. Dr. Hillman, like Mr. Weidler, entertains the belief that the individual breeder should be encouraged to practice close culling and selection in operating his herds, that all Purebreds should not be retained for breeding purposes, thus going back to the fundamental principles which were practiced by the early breeders in Holland and, through the practice of these principles, the Hollanders were able to establish and perfect the wonderful Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle. A little later we want to tell our readers more about Dr. Hillman and his farm and breeding operations.

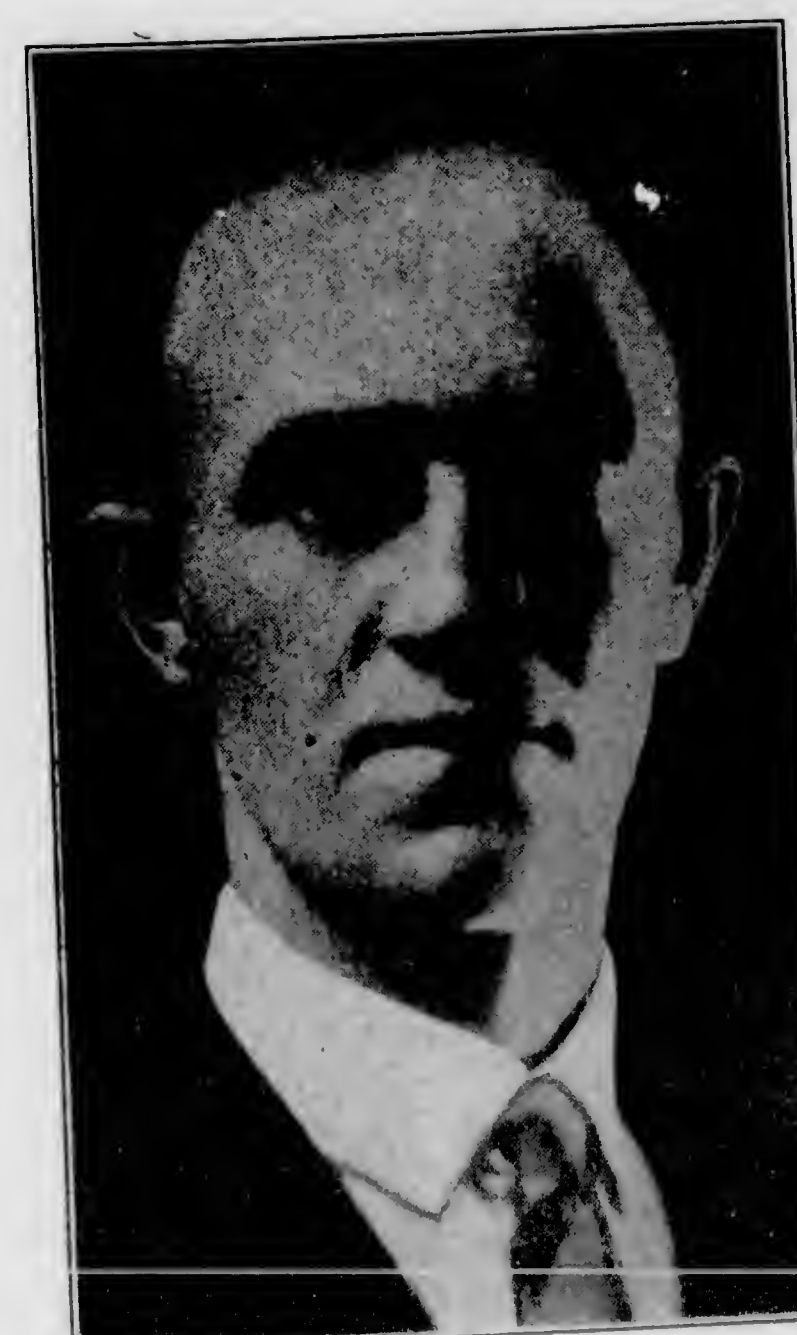
Mr. W. L. Martin of Manheim was re-elected to serve as second Vice-President. Mr. Martin is a real breeder and a real enthusiastic supporter of the New Association.

Mr. J. E. Krause of Genoa City, Wisconsin, was elected third Vice-President. Mr. Krause needs no introduction to Holstein breeders and readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, as we have recently published a full account of his loyalty in promoting the cause of the New Association in the State of Wisconsin.

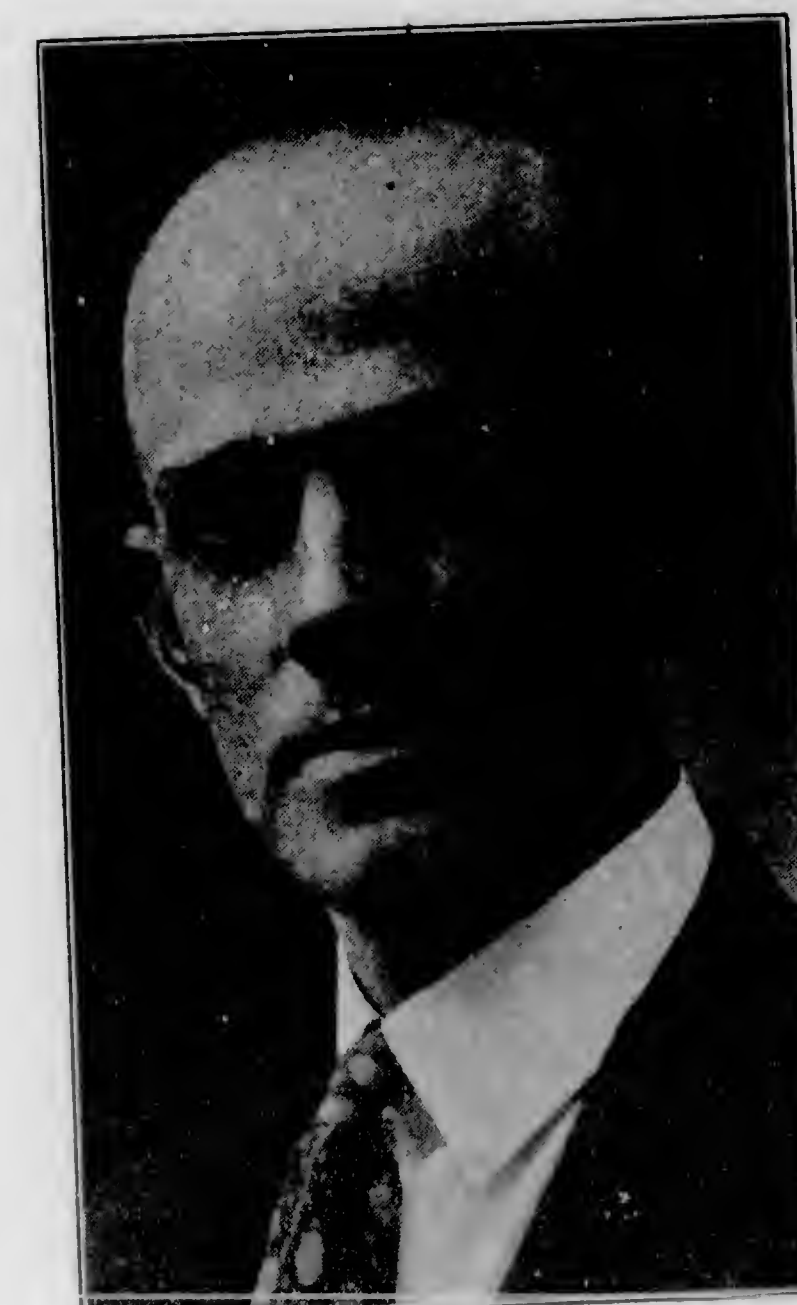
The former Secretary-Treasurer, Howard C. Reynolds, was re-elected.

The Association now has members residing in thirty-eight different states, and as the By-laws provide for six directors, the members at each Annual Meeting have expressed the desire to allocate the Directors in such a way that the entire membership would be properly represented.

Therefore when the matter of electing Directors



ALBERT BECKLEY, STRYKERSVILLE, N. Y.
Serving his second year as a Director.



RALPH C. ROOP, NEW WINDSOR, MD.
Serving his second year as a Director.



JOHN C. BREAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Serving his third year as a Director.

came up the name of Justus Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, was placed in nomination, and he was later unanimously elected as a Director.

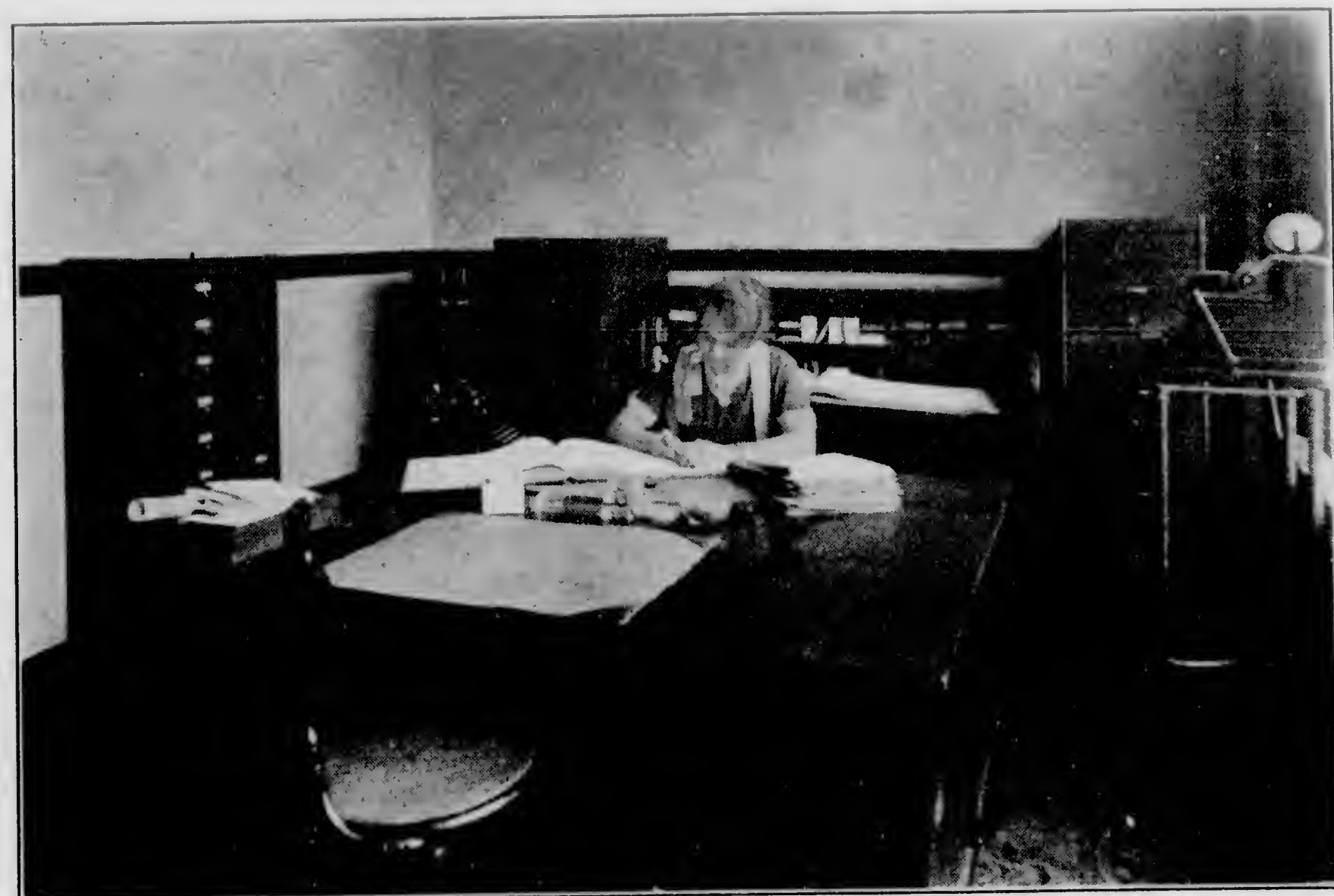
Following a plan suggested by the late President Weidler, the other office of Director was left vacant to be filled later by the board of officers with the suggestion that they select a member from the Central West or Central Northwest.

THE HOME OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION

As time passes it becomes more and more apparent that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association was very fortunate in the choice of the City of Harrisburg for its home offices which are located in the Evangelical Press Building, owned by the Evangelical Publishing House.

When it was definitely decided to organize a New Registry Association the question of where the main offices of the Association should be located was very carefully considered. Some thought the main offices should be located in or near the city of Washington, D. C.; others thought that the offices should be located in the Central West, the cities of Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio, being suggested.

In discussing the question as to where the offices should be located, the questions of suitable quarters, reasonable rental, the supply of capable help and convenient mailing facilities were felt to be of more importance than the mere geographical location of the city in which the offices were established. Practically all of the business of a cattle Registry Association is done by mail and the postal department is so efficient that mail is delivered from the most distant part of the



Accounting Department of the Registry Association showing Miss Edith M. Snyder, Assistant Treasurer, in charge.

United States to any given point within a very short time.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was finally selected because of the excellent facilities available for carrying on the work. The offices are located in the Evangelical Building which is within easy walking distance of the Capitol Building, the Post Office and the central part of the city and but two blocks east of the Susquehanna River and the River Park.

The building is a two-story, fire-proof building, constructed of steel, reinforced concrete and brick, 250 feet long and 160 feet wide, occupying one-quarter of a city block.

The Association's offices are in the east side of the building on the second floor and comprises 1,800 square feet of floor space. The main office is a large room 50 feet long and 23 feet wide with three separate smaller offices and a large store room adjoining. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated, the outside walls being nearly all glass windows set in steel, and of the most modern construction.

An accompanying picture shows the secretary's office located just at the left of the entrance to the main office. This room is 14x18. As shown by the picture one side is practically all glass.

Adjoining the secretary's office is the bookkeeping and accounting department which is also shown in an accompanying photograph. Here the many details connected with the financial end of the Registry Association are cared for and recorded.

When entering the main office room the visitor immediately notices the number of desks. As the work increases it becomes necessary to move the desks closer together to make room for more



Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary and Ruth A. Baldwin, Assistant Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Miss Baldwin's home is in Brattleboro, Vermont, where she had six years' experience in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Office and Pedigree Department conducted by the late Secretary F. L. Houghton.

desks and additional help. As the photograph shows there is room for more desks and files before additional floor space will be needed.

In the rear and to the right of the main office is a storage room, a mailing department and a printing department, not shown in any of the photographs. All the applications for registry and transfer and most of the printing connected with the Registry Association work is done in this department.

In the basement of the building is a large concrete fire-proof vault which is available for storing the Association's records as a guard against fire and losses. Duplicates of the herd book records of the Association are kept in this vault.

The Evangelical Press is one of the most modern and up-to-date printing establishments to be found anywhere in this country and is considered to be the leading printing establishment in Central and Southern Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia itself.

The building contains 84,000 feet of floor space. At present 175 employees are on the payroll. Batteries of linotypes run night and day. The large modern presses are operated by electricity. At present there are fifty-five publications or periodicals printed in this building besides a large amount of work for the State and for other businesses. Any necessary printing which cannot be done by the Association in its own printery can be obtained quickly in the same building in which its offices are located.

The Association is very fortunate in being able to secure adequate office space in a fire-proof building so conveniently located. Every precaution possible is taken to avoid danger from fire. All rooms are equipped with

a sprinkling system and in addition a watchman is always on duty and makes rounds at set intervals recording his trips on time clocks or checks located in various parts of the building.

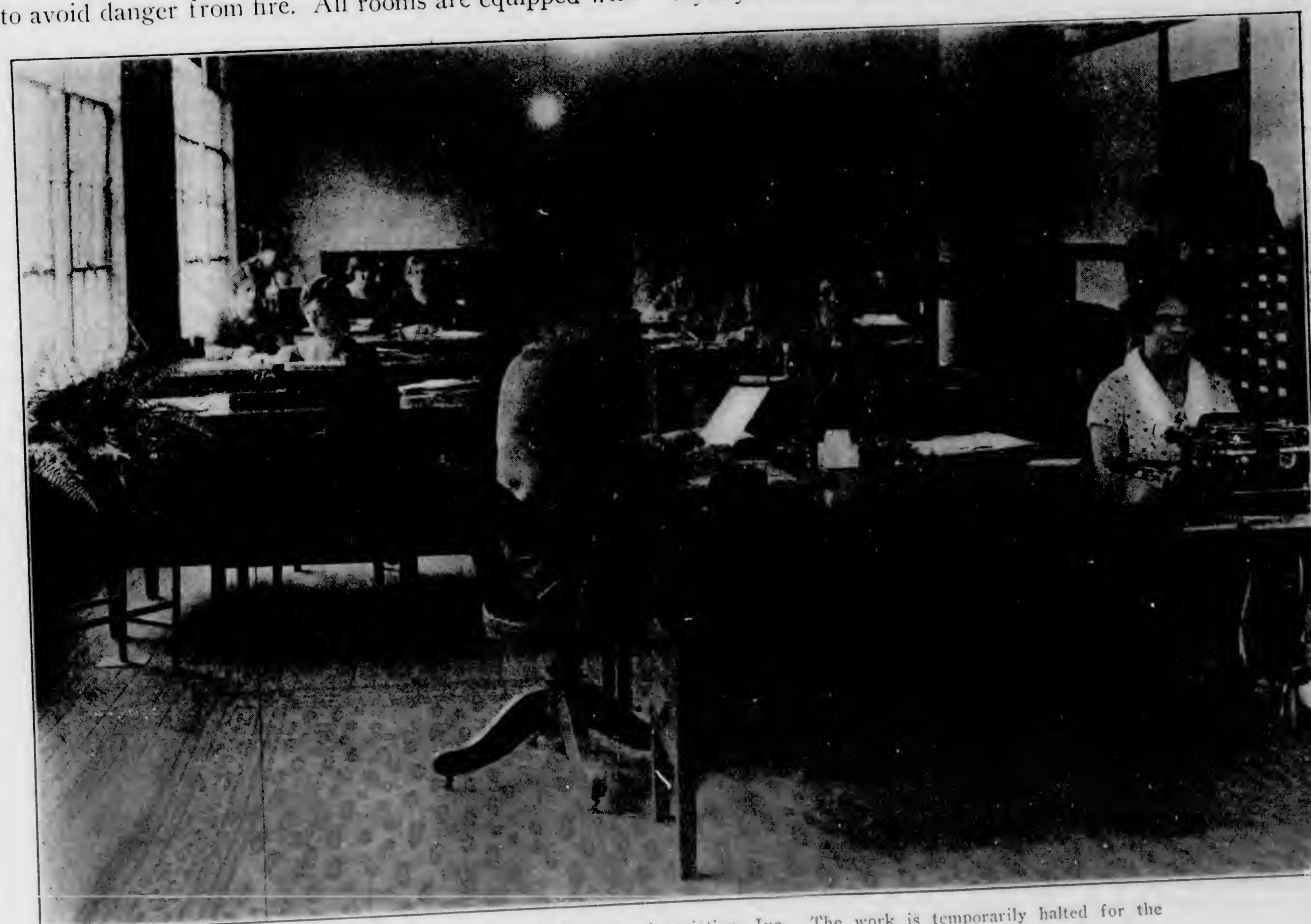
The offices of the New Registry Association, from the standpoint of offering adequate facilities for carrying on the work and protection of the records, are the very best. Other leading Registry Associations have been started in farm houses and rickety wooden structures where the fire hazards were great. The fact that the New Association is quartered in a structure that offers all the conveniences of a modern office building places it second to none in being well housed in adequate quarters.

Practically all of the girls in the office of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., in addition to being High School graduates, have pursued Special Training, some being College graduates in Academic, Business and Commercial Courses.

Even with these advantages not every girl is qualified to satisfactorily work in the office of a Registry Association. The girls in the New Association Offices become intensely interested in the work and some of them have been employed by the Association ever since it first began to function.

At times the office force has been literally smothered with work, business increasing more rapidly than an adequate force could be trained, requiring many of the force to work early and late in order to keep up the reputation of prompt and efficient service.

The great progress which the New Association has made has only been possible through the efficiency and loyalty of the workers in the office.



MAIN OFFICE of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The work is temporarily halted for the purpose of taking the photograph.

Dennis and Political Associates Given Until February 18 to Answer Charges as to Misuse of State Funds

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY IN EQUITY

RALPH G. ROOP vs. Samuel M. Shoemaker, Frank J. Goodnow, John M. Dennis, E. Brooke Lee, W. W. Skinner, C. C. Gelder, Henry Holzapfel, Jr., John E. Raine, George M. Shriver, Raymond A. Pearson, constituting the Maryland State Board of Agriculture.

To the Honorable, the Judges of said Court:

Your orator complaining says:

1—That your orator is a resident of Carroll County, in the State of Maryland, and has actually resided in said county and state for the past twenty-eight years.

2—That your orator is and has been a taxpayer of said county and state for the past two years.

3—That under the laws of the State of Maryland, the State Board of Agriculture was authorized and empowered to agree with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, or other properly constituted authority of the United States for coöperation in the work of eradicating any contagious or infectious disease among livestock in the State of Maryland, and that pursuant to the aforesaid statutory authority the said State Board of Agriculture did enter into a coöperative agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, whereby the United States would assist the State of Maryland in the payment of the indemnities to cattle owners in Maryland for animals condemned and slaughtered by it as being affected with tuberculosis or paratuberculosis, which condemnation and slaughtering is to be done under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture of the United States and in accordance with its rules and regulations, and the indemnities to be paid by the State of Maryland in accordance with the said regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture in order that the State of Maryland may receive the aforementioned financial aid of the United States, a copy of which regulations is hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibit No. I, and your orator further says that this agreement between the defendant and the United States Department of Agriculture is in the possession of the defendant and not accessible to your orator.

4—That under the laws of the State of Maryland, the State Board of Agriculture is given power to formulate rules and regulations to carry out the powers conferred by law upon it, which rules and regulations are to have the force and effect of laws, and that pursuant to the aforesaid statutory authority, the State Board of Agriculture has adopted rules and regulations for its own conduct, a copy of which is hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibit No. II.

5—That under the laws of the State of Maryland the method, manner, and mode for the appraisal of animals infected with contagious diseases is provided for, and also the maximum amount which may be allowed by the appraisers for any one animal, but in violation of these laws the State Board of Agriculture has proceeded and still proceeds to illegally appraise infected animals in that it refuses to appoint a disinterested appraiser to act with one appointed by the owner or custodian of the animals to determine the value of such diseased animals, and continually permits one of its veterinary inspectors or other agent or officer to act for the State of Maryland, and forces the owner to agree to any appraisal made by said veterinary inspector, agent, or officer, by refusing to pay indemnities unless the owner agrees as aforesaid; and the said Board has arbitrarily and unlawfully adopted a rule and regulation setting up the maximum amount to be allowed for any grade bovine animal of \$75.00 and for any purebred bovine animal a maximum amount of \$150.00.

6—That on December 11, 1925, the State Board of Agriculture adopted a resolution which is still in effect, and a copy of which is hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibit No. III, the original being in possession of the defendant and not accessible to your orator, and at the time this resolution was adopted the only "Generally accepted Association of Record" in Maryland of Holstein-Friesian cattle was the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the effect of such resolution was for the State Board of Agriculture to recognize only the certificates of registration in this association in passing upon the question as to whether or not an animal was purebred and registered.

7—That for sometime past the State Board of Agriculture has been acting under the rules and regulations mentioned in paragraph 4 of this bill and is still acting under said rules and regulations in a fraudulent, improper, and illegal manner, and in open violation of the laws of the State of Maryland to the irreparable damage and irremediable injury to your orator in the manner in which it has been expending the funds received from the taxpayers of Maryland and appropriated by the General Assembly of Maryland and the funds contributed by the United States for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Maryland.

8—That on or about the 4th day of October, 1926, the State Board of Agriculture did cause the cow Frances Aaggie Alamont (Twin), the property of Samuel Ramsburg, to be tested for tuberculosis and found her to be infected; the State Board of Agriculture then notified Mr. Ramsburg that his animal would be appraised for \$150.00 as a purebred provided he should offer proof as to its being purebred by producing a certificate of its registration in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and if such certificate

were produced the appraisal of the animal as a purebred would be approved by the State Board of Agriculture; that Mr. Ramsburg was made to sign a paper which recited that \$150.00 was his appraisal of the animal as a purebred and that he would accept that sum for the animal without objection, and he would have no further claim against the State of Maryland or the United States, a copy of which paper is hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibit No. IV.

9—That on October 29, 1926, said animal was slaughtered and Mr. Ramsburg did produce to the State Board of Agriculture a certificate of registration of said animal in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated, but said Board refused to accept it or give it any consideration and notified Mr. Ramsburg that he would not receive more than \$75.00 for his animal as the said Board would not consider the animal as a purebred unless he produce a certificate of registration of said animal in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

10—That Mr. Ramsburg was also notified by the State Board of Agriculture that after deducting the salvage value allowed by the butcher from the appraised value of the animal he should receive one-third of the difference from the State of Maryland, one-third from the United States Government and the other one-third he as the owner must stand to lose, which will be seen from a letter and pamphlet hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibit No. V and VI.

11—That upon a petition for mandamus filed by Samuel Ramsburg in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to require the State Board of Agriculture to approve the appraisal of his animal mentioned in paragraph 8 of this bill, the court in construing section 19 of Article 58 of the Maryland Code of Public General Laws, 1924 edition, held that when an animal is to be slaughtered by reason of its condition two disinterested appraisers are to be named, one by the State agency and the other by the owner, that the animal may be appraised up to ninety percentum of its fair market value, but not more than a total of \$500.00 for any one animal, that if it is a purebred and entitled to registration it has a certain value on that account, that its registration in an organization is evidence of its being purebred but not conclusive, that it would be an arbitrary and unreasonable regulation to say that its pure breeding should be determined conclusively by the fact that it was registered in one organization or the other, that the Legislature has placed its own maximum of \$500.00 on every animal slaughtered, and the Board has no power to say that an appraisal shall not go beyond a less amount if the animal be shown to be worth more than that amount, that after the appraisal is made and certified the owner may appeal if the owner has made with the amount allowed, that if the owner has made his election under any condition that would make the appraisal of \$150.00 not binding upon him, then he may appeal after the appraisal has been certified, and notwithstanding the interpretation of this statute by the Court on January 4, 1928, the State Board of Agriculture in defiance of this opinion is still proceeding to unlawfully appraise and compensate owners of

cattle in Maryland who have cattle found to be infected with tuberculosis.

12—That while the State Board of Agriculture asserts that it is not bound by the valuation placed upon any animal by its veterinary inspector or any other of its agents until the animal has been slaughtered, salvage paid by the butcher, the owner has signed the paper referred to in paragraph 8 of this bill, and submitted a certificate of registration in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, yet it holds the owner iron bound upon his signature to the paper mentioned in paragraph 8 of this bill; and the practices of the State Board of Agriculture have placed the cow owners of Maryland in the position that if they refuse to have their herds tested for tuberculosis they are virtually prohibited from selling milk, as the milk dealers are requested by the Board not to accept milk from any but accredited herds, that if they submit to the testing they must either accept the values tendered them by the defendant or have their animals indefinitely quarantined and thereby rendered useless and worthless, and receive nothing for them by way of indemnity.

13—That in the early part of the year 1928 a purebred cow belonging to J. N. Souder of Brunswick, Maryland, was tested, found to be infected with tuberculosis, slaughtered, and a valuation of \$150.00 placed upon the animal, that the owner submitted to the State Board of Agriculture a certificate of registration of the animal as a purebred in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated, that the said Board refused to pay for the animal as a purebred unless and until he submit a certificate of registration in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America as will be seen from copies of letters written by officers of said Board which are hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibits No. VII, and VIII, the original of said letters are not accessible to your orator, but copies made at the time of their writing are in the possession of the defendant; and as will also appear from a letter hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibit No. IX.

14—That the State Board of Agriculture has tested, condemned, and caused to be slaughtered under its regulations 18 cattle belonging to one Frank Slez of Millington, Maryland, 12 of which cattle were purebred and registered, that he furnished the Board with certificates of registration of these 12 animals in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated, but the said Board refused and still refuses to approve the appraisal of these animals although they were slaughtered in August, 1928, and has also notified Mr. Slez that he as the owner must lose one-third of the difference between the appraisal values and the amount paid him by the butcher as salvage value, a copy of which valuations is hereto attached and marked Complainant's Exhibit No. X, the original of which is in the possession of the defendant and not accessible to your orator.

15—That the State Board of Agriculture has been and is using monies of the State of Maryland and the United States in an improper, unlawful, and fraudulent manner in promoting, fostering, and subsidizing the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by not

paying indemnities where in fact the animals are purebred and registered, but only when the owner has them registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

16—That this using of public monies by the State Board of Agriculture for the aggrandizement and promotion of a private corporation, namely, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont, is fraudulent, done in bad faith, of irreparable damage and irremediable injury to your orator as a taxpayer of the State of Maryland, and further that your orator is without adequate remedy at law.

To the end, therefore,

1—That the Maryland State Board of Agriculture be required to answer this bill under oath.

2—That the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, its officers, agents, and employees, may be enjoined and strictly prohibited from illegally and unlawfully appraising animals infected with contagious diseases by refusing to appoint a disinterested appraiser to act with one appointed by the owner, from fixing the maximum amount to be allowed for any one animal at any sum less than that provided by statute, from requiring the submission by the owner of certificates of registration of his animals in any particular registry association as evidence of their being purebred, from forcing the owner to lose one-third of the difference between the salvage values and appraised values of his animals, from forcing the owner to agree to a valuation of his animals before they are slaughtered but on its part refusing to agree to any valuation until after the animals are slaughtered, and from paying out monies of the State of Maryland in an improper, fraudulent, and unlawful manner under such unlawful practices and procedure in paying indemnities for animals found by it to be infected with contagious diseases to the irreparable damage and injury of your orator as a taxpayer of the State of Maryland.

3—That your orator may have such other and further relief as his case may require.

May it please your Honor to grant unto your orator: the writ of subpoena, directed to the said Samuel M. Shoemaker, Frank J. Goodnow, John M. Dennis, E. Brooke Lee, W. W. Skinner, C. C. Gelder, Henry Holzapfel, Jr., John E. Raine, George M. Shriver, Raymond A. Pearson, constituting the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, commanding them to be and appear in this court at some certain day, to be named therein, and answer the premises and abide by and perform such decree as may be passed therein.

And as in duty bound, etc.

C. W. PERKINS,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

THE FOLLOWING COURT ORDER WAS ISSUED

ORDERED this 26th day of January, 1929, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, on the foregoing Bill of Complaint, that Samuel M. Shoemaker, Frank J. Goodnow, John M. Dennis, E. Brooke Lee, W. W. Skinner, C. C. Gelder, Henry Holzapfel, Jr., John E. Raine, George M. Shriver and Raymond A. Pearson, constituting the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, show cause on or before the 18th day of February,

1929, why the writ of injunction should not issue as prayed, provided a copy of this order be served on the said defendant or their attorney on or before the 4th day of February, 1929.

F. NEAL PARKE,
Judge.

S. R. Miller

THE veteran breeder and popular sales manager, Mr. S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, who underwent a serious operation at the Union Memorial Hospital at Johns Hopkins University on Saturday, January 26th, is reported on the way to recovery.

Due to pneumonia caused by the anæsthetic, Mr. Miller's condition was serious for several days following the operation.



S. R. MILLER

Before he found it necessary to go to the hospital, "S. R." had agreed to manage a number of sales which will be held during the coming weeks. His son, Jay Miller, is looking after this business and will officiate at the sales until Mr. Miller himself recovers sufficiently to give this work his personal attention which he hopes to within a very short time.

Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed.—Abraham Lincoln.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

Years ago people had fewer vacation places to select from, because it was the custom then to go only where one could afford the expense.

In the "Bag"

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

DISEASES of the udder are especially important because inflammation usually destroys milk-secreting gland tissue and always leaves bad effects. To have always at hand the following information may save you a great deal of trouble, and possibly the loss of a valuable animal.

A tremendous flow of blood is necessary to make milk and the udder becomes enlarged as calving time approaches. This filling of the udder with blood is natural, necessary and is termed "congestion."

Congestion is sometimes called "caked bag" by farmers and is attributed to disease. It is not a diseased condition but it should not become aggravated. You can prevent aggravation by lessening rich feed, keeping the bowels active, increasing the daily exercise and by massaging the udder frequently.

Bare, concrete stall floors are dangerous, as chill may cause congestion to run into inflammation. To prevent chilling you can cover the floor with cork brick or boards and lots of bedding; keep cold drafts off of the cow; and administer a full dose of Epsom or Glauber salt if the cow is logy from being overfed. In severe cases of congestion strip a little of the fluid once or twice daily.

When the first milk is bloody the cow should be kept off of rich feed. A dose of saline physic followed by a teaspoonful of dried sulphate of iron and three of salt in the evening meal will help clear up the condition. There should be a gentle milking three times daily and, if the condition persists, bathe the udder two or three times daily with cold water and vinegar.

GARGET

"Garget" is the term popularly applied to simple inflammation of the udder. "Curdled" or "clotted" milk, and heat, swelling, redness, and pain in the quarter attacked are symptoms of this disease, which is caused by chill, bruise, irregular, rough or incomplete milking, change of milkers, a sudden change in feeding, indigestion, prolonged overfeeding of protein-rich ration, coming in heat, or weaning of a calf.

Treatment consists in removal of the cause, so far as that is possible, the giving of a saline laxative, followed in the evening feed by a half-ounce dose of salt-peter and a like quantity of powdered poke root. The udder should be stripped clean once an hour during the day and should be bathed frequently with hot water and in the evening a warm mixture, composed of one part each of pure turpentine and fluid extract of poke root and eight parts of unsalted lard or sweet oil, should be rubbed in.

Acute mammitis, or mastitis, is ushered in by a chill, followed by high fever. The cow stops eating and chewing her cud, is stiff, sore, and lame and her udder is intensely swollen, red, hot, and painful. The milk changes to brownish whey, containing curds, and later pus.

In infectious mammitis, abscesses form and break inside or outside of the quarter and, as healing takes place, true gland tissue is replaced by non-producing

scar tissue which can be felt as a hard mass in the quarter.

In the most severe cases, gangrene and sloughing of the affected tissues may occur and may prove fatal. Germ-caused mammitis may take a contagious form and spread from cow to cow by way of the milker's hand, the cups of the milking machine, or contact with floors or ground contaminated by infected milk.

Cows having garget or mammitis should be instantly isolated and kept apart until fully recovered. The milker should not milk the other cows; the milk should be caught in a pail containing disinfectant solution and thrown out in a place where cows have no access. The milk is unfit and dangerous for use by man or animals. Cleanse, disinfect and whitewash the stable, including floors.

Treatment of infectious mammitis is very unsatisfactory. The veterinarian should be called at once. Until he can get there isolate the cow or cows and poultice the udder with antiphlogistine applied hot and containing a little turpentine and spirits of camphor, or persistently bathe it with hot water containing either a pound of Epsom salt per gallon or all the boric acid it will dissolve. Also keep the udder stripped clean.

Beware of the "three-teater" cow. Never buy or keep one. See that every new cow is sound before she mixes with the home cattle.—*Farm and Fireside*, by special permission.

Dean Swift once said, "The best doctors in the world are Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet and Doctor Merryman."

Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke

Heads this Herd of Producers.

His individuality will please you.

His sire is by the great

ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD

His dam BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY weighs 1800 lb. in everyday dress.

She is a wonderful producer and a good tester (4.2%).

She was by COLANTHA DENVER CHAMPION from a daughter of CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD.

LET US QUOTE PRICES ON SOMETHING GOOD.

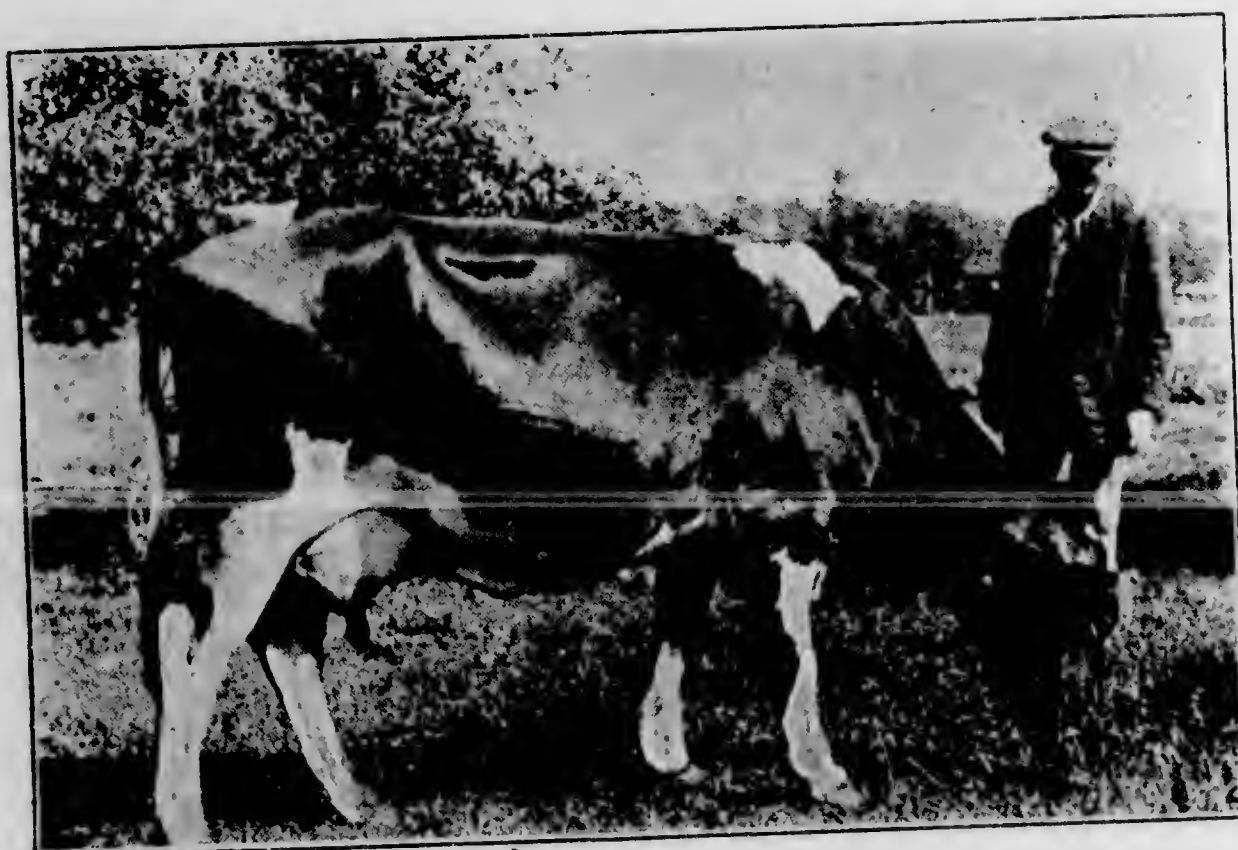
W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

In An Accredited Area

A HERD that exerted considerable influence on Crawford County dairying is that owned by L. S. Brown who lives near Saegertown, Penna. The Brown herd has been headed by a succession of bulls owned by the Crawford County Holstein Bull Association. The females in this herd were selected from a dairy production standpoint and are so handled. One member of the herd that would attract attention anywhere is Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac a daughter of King Pontiac Ormsby and therefore a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC AND L. S. BROWN

Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac produced 76 lb. of milk in a day and is credited with 300 lb. butterfat and 7,946 lb. milk in four months. She has a daughter sired by Jolie Combination that is a "crackerjack" and milked 50 lb. as a two-year-old on twice-a-day milking.

The Brown Farm contains 181 acres and has been owned by Mr. Brown about seventeen years. He has been raising purebred Holsteins nearly thirteen years although his herd is not as large now as it has been.

Mr. Brown is a good mechanic as well as a good farmer. He helped to build the barn on the farm and built or assisted in the building of a number of other

barns in the neighborhood. He is also a blacksmith and is never so happy as when tinkering around his own forge and doing the many little blacksmith jobs that have to be done on a farm of this kind.

The Brown herd is accredited and was one of the first accredited herds in Crawford County which was one of the first counties to become a modified accredited area in Pennsylvania.

Medicinal Milk

COWS were fed seaweed on an Illinois farm on the theory that the milk they'd give would cure goiter. Why not give them an aspirin tablet every day? So no one who drinks milk ever would be bothered with headaches. . . . The trouble is that it isn't the people who drink milk who get headaches. . . . The experiment might be carried further. A man might buy a cow these days, mix up a few political speeches with the animal's hay, take a drink of milk and go to bed disgusted, saving time and the expense of a radio. . . . Sufferers with insomnia might find relief by buying a cow and feeding it on grand opera selections. . . . If this experiment is a success, however, the bootleggers all will go into the dairy business, feed the bovines corn mash and sell milk at \$12 the quart.—N. E. A. Service.

Liberty of the Press

THE constitutional liberty of the press means the right to publish the truth with impunity, with good motives and for justifiable ends; liberty to publish with complete immunity from legal censure and punishment for the publication so long as it is not harmful in its character when tested by such standards as the law affords. It was never the intention of the constitution to afford protection to a publication devoted to scandal and defamation. It protects the use and not the abuse of the press.—Chief Justice Samuel B. Wilson, Supreme Court of Minnesota.

HEILMAN'S ANNUAL SPRING SALE

WE are offering at our Spring Sale on Saturday, March 16, 85 Holsteins, nearly all of them purebreds and registered. Will tell you all about it in the next issue.

F. L. HEILMAN & SONS,
CLEONA, PA.



Feeding Cows

AN ABUNDANCE of feed is the first essential in feeding cows for profit. The primitive cow had only to care for herself and to feed her calf for a few months. After freshening in the spring of the year, she could develop the calf and dry off in the fall, and her labors were practically done. In these days the cow is looked upon, especially in the best dairy sections, simply as a factory, and, as in any other factory, the cheapest production is possible only when the plant is being run nearly to its full capacity.

A cow needs her food mainly for two purposes, namely, for the maintenance of her body and for the production of milk, although at times she may need it to grow a fetus or to put on weight. Young animals also need it for growth. The feed requirement for the maintenance of the body is the amount necessary to keep the body in running order, that is, to perform such functions as pumping blood, breathing, chewing and digesting food, and making body repairs. It has been shown that certain rather definite amounts of protein and energy are required for body maintenance, the amount depending upon the size of the cow.

Feed requirement for maintenance is determined entirely by the size of the cow, irrespective of breed, age, or any other factor. It is true that a good dairy cow will draw on the reserve of her body to produce milk for a limited length of time. Nevertheless, the factor for maintenance remains constant and this reserve must eventually be replaced from the feed, otherwise the cow will become emaciated and her production will be diminished.

In the case of a 1,000 pound cow producing twenty pounds of four per cent milk, approximately fifty per cent of the feed is used for maintenance and fifty per cent for production. When, however, this cow produced only ten pounds of four per cent milk, largely because of lack of feed, approximately sixty-six per cent of the feed was required for maintenance, leaving only thirty-three per cent for milk production.

The following general rules are given as a guide for the beginner in feeding, to help him to use proper proportions of grain and roughages in his ration:

Feed all the roughage that the cows will eat up clean. This will usually be about one-half to one pound of hay and two and one-half to three pounds of silage to 100 pounds of live weight. In case no silage is fed, as much as one and one-half to two pounds of hay may be fed. When beet pulp is used, feed about four to eight pounds of dry pulp soaked in three times its weight in water. Beets can be fed up to sixty or eighty pounds.

Feed the grain mixture in proportion to the milk yield. With a good roughage, feed high-testing cows one pound of grain to each two and one-half to three pounds of milk, and low testing cows one pound of grain to each three to three and one-half pounds of milk. With poor roughage, the grain allowance should be increased.—H. O. Henderson in Dairy Cattle Feeding and Management.

An Oklahoman 115 years old was knocked down by an automobile. When will people learn to keep children off the streets?

AUCTION SALE TWENTY PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

INDIVIDUALLY RIGHT, AND IN GOOD FLESH

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929

10 COWS—REAL PRODUCERS



WILL BE FRESH OR CLOSE SPRINGERS
BY SALE DAY

6 SPRINGING HEIFERS—very promising
4 Choice, well grown, well marked Calves

The blood lines represented in the pedigrees of my animals are noted for production, namely: Alcartra, Veeman, Pontiac, Clothilde, Tobe, Creamelle, Glista and Mechthilde.

With one exception all animals were raised on this farm.

Will also sell 3 Nice Matched Teams, every horse raised by me.

All my animals are well grown and in good condition and flesh. You will be pleased with their appearance.

Reason for selling—am giving up possession of the farm.

C. E. FINK,
WILLIAMSPORT, MARYLAND

Farm adjoins the village of Downsville, four miles from Williamsport. Good Roads in all directions.

The Dairy Cow in India

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

INDIA is being eaten up by its cattle, and the people and the cattle alike are starving. It is because the cow is holy. She is the most sacred of any living thing in India and must not be killed but allowed to roam at will and reproduce under a tolerated protection that has long since made the great herds of miserable beasts a menace to the economics of the pitiful peninsula.

"Call it prejudice, call it passion, call it the height of religion, but this is an undoubted fact, that in the Hindu mind nothing is so deep-rooted as the sanctity of the cow," says a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. No murder is worse than the slaughter of a cow. The cow is the holy mother of every Hindu, regardless of his caste, whether he be Untouchable or Prince. When he dies the one thing that should be seen to by all means is that a cow be present so that he may hold her tail as he breathes his last. "Mother India," records that "When the late Maharaja of Kashmir was close upon his end, the appointed cow, it is said, refused all inducements to mount to his chamber; wherefore it became necessary to carry the Prince to the cow, and with a swiftness that considered the comfort of his soul only."

Milk, butter, curds, dung, and urine, the five substances of the cow are kept in little pots in the home. When properly prayed to and then mixed together and swallowed this is the most powerful of all means for purifying soul and body. If a man wishes to perform some special penance for a sin he may have committed he may present a bull to the temple. And since one bull will do just as well as another he selects or buys the cheapest and therefore the poorest one that he can possibly find. The bull is then branded as holy

and is free to wander wherever he pleases and become the sire to a neighboring herd. And since there is no selective breeding whatever the condition of the cattle is constantly becoming worse and worse.

It is the worst of sin to kill a cow, but if she starves to death it is no one's fault but her own and starve they do, these miserable holy creatures by the thousands every year. But their holiness is not affected.

In some parts of the country it has been estimated that 25 per cent of the cultivated crops are consumed by wandering hungry stock. There are no fences—and the cows are holy. Driven from one field after another the starving creatures in their extremity often become like hogs or jackals, feeders on filthy refuse of all kinds. They are the most emaciated, dull, lifeless and altogether pitiable cattle that can be imagined, these sacred cows of the Hindus. They wander everywhere, through the country, villages and cities. They sink down in fatigue upon the steps of the city post office or before the doors of the big department stores, or upon the lawns before the fine homes of the rich. They crowd the busy streets—but woe unto anyone who might run over one of these miserable, starving brutes and cause a merciful death. All the penance he could do for the rest of his life would not atone for even the accidental killing of a cow.

One method of atonement for sins is to buy a cow and present it to a sort of animal hospital, something on the order of a nunnery for cattle. In these "shelters" the cattle, as gifts to the gods, are kept—and slowly starved to death. The donor of a cow has done his duty by presenting the cow alone and it is not necessary to provide for her food and care. And even in these places, set aside solely for the care of holy cows, they receive practically no food at all and every one starves to death in a very short time—to make room for more. They need the room; the cattle may not be killed; hence the starvation expedient.

The government is trying to make the cow so profitable that a farmer will be paid for her care and they are introducing dairy breeds and trying to teach better methods. But a Hindu will not weigh or measure the milk or keep records of her production because they think that to measure the gift of God is impious. If they should weigh the milk of a cow they believe their children would die as a result.

Francis Flood and his friend, "Jim," are travelling around the world and are endeavoring to learn as much as they can of how the "common people" live. Riding and sometimes pushing motorcycles they crossed the Continent of Africa, the first time this territory has ever been travelled in this fashion.

A story of their journeyings and experiences is appearing in *The Nebraska Farmer*. From the account of what they saw in India we have taken the above which partly explains some of the troubles Europeans have in that country as the Hindu looks upon the beef-eating races of mankind much as we would look upon a foreign race who came to our country and tore down things we look upon as sacred.

To assure perfect domestic tranquillity, it is advisable to live upon a farm as the records show that only one in every thousand divorces comes from farm residents.

PUBLIC SALE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

THURSDAY, MAY 23



30 Head of Real Good Ones

Cows, Heifers and Calves
Accredited and Abortion Free

DR. JESSE L. LENKER

HARRISBURG,

PENNSYLVANIA

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-EIGHT STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS Editor
G. H. TRUCKELL Associate Editor
R. A. BALDWIN Associate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMAN Household Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETT Contributing Editor
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FEBRUARY 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

One Standard Method of Conducting a Business Organization

NO EXCUSE or apology can be accepted as to why members of a purebred dairy cattle registry association should not have a direct vote in the electing of officers, in the fixing of fees and in directing the policies of the organization if such an organization is to be conducted by the members and for the members, and to serve the best interests of the industry which it represents.

The business form of government which permits every member or every stockholder to vote direct is the only form of government that has stood the test of time. It is looked upon and considered to be sound in that it protects the rights and interests of its members and stockholders.

The members of the Old Registry Association are constantly being told through the official organ of the political management that the Delegate or Political form of government which was substituted for the Business form of government is better than the "old reliable."

All of this propaganda about harmonious conditions in the Old Association and the efficiency of the Delegate form of government emanates from that group who, through the adoption of the Delegate form of government, have been able to take over the control of the assets of the Old Association and have been accused of paying themselves high salaries and exploiting the funds to promote their own welfare.

No doubt this same group of gentlemen will continue in their attempt to deceive the breeders through propaganda until every dollar of the Association's assets accumulated in previous years under the Business form of government, have been wasted or squandered.

In our January 8th issue we reviewed the Delegate or Political form of government and showed that through the indirect voting system it is possible to so

reduce the effectiveness of a breeder's vote that he has little or no voice in the electing of officers or the fixing of fees, and that the voting or counting of votes under the system adopted by the Old Association is not safeguarded the same as is our voting system in our civil government. We showed how the votes were counted behind closed doors by a committee appointed by the management.

The nominating and electing of delegates is carried on and controlled largely through paid employees and State and County Clubs. It is the State and County Club leaders who are drawing salaries or receiving benefit directly or indirectly from the Association, and not the membership that is the controlling factor in the Delegate form of government.

If you need further evidence read and study carefully the following paragraphs quoted from Volume 60, Page 102 of the Herd Book:

ANNUAL ELECTION

"The conduct of the annual election of delegates is a feature of interest and is so handled that neither the Secretary nor any other person is aware of those elected as delegates in advance of the balloting of the names. The process begins about the last of January when the Secretary mails to each member blank forms, called nominating petitions, upon which the member indicates his choice of as many delegates as his state district is entitled to, who shall represent him in the Convention. These forms are accompanied with instructions and stamped envelope in which to return them to the Secretary's office, where they are sorted by districts, examined and the nominations noted.

"The Secretary also takes notice as such petitions are returned that there are received the petitions from each district; and should it appear that any district, at a date approaching that of the final day set therefor, had apparently failed to file nominating petitions, THEN MEMBERS AND CLUB OFFICIALS ARE ADVISED THEREOF AND URGED TO HASTEN THE FILING OF NOMINATING PETITIONS."

What would happen in our civil government if a representative of one candidate or one group of candidates sat at the polls and counted the votes and could get in touch with the rest of his organization just before the polls closed if it did not appear that their friends would be nominated or elected? Can you imagine a more corrupt form of government than what is disclosed in the above paragraphs?

A Flying Start

THE New Association has made a splendid start for the New Year. The first month of 1929 shows a gain of membership of 68 per cent above the gain made in the first month of 1928. There are now members in the Association in thirty-eight States and we think the time is not very distant when the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be represented in every state of the Union.

The annual milk production of average dairy cows has been increased 1,333 lb. in the last eight years. The average milk production per cow is now 4,500 lb.

A Bad Example

CANARY KORNDYKE ALCARTRA is reported as being sold by Mr. B. H. Thomson of Boharm, Saskatchewan, Canada, to the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture for the handsome sum of \$10,000. The cow is reported as having an official record for a 305-day period of 26,396 pounds milk and 1,080 pounds of butterfat made as a four-year-old.

The writer of the report takes occasion to drag out an old skeleton and infers that the above record was not made by unscrupulous herdsmen, etc., and then he goes on to state that "ten thousand dollars is a lot of money, and it is not difficult to visualize the effect the recent transfer of Canary Korndyke Alcartra will have upon the average farmer of Saskatchewan."

Possibly the farmers, at least those who know how fake sales are conducted and fake records are made, will think that their Department of Agriculture has been rubbing elbows with those who live in and around Syracuse, New York, U. S. A.

It is very unfortunate that the introduction of improved livestock should be shrouded with a questionable price and a questionable record. If the Department of Agriculture wants to do constructive work in livestock breeding in Saskatchewan we would suggest that they buy animals of good dairy type and conformation and buy them at prices consistent with dairy and breed purposes and refrain from being a party to any questionable practices either in buying cattle at fictitious values or buying cattle with artificial records.

Government officials should not set a bad example for the livestock breeders by permitting reports to be circulated that they have paid \$10,000 for a single cow or that they selected her on the grounds that she had a record of milk and butterfat production such as can only be made under forced feeding conditions and four times a day milking, conditions which are not consistent with economical milk production.

Milk Companies Refuse to Accept Cow Testers Butterfat Records

THE advocates of Cow Testing Association records have contended that the testers' record serves as a check on the butterfat test made in the creamery or shipping station. This is true to the extent that the making of Cow Testing Association records is kept within the range of legitimate and economical milk production and the cows are not manipulated by irregular feeding of unbalanced grain rations, thus causing a fluctuation of the amount and percentage of butterfat in the milk.

If the makers of forced records are permitted to enter the cow testing field and proceed to manipulate the butterfat percentage in cow testing association work as they have in the making of official records, the creamery company and the milk shipper will have to be on their guard and the dairyman who carries his herd on forced test under cow testing association conditions or permits others to do it for him, cannot expect his milk check to be computed on a 5 or 6 per cent butterfat basis, although by manipulating his test the cow

testing association record might show that his herd had such an average.

One concrete example has been brought to our attention where a dairyman was receiving a check computed on a 3.4 per cent butterfat basis while his herdsman and the cow tester had been kidding him along to the effect that his herd averaged 3.8 per cent.

True is the old saying, "He who fools himself is a fool."

Self Praise

RECENTLY the *Sale Promoting Journal* that encourages the making of forced records and the selling of animals with such records at public auction came out with a Special number entitled "SILVER ANNIVERSARY," devoted to Self Praise and to glorification of some of the officers and politicians connected with the management of the Old Registry Association.

More recently they have published testimonials from some of the Association's officers and directors commending them on their wonderful anniversary number.

It was inferred that the Old Registry Association aided in financing the "SILVER ANNIVERSARY" NUMBER referred to above in which some of the Association's Officers were highly commended for the manner in which they were administering the affairs of the Association when in reality the Association's records show that the Association has been managed at a loss for five of the past seven years for which figures are available and the loss is estimated to be nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

For these officers to write to the Editor of that publication, commending him for his good work, when in reality the issue which they refer to was receiving financial aid from the Association, does it not tend to place both the Publisher and the Association's Officers in a position of using the breeders' money for self glorification?

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

Guardian of Trick Records

UP IN Bradford County, Pennsylvania, the welfare of the political management of the Old Registry Association is cared for by County Agent Dave Sloan and an auctioneer and cattle merchant named Arnold.

Last year it was reported that Dave is getting nearly as capable in capitalizing his office as County Agent as politicians in the Old Registry Association who are drawing down two salaries. Dave is reported as drawing a salary as County Agent and at the same time he is a partner in a large dairy and farming business where it is reported he devotes part of his time although he is drawing a salary from the taxpayers.

A few years ago Dave was implicated in a bull selling scheme patterned after the old stock company stud horse selling scheme. Dave and some of the ringleaders are reported as going into a distant state and buying bulls at very long figures. We have never published the inside dope as to just who got all this money, however, that the citizens of Bradford are

not altogether pleased with Dave's promotion schemes is evident from the many letters of protest and articles for publication which we have so far suppressed regarding the inferior character of the bulls which he obtained and the prices at which they were purchased.

Dave and his cattle band have an annual meeting. Last year they imported as their chief speaker, W. B. Barney who the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* referred to as being kicked out of office in the State of Iowa and who has been living off of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle for years. This year the guardian of trick records, Mr. W. H. Norton, is scheduled to be their chief speaker.

Aside from Mr. Norton's position as guardian of trick records perhaps he will be better remembered as the man who had charge of the counting of votes at the Syracuse meeting and who tried to cheat the breeders out of some 2,300 votes so that his fellow statesman, the \$12,000 president, would be reelected to office. He got caught up on this little trick however, and was made to change his records.

Vaccination No Safeguard Against Tuberculosis

IN 1924 the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry obtained from the Pasteur Institute, France, a culture called *Bacillus Calmette-Guerin* which, originally cultured from a bovine tuberculosis lesion, was claimed to give a considerable degree of immunity against tuberculosis when animals were vaccinated with it.

The Bureau conducted a series of experiments with guinea pigs, chickens, rabbits and cattle, but it was decided that the vaccination of cattle with B. C. G. has no value as a means of eradicating tuberculosis in livestock.

Cattle vaccinated with the product and later exposed to ordinary tubercle bacilli readily contracted tuberculosis.

Exposure was made by several methods, including intravenous injection, subcutaneous injection, feeding, and contact with known tuberculous animals. In general the vaccinated cattle showed less extensive lesions of tuberculosis than unvaccinated control cattle. In no group was there manifest an immunity, as measured by the prevention of infection.

The Passing of Hollywood

ANOTHER big herd which for many years indulged in the making of forced records and extensive showing at big fairs has gone into the discard.

Hollywood Farm, one of the best known breeding establishments in the State of Washington, has been disposed of by the F. S. Stimson Estate, which it is reported has exchanged the farm and herd for the Marlborough Apartments situated in Seattle, Washington. It is reported that the new owners do not intend to keep the farm or herd.

The Hollywood herd was established in 1910 by the late F. S. Stimson who died on the morning of Thanksgiving Day 1921. Mr. Stimson took a lot of pleasure

in his herd and in the showing of his cattle and the records they made. His son, Harold C. Stimson, although he was elected or selected as a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had other hobbies.

We commend Mr. Harold C. Stimson for resigning from his position as Director in the Old Association before he disposed of his herd. Some of the present directors, although they do not own any purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, do not think it is wrong for them to direct the policies of an Association mostly composed of men who live on farms and milk their own purebred Holstein-Friesian cows.

When the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was organized the charter members profited by their past experience and fixed their By-Laws so that "has beens" could not control their Association as the following paragraphs which appear under the title of "Eligibility of Officers" show:

"Sec. 2. Only members who own a herd of purebred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle and who follow dairying as their major business are eligible to serve as a Director.

"Sec. 3. Should a Director dispose of his herd during his tenure in office, his term of office shall be terminated at the next annual meeting following the dispersal of his herd, when his successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

Slave Law Governs Cow Sale

A RECENT decision handed down by the Kansas Supreme Court applies to the sale of cows an interpretation of the law which before the Civil War applied to slaves.

A seller of a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow guaranteed the buyer that the animal would breed. A short time after the sale the cow was taken sick and died and it was found that she had in her stomach, nails, bailing wire and one or more cartridges. The wire had worked through the walls of the stomach and penetrated the heart.

The buyer sued for a return of the purchase money on the grounds that the animal was unsound at the time of sale and that by guaranteeing that she would breed, the seller guaranteed her soundness in all respects.

The evidence was that the cow was apparently in good condition when sold and there was no evidence to show that the seller knew that she had swallowed any wire or nails or that she was not perfect in every respect.

"The guarantee" the Court said, "was an inducement to purchase and did not necessarily mean a warranty that the animal was sound."

In its opinion the Court cited decisions of the Iowa and Missouri Supreme Courts exonerating sellers of hogs from liability for cholera unknown to exist at the time of the sale. But in its interpretation of the Kansas law the Court said "The pertinent law is to this effect: Where a latent unsoundness of an animal exists unknown to the seller, and where he makes no representation as to soundness, he is not liable for any loss or damage sustained by the vendee through subsequent

development of whatever disease or other defect may have afflicted the animal at the time of the sale. This rule was applied in bygone times to the purchase and sale of slaves."

Early Milk Standardization

THE only possible objection that any one can have against the milk from purebred Holstein-Friesian cows is the fat percentage which is lower than that of other well-known breeds of cattle. Even in the early days of the breed in this country there was a demand for high testing milk. Many people say this demand has grown up in recent years fostered by the dealers and by propaganda written or spoken by the friends and organizations of the Channel Island Breeds.

But more than forty years ago when J. R. Beuchler founded the second herd of purebred Holsteins established in the State of Virginia, the product of his dairy was received with the same criticism. This was Mr. Beuchler's receipt which he passes on to the breeders of today.

"To improve Holstein milk and not add anything to it:—

"As soon as milked strain into five gallon cans that have a spigot at the bottom. Cooley cans we called them. Set these in ice water for two hours then draw off half a gallon or so of milk from the bottom. The balance is rich enough to please any critic and the milk drawn off can be used to feed calves, especially when supplemented with a little calf meal.

"Dealers thirty years ago would take my all-Holstein milk and refuse that of my neighbors who often asked why and were told 'You have not the right class of cows.' I never put anything in the milk.

"Although long out of business I still enjoy reading the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN which I find of much interest."

Mr. Beuchler is, we believe, the oldest Southern Holstein-Friesian breeder. Certainly he is the oldest Southern Holstein pioneer. He is now ninety years old and just as keenly interested in the progress of the Holstein-Friesian breed as he ever has been. Nearly every year he spends part of the winter at Atlanta, Georgia, where his son Charles has a large dairy of purebred Holstein-Friesians and does an extensive dairy business.

The letter Mr. Beuchler wrote, is dated January 21, 1929, and was written from his own home at Leesburg, Virginia. He sends his best wishes to his many Holstein friends. His kindly sentiments we know will be cordially reciprocated by the many readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, no matter where they may be located.

Cutting the Cost of Dairying

IT IS generally recognized in business circles that there are two and only two ways of increasing profits. The first is obtaining a higher price for the product. The second is lowering the cost of production.

Unless he succeeds in obtaining a special market the

individual dairyman has little to say about what the product of his dairy will bring in the open market. By improving the quality he and his neighbors may be able to secure a slightly higher price for what they have to sell. But when it comes to lowering the cost of production practically all that can be done must be done by himself.

There are various ways to lower production cost. One is to work with more efficient machinery. This, for the dairyman, means Better Cows. Another means is to feed such cows so that their product is produced at a lower feed cost. To many this means feeding less purchased grain and more home grown grains and roughage or rather making roughage and home grown grains the main feeds merely supplementing them with purchased ingredients that tend to balance the ration. The most costly element in purchased feeds is protein. If the dairyman can grow feeds containing plenty of protein he can materially lower the cost of what he has to purchase. Practically the only way he can grow more protein is to grow legumes.

The cost of a well-balanced ration for dairy cows is usually lowered materially by the use of good quality legume hays. Both alfalfa and clover are more nutritious than grass hays such as timothy because they contain larger amounts of digestible protein and lime. Alfalfa has approximately 230 pounds of protein and 39 pounds of lime per ton; clover 178 pounds of protein and 32 pounds of lime, while timothy has only 66 pounds of protein and 5 pounds of lime.

While it is generally not considered advisable to substitute legume hays entirely for concentrates in the rations, they should be used to a far greater extent than at present in most dairy communities to reduce the cost of the ration. There are many sections where large acreages of timothy are harvested and stored as the principal roughage for high producing dairy cows. In these areas, timothy is often allowed to stand until the seeds are ripe and the plants have turned brown, at which time it has very little feed value.

Much of the land on which timothy is now grown is not suitable in its present condition for the production of alfalfa or clover. Many of these soil areas, however, can be made suitable for the growth of alfalfa or clover by an investment in lime and phosphates for the correction of soil deficiencies, that will bring profitable returns from these legume crops. Where conditions are favorable, alfalfa will give better results than clover because of its higher yield per acre, its higher nutritive value, and because the stands do not have to be renewed so often.

Farm management methods essential to the production of high quality legume hays are: Establishing and maintaining a pure stand; keeping meadows free from weeds and trash; cutting the hay at the proper stage of maturity; preventing excessive weather damage; curing properly in order to preserve leafiness and color, and storing to prevent weathering or the development of unsoundness.

Economy is the watchword of the dairy industry. The herd must produce economically, the plant must manufacture economically, and the product must be distributed economically.

Do Cows Need Minerals?

SCIENTISTS of the University of Illinois have tried to find out if cows fed a well balanced dairy ration have any craving for extra minerals. The cattle were fed a ration consisting of corn silage, a legume hay, either alfalfa, soy beans or red clover, and a grain mixture composed of ground shelled corn, ground oats and wheat bran, supplemented either with corn gluten feed, soy bean oil meal or linseed oil meal. The hay was well cured and the grain mixture contained protein supplements high in phosphorous.

The only craving for any extra feed shown by the cattle was for common salt. Boxes of various mineral feeds were placed where the cows could help themselves. It was found, however, that even when common salt at the rate of one per cent of the grain mixture was fed there was not enough to satisfy the cravings of the cattle who consumed considerable more when additional salt was supplied by means of feed boxes in the exercising yards.

The Difference

MOST of the Michigan State owned Institutions have purebred dairy herds. These herds are run in accordance with the teachings of the Old Association, that is, they are exhibited at fairs in competition with animals owned by taxpayers and the dairy cows are put on forced tests with the idea that their offspring will bring more money. That such a procedure does not make the institutions self-support-

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

ing is shown by the fact that Governor Fred Green in his recent message to the Legislature says that the State hospitals and the University of Michigan need \$23,710,000.00 for new buildings.

When the Michigan dairy farmer wants a new building he has to pay for its erection from the receipts of his farm and dairy.

In Maryland

THE Maryland State Board of Agriculture is reported as having employed a Criminal Lawyer to defend them in the action which we are printing in full elsewhere in this issue, charging members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, among other things, with using State and Federal funds to subsidize or promote the interests of the Old Registry Association.

The Court Order gives the Board until February 18 to file their answer to the dozen or more charges set forth in the petition.

In our exposure of the attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital and keep the facts from the public, it was mentioned that a certain member of the State Board of Regents had sent cows from his own herd to the Hospital to be placed on official test under Mr. Farr.

In the cancelling of the eleven records made at Springfield State Hospital by the management of the Old Registry Association not a word was said derogatory to any political friends which Mr. Farr might have had on the Board of Regents who made it possible for him to continue the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital after the college had in their possession affidavits to the effect that cows were being doped and cream was being added to the milk.

If any member or members of the State Board of Regents interfered with the proper supervision of the making of official records and if, because of this interference, a fraud was perpetuated, was it not the duty of the officials of the Registry Association, when cancelling the records, to expose the names of all of the guilty parties?

It will be remembered that the Maryland State Board of Agriculture and State Board of Regents, that have control of the Agricultural College, is made up largely of the same group of men and is reported to be controlled by the same political influence.

If it should be proven that the members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture were using State and Federal funds to promote the welfare of the Old Registry Association, is there any grounds on which to base the contention that when politicians that might have been implicated with Mr. Farr were shielded and protected it was with the understanding that they were to use their influence and official positions to promote the interests of the Old Registry Association.

The Old Association's officers are not charged with attempting to corrupt Maryland officials. The Old Association's officers did however file a written request asking this particular Board to refuse to recognize the New Association, a request which, according to Judge Parke's decision, members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture have no authority to grant or refuse.

If the officers of the Old Association are encouraging or accepting privileges to which they are not entitled, their conduct in this respect would naturally place them in a questionable position.

Stay in the Country

JUDGE JOSEPH SABATH, of Chicago, who has heard 40,000 divorce cases during the past twelve years, says: "Most of the divorces granted within the past year were given to people from country towns. They come up here to find success, riches, social opportunities and a better education for their children, and a great many of them are disappointed from the start. They quarrel with each other and try to place the blame for their failure. As a result they lose everything they once had—home, peace, happiness and love."

Could a stronger argument than this be offered anyone who is tempted to leave the country for the city? For each person who succeeds, probably a hundred fail—and even the successes are achieved, ordinarily, by dint of hard struggles and privations.

Every organized relief association in the large cities, periodically, issues warnings that those determined to tempt fate in the whirlpools should bring along, as a life preserver, enough money to live on for at least six months.

Politics and Politicians

THE thing that is the matter with politics is not politics, but politicians. And the thing that is the matter with politicians is that too often they are not good men, says Grove Patterson. Too often they are tricky, disloyal, dishonest. It has long been said that the fundamental rule of politics is loyalty—loyalty to your friends. And yet there is probably more disloyalty among politicians than among men in other lines of human endeavor. The professional politician wants most of all to win what he is after. The methods by which he wins are frequently, with him, a minor consideration. With general indifference on one side and the disposition of politicians to be tricky, on the other, the man who really wants to serve the public in an intelligent, honest and high-minded way has a nearly impassable road to travel.

Education and Taxation

THE education of rural children is more than a country problem. When Henry C. Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture he said that the farms of America send each year to the cities 100,000 young men and women, raised and educated, the finest of human material.

Instead of expecting the overtaxed farmer to help pay the cost of educating city children (or children for the city), as he does in nearly every community high school district, the cities should contribute gladly to the cost of making country schools better, particularly in the poorer districts, where lack of resources has made it necessary in some cases to shorten the school year to six or seven months.

The great need of the entire school system is a source of revenue other than the general property tax. The most promising source is a state income tax. The time has passed when real estate constituted the principal source of wealth. In these days *income* rather than *land* is the real measure of ability to contribute to the support of government. Until we divide the tax burden between incomes and real estate, we will continue to have difficulty in financing our schools.—*The Prairie Farmer*, Chicago.

I painfully reflect that in almost every political controversy of the last fifty years the leisure classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today.—*W. E. Gladstone*.

Laws infringing on personal rights are tyranny, can not command respect, and lead to a condition that calls for a big upheaval and a reformation leading back to the law's respect of personal rights before the people can again be made to have the respect they should have for the law.—*Wilson McHary in The Golden Age*.

Times are changing. It used to be that many a girl got married and in ten years she would have three or four children. These days many a girl gets married and in ten years she will have three or four husbands.

AUCTIONEER



MEAD'S THE MAN

When I make good for you I am making good for myself.

Anybody can sell cattle at a price, but it takes a Real Honest-to-Gosh Auctioneer to get the Best prices.

It's time to Wake Up! Pry yourself loose from old-fashioned methods. It costs no more to get the best. Get our prices for your next sale.

What makes a successful sale? The same thing that makes a success of anything—Careful planning and enthusiastic carrying out of these plans.

Last, but not least, an AUCTIONEER who inspires confidence that means BIDS. That is the correct combination.

Our 25 years of experience is at your service. Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora,

New York

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Oysters

FOR some of us, this is the time of year when stern measures should be begun to repair the damage done by overeating during the recent holidays, for good food and plenty of it, seems to have an important part in such celebrations. Yet by the perversity of human nature, this is also just the time of the year when food makes its greatest appeal, so once more we are going to devote this page to the consideration of food, and since we are just in the midst of the months containing an "R" this would seem to be a very good time to talk about oysters.

OYSTER STEW

One of the easiest yet most palatable ways of serving oysters is in a stew, which seems a terribly commonplace name for a most delectable dish. And though easy to make, an oyster stew, to be at its best, must be carefully prepared, so that the oysters are cooked enough, yet not shriveled up by over cooking. Prepare the oysters by going over them carefully, one by one, to remove any bits of shell. Place them in a kettle and season with salt and pepper and a generous piece of butter, and allow them to cook in their own liquor until the edges begin to curl, when they should be removed and the liquor strained. While the oysters are cooking place the milk for the stew in another kettle, allowing a pint of milk for each pint of oysters, and let it become hot but not boiling. Add the oysters and strained liquor and serve hot. If you prefer it thickened, mix two scant tablespoonfuls of flour with a little cold milk and add to the milk before the oysters are put in.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS

Butter a deep dish and put a slight sprinkling of cracker crumbs made very fine by rolling, next a layer of oysters, sprinkle over salt and pepper and generous bits of butter, then another layer of cracker crumbs—just enough to cover the oysters nicely—then a layer of oysters and seasoning. Proceed in this way, until the dish is full, the last layer being of the cracker crumbs. Pour over it a sauce made of one pint of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt and the same of pepper and one tablespoonful of flour. If desired the liquor from the oysters may take the place of part of the milk. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes, or until the crumbs on top are well browned and the edges of the oysters in the center of the pan are curled. The sauce may be prepared beforehand and added to each layer as it is made. It will then be sure to get to the crumbs in the bottom of the dish.

FRIED OYSTERS

Large oysters should be used for frying. Drain and dry them on a cloth, season with salt and pepper, roll them in cracker crumbs, dip them in beaten egg and roll

in cracker crumbs again, and fry in part butter and part lard. It may be necessary to add more butter to the pan as needed, but none should be left when through frying. Instead of using cracker crumbs and egg, the oysters may be dipped in a batter made of two eggs, one cup flour, three quarters cup of milk—salt and pepper.

CREAMED OYSTERS

Make a sauce of one cup cream or rich milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, three scant tablespoonfuls flour, one quarter teaspoonful salt—dash of pepper and a pinch of celery salt. Cook a pint of oysters until the edges curl, drain and add to the sauce, adding a few drops of lemon juice the last thing. Some of the liquor drained from the oysters may be used in the sauce if desired.

FRICASSEE OF OYSTERS

Brown four tablespoonfuls butter, add one tablespoonful flour and season with salt, pepper and minced parsley. Then add the oysters and cook until the edges begin to curl, then add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and half a teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce. Pour over toast and serve hot.

OYSTER COCKTAIL

Small oysters are the best for a cocktail, and about eight should be allowed to a person. To two dozen oysters, from which the muscle has been removed, use one tablespoonful horseradish, one tablespoonful vinegar, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, one tablespoonful tomato catsup, one tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce, one-half teaspoonful salt. Have sauce and oysters very cold and serve in glasses—sherbert glasses will do—with chopped ice.

OYSTER PATTIES

Cut two dozen oysters in small pieces and scald them in their own liquor. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and stir in enough flour to take up the butter and add the strained liquor from the oysters, seasoning with a little lemon juice, salt and pepper. When this boils add the oysters and three tablespoonfuls of cream. Allow this to heat but not to boil. Line patty pans with a rich puff paste and put into each one a small piece of bread, cover with paste and bake a light brown. When done, remove the lids of the patty cases, take out the bread, fill with the mixture, replace the covers and place in the oven for a few minutes before serving.

PIGS IN BLANKETS

For this delicious dish large oysters and thin slices of bacon are needed. Wash and dry the oysters, place them in lemon juice for about ten minutes. Remove, season with salt and pepper and roll each oyster in a strip of bacon and skewer with a tooth pick. The method

of cooking may be one of three—bake in a quick oven, broil over a bright fire or fry in an iron frying pan. When done, they should be served on hot toast with celery, and garnish the platter with lemon and the white leaves of the celery. The number allowed to each person depends upon the other food served at the meal. A variation of this method of cooking oysters is to lay them in a dripping pan, and lay a thin slice of fat pork over each oyster and bake in a hot oven until the pork is crisp and of a light brown color. The oysters will then be sufficiently done. The pork may be served or not, but usually is not served with the oysters.

Window Boxes

AT THIS time of year, window and porch boxes are apt to look as forlorn and disconsolate as the birds' nest, and they are much more in evidence. This can be remedied by using some of the Christmas evergreens, and planting pine or cedar branches in the boxes, together with some of the berries which are so plentiful in most parts of the country. Wild rose berries, bittersweet and barberries can all be used with good effect. And when the Christmas tree has served its purpose indoors, it should be placed upright in a secure position where it can add to the beauty of the place. So many times we have seen it tossed carelessly in the yard—to remain a detriment to the place until it is burned when the yard is cleaned up in the spring.

ENVELOPE LININGS

Envelope linings for the Christmas cards continue to increase in numbers and beauty. It is too bad that they should receive only the casual glances given when the envelope is opened. Small girls make many uses of them. Save yours and see that your young acquaintances get them.

Children's Laughter

THE laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with the hand of fire, O weird musician, thy harp strung with Apollo's golden hair; fill the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft touches of the organ keys; blow, bugler, blow, until the silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves and charm and lovers wandering 'mid the vine clad hills. But know your sweetest strains are discords all compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light and every heart with joy. O rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between beasts and men, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful field of care. O, laughter, roselipped laughter of joy, there are dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold and glorify all the tears of grief.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

A girl sent a dollar to a firm that advertised to teach "How to become beautiful." She received the following reply:

"Steam your face regularly every week, over your mother's washtub. Wringing out clothes will make

your arms plump, and the exercise of stooping and lifting the clothes will reduce your waist line. Hurrying from the stove to the table while helping your mother get the meals gives you a good control of your lower limbs and the poise and dignity so many persons desire."

The mother probably feels the dollar was well spent.

A SONG FOR WINTER

Speak not of snow and cold and rime
Now they prevail.

Would you have joy in winter time,
Think of the pale

New green that comes, of blossoming lilacs think,
Larkspur, and borders of the fringed pink.
And sing, if winter grants you heart to sing,
Of summer and of spring.

Gaze not on fettered lake and brook

And sullen skies,

But in your happy memory look

Where beauty lies

As once it was, as it shall be again

When sunshine floods the fields of blowing grain,

And sing, as must who would in winter sing,
Of summer and of spring.

—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

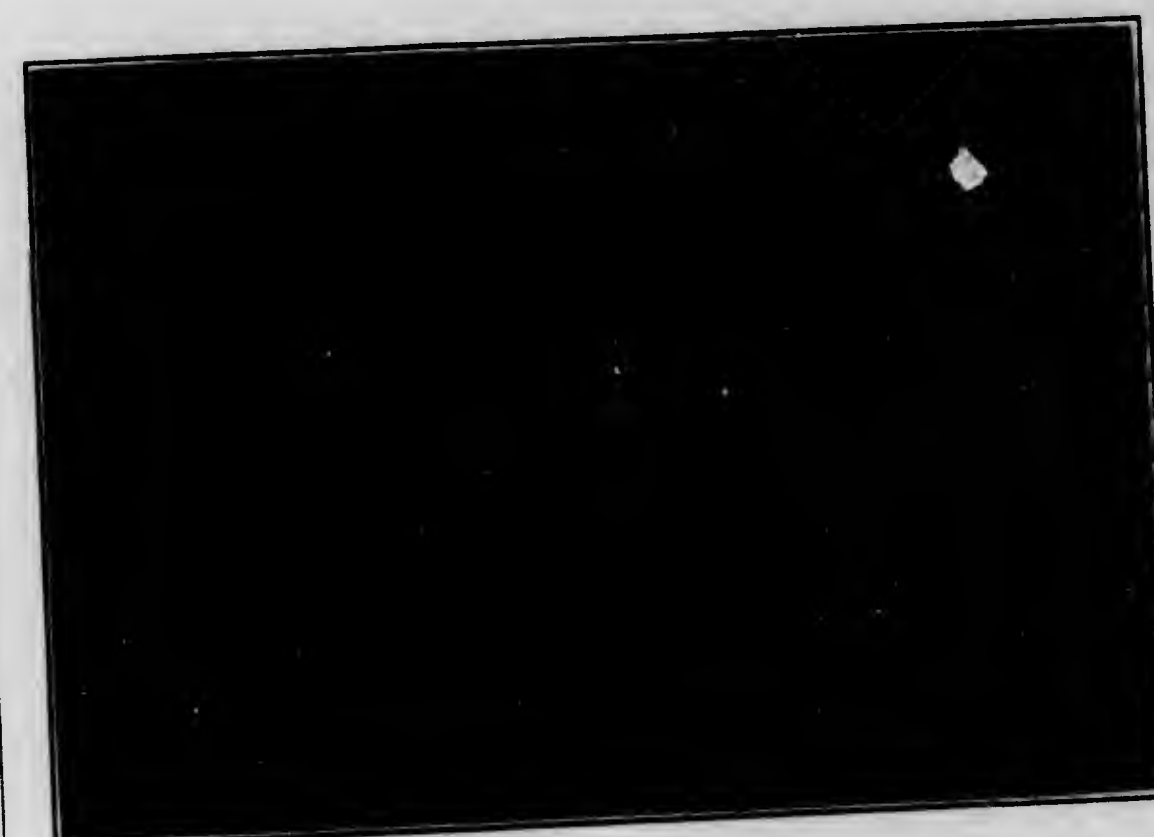
MIRANDY'S STRANGER

Uncle Rastus, coming home from work, found a young colored man sitting beside Mirandy with his arm around her waist.

"Mirandy," he called angrily, "tell dat niggah to take his arm from around yo' waist."

"Tell him yo'self," Mirandy replied coldly; "he's a perfect stranger to me."

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

NEW SIRE AT FAIRWOOD FARM

One of the leading herds of purebred Holsteins in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, is that owned by William J. Fairchild. His establishment is known as Fairwood Farm and is located a short distance from Berwick. The Fairwood herd has quite a reputation for both individuality and production. Several times Mr. Fairchild has exhibited some of his animals at near-by fairs and has usually carried off one or more of the championships. In cow testing association work the Fairwood animals have given a good account of themselves.

The bull now at the head of the Fairwood herd is Maretor Sir May Echo Colantha. He was sired by the celebrated Radium, a bull that has many daughters and granddaughters in New York State and in northern Pennsylvania. Radium was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair and is a bull of superior individuality. He was the son of Sir Lyons Segis and May Echo Verbelle, considered by many students of pedigrees the best transmitting cow of the great May Echo family.

This cow, a big producer herself, has a number of daughters that are noted producers and sons whose daughters have made good. May Echo Verbelle is also the dam of May Echo Sylvia, the only cow ever credited with producing more than 1,000 lb. milk in seven days. Advertising has made the performances of May Echo Sylvia and others of this well known family familiar to all readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Mr. Fairchild's new herdsire was from Satie Colantha Pietertje credited with the production of 1,219.65 lb. butter, 28,742.8 lb. milk in a year. Satie was from Dolly Spofford Pietertje and was sired by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, a bull who sired many big producers and show ring winners. Some consider him the best individual son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild reside on Fairwood farm. Mr. Fairchild is a working dairyman-breeder who believes that the purebred Holstein cow is the best dairy animal on the face of the earth and that if a man feeds her as she should be fed and cares for her as she should be cared for he can reasonably expect to make a good living for himself and his family.

The Fairchilds are believers in purebred stock and besides Holstein-Friesians keep purebred Poland China hogs, Hampshire sheep and White Leghorn fowls.

PEEPING THROUGH THE MAIL ORDER HOUSE FILES

"Money order for 85c enc. Send Victor record 885619. To avoid mistakes, 'My Wife's Gone to the Country' and 'I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now!'"

"Shining tin pans, either new or scoured, look well but are poor conductors of heat compared to those which have been dulled by use."—*Grant County, Wis. Journal.*

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 20—Montrose, Pa. Guy B. Robinson. Absolute Dispersal.
February 20—Upper Strawsburg, Pa. Colledge and Shoemaker Sale. Salesmanager, S. R. Miller.
March 1, 1929—Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Pa. Sem Eby Sale. 45 head. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 4—Williamsport, Md. C. E. Fink Dispersal.
March 6—Greencastle, Pa. Clarence Zeigler. S. R. Miller, salesmanager.
March 6, 1929—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 2. George Crider. Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 16, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 25—Mount Joy, Pa. Allen G. Brubaker Dispersal. Seventy accredited and registered Holsteins. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
March 26—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Twenty-five purebred Holsteins.
March 27, 1929—Gettysburg, Pa. John C. Bream Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 29—Carlisle, Pa. Bruce Stuart. Fifty head of registered Holstein-Friesians.
March 30, 1929—Newville, Pa. James Ginter 40 purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd.
April 25, 1929—Salunga, Pa. C. A. Spahr Sale.
May 23—Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Jesse L. Lenker. Thirty head of Holstein-Friesians. Accredited and abortion free.

A WASHINGTON DISPERSAL

At Ceres, Washington, on January 3d, the Chamberlain herd was disposed at public auction. There were forty animals sold and they brought \$6,925, an average of \$173.12 a head.

A little more than a year ago the Western Canning and Dairy Company of Sulphur Springs, Montana, bought the majority of the Chamberlain show herd. In this sale their representatives bid \$405 for the three-year-old heifer, Hazel Waldorf of Cerealia. The five animals struck off to this concern totalled \$1,245. The company is owned by John Ringling of Ringling Brothers and the herd is managed by George Abbott, formerly of Cortland, New York.

Another Montana purchaser was J. T. Kane, of Whitehall, who took four head for \$855. A representative of the State Training School at Chehalis, Washington, took an aged cow for \$330 and obtained three head for a total of \$640.

"LOOKS LIKE PROSPERITY"

Last fall we heard a farmer remark as he looked over an excellent field of red clover, "It looks like prosperity."

This land had been farmed for years without a good rotation and had never been limed. It had reached the point where clover would not grow and the yield of practically all crops were unsatisfactory. Several years ago the owner started a good rotation, including legumes, and each year limed the land that was to be seeded in grass and clover. As a result good stands of clover were secured and the yields of crops are on the increase.

Prosperity on this particular farm was brought about by the use of improved methods. The farm is now an asset rather than a liability. The improvement of the soil is one of the first steps in developing a more satisfying agriculture. Important factors in soil improvement are lime, legumes, and fertilizers.

If good crops of legumes can be secured, it is comparatively easy to produce large yields of high-grade products in

case of all crops with the exception of bright tobacco. More attention should be given to seeding legumes. Much clover is seeded in the spring. Care should be used to secure the right kind of seed and to sow it in the right way. Good crops of legumes will not only "look like prosperity" but they will bring real prosperity. —*Southern Planter.*

ACCOMMODATING

Larry—"By the way, sir, I wish to marry your daughter."
Charlie—"I'm glad to hear it, Larry; but have you got any money?"
Larry—"Well—er—I might let you have a couple of dollars."

FOR SALE.—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

"We miss the pigs and the cows," wrote the country bride who had moved to the city, "but we still have each other."

Wellsdale Herd

Established 23 Years
(Accredited of Course)

OFFERS WELL BRED

COWS and HEIFERS

OR A

CHOICE BULL CALF

Animals from Wellsdale give
Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,
SOUTH MONTROSE, PENNA.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"

KETCHUM
CLINCHER



The new self-placing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.) KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.

THINKS SHE'S A SODA FOUNTAIN

City Lad—"Say, Dad, how many kinds of milk are there?"

Father—"Well, there's evaporated milk, buttermilk, malted milk, and—but why do you want to know?"

City Lad—"Oh, I'm drawing a picture of a cow, and I want to know how many spigots to put on her."

BULL LUCK

A hunter living near San Antonio, Texas, tramped across a pasture field and was chased by an irate bull who evidently objected to his trespassing. The hunter retained his gun and so was able to shoot a nine-point buck which was attracted by the noise made by the bull and came to investigate.

Six cows, 11 two-year-old heifers, 6 bulls, three to eighteen months old; 2 registered Guernsey calves, three months old, T. B. tested. Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

Wise Prof.: "And so, students, we can come to the conclusion that nothing is impossible."

Fresh Frosh: "Well, I'd like to see you ram this umbrella down your throat and open it."

Wrong Label—"On what grounds are you seeking a divorce from your wife?"
"Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The young wife was heartbroken.
"What's the matter?" asked a friend.
"Oh, my husband is so absent-minded. After breakfast he left a tip on the table, and when I handed him his hat and coat he gave me another dime."
"Well, that's nothing to worry about. Just force of habit."
"That's just what worries me. He kissed me, too, when I gave him his coat and hat."

GEMS

"The cow mentioned above went on with her good work also and gave us two litters of fine pigs a year."—*Atlanta paper.*

"Lost—Friday, pair corduroy trousers and suspenders in Honestdale or on back road to Cajaw Pond."—*Honestdale, Pennsylvania, paper.*

"The program with musical numbers, followed by a lingerie review with loving models."—*Wichita Eagle.*

"Quick Meal Combination. Range and player piano."—*Ad in Belleville, Illinois, paper.*

When a man says he runs things at his house, he usually means the washing machine, the lawn mower or the furnace.

FOR SALE

Six Registered two-year-old heifers, extra well grown and bred. 5 due soon. 5 Yearling heifers. 4 Bulls Tuberculin tested.
HENRY JARVIS Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

It had been a terrible automobile accident. The night was dark and streets only dimly lighted. One car crashed into the rear of another at a street intersection. One of the drivers climbed out of his car in a fit of temper and strode up to a man standing on the sidewalk, thinking it to be the other driver.

"Say, where the devil's your tail light?" he roared.

The innocent bystander looked at him sharply. "What do you think I am—a lightning bug?"

Four very choice Holsteins, heifer calves and Registered male. \$115. Shipped C. O. D. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

Beggar (pleadingly)—"Give a starving man a nickel for a cup o' cawfee, please, Mister?"

"Sorry, but I've only got a five-dollar bill."

Beggar (affably)—"That's all right, Mister, I got change."

HERD DISPERSAL

Wednesday, March 27

25 Registered Holstein-Friesians



COWS, YOUNG and PRODUCE, S. . . . with good C. T. A. records. Bred to Penstate Homestead Fobes, a bull of choice individuality and breeding. Heifers and Heifer Calves. Herd has passed Three Clean Tests.

Also Seven Registered Berkshire Hogs, backed by the best of blood lines.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead
Sales Manager: S. R. Miller
Production Manager: Robert Coble
For Catalog Write

JOHN C. BREAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Farm is three miles from town along the Hagerstown Road

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.



CHICKS WITH VIM & VIGOR

Hatched by men with 19 years experience, from cull-ed flocks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post at the following prices:
S. C. Wh. Leghorns... 11c each—\$100.00 per 1000
S. C. Br. Leghorns... 11c " " 100.00 " 1000
Barred Rocks... 12c " " 110.00 " 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds... 14c " " 130.00 " 1000
S. C. Blk. Minorcas... 14c " " 130.00 " 1000
Mixed Broilers... 9c " " 80.00 " 1000
Order now for spring delivery. Capacity 60,000 eggs.
\$1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.

The Pennsylvania Hatchery,
Liverpool, Pa.

Our Slogan "Service After Delivery"

This Space Reserved

for

Eugene B. Bennett

Breeder of

Purebred

Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

It may be true that all things come to those who wait, but many a man who is ambitious to lead the procession has to wait till he can attend his own funeral.

The Cynical Bachelor suggests that if you want to flatter a married man tell him he doesn't look it.

NOT LONG DIVIDED

One of the leading breeders of British Friesians, Mr. G. Holt Thomas, died New Year's Day in Cimiez, France, following an operation.

On January 19th, Mrs. Holt Thomas died in a private nursing hospital in London, England.

Mr. Thomas was a former President of the British Friesian Cattle Society. His herd was known as Northdean and was one of the best known herds of the breed in the British Empire.

Mr. Thomas, who had travelled extensively, had many friends in this country.

FROM WISCONSIN TO MISSISSIPPI

Three representatives of the county farm at Jackson, Mississippi have been travelling around Waukesha, Wisconsin, and purchased twenty-one head of purebred Holstein-Friesians which were shipped from Waukesha, January 29th. It is reported that they paid \$1,000 for the bull and that the twenty cows cost them a trifle over \$6,000 or better than \$300 each.

The three Southern buyers are C. C. Davis, W. C. Gray and J. W. Bryant. Naturally the Waukesha Holstein men set out to give them a good time.

WELL LOCATED

For more than thirty years Henry K. Jarvis has been interested in the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesians. At a number of well-known fairs he has officiated as judge and during the past few years has built up quite a business in filling orders for Holsteins, purebreds and grades, as well as for alfalfa.

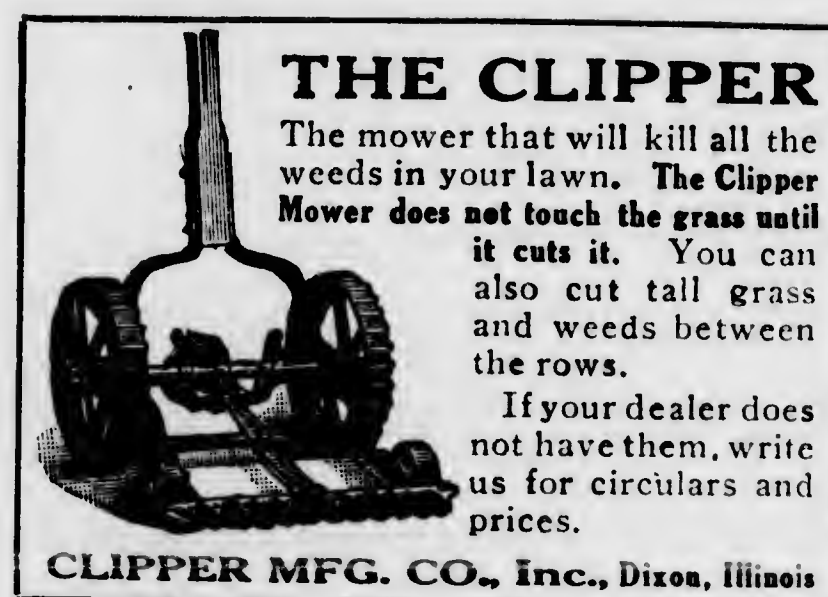
Living as he does in the great Onondaga Valley he is surrounded by good alfalfa country and is in one of the most densely populated sections of this country, from a Holstein-Friesian standpoint.

If you are in need of cattle or of alfalfa to feed them look up Henry's advertisements in this issue.

CAN HORSES SLEEP WHILE STANDING?

Horses have the power of sleeping while standing. Their legs are provided with muscular mechanisms which cause them to lock and permit the animals to rest somewhat as if they were standing on stilts. While a horse is unconscious there is no direct brain control over those muscles in the legs, back and chest which are essential for the maintenance of an erect posture. The control depends on the reflex actions of the spinal cord. This phenomenon is similar to that of a bird sleeping on a swaying limb. A reflex balance is maintained when consciousness is in abeyance. Horses sleeping while standing occasionally fall down. More often certain muscles in the forelegs relax suddenly and the animals knuckle over on to the fetlocks and then immediately catch themselves. Horses go some-

times for months without ever lying down. It is astonishing how little sleep they require. This is also true of other herbivora, including elephants. An Indian elephant will feed for 18 or 20 hours and then sleep only one or two. When horses sleep their eyes usually remain open or partly open and they sleep so lightly that they are awakened by the faintest sound. They seldom lie long in the same position because their great weight cramps their muscles and prevents the under lung from functioning.—*The Pathfinder.*



THE CLIPPER

The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.

If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

WORKS BOTH WAYS

Little Mary was staying with a neighbor one afternoon while her mother went downtown.

About ten minutes after she had gone she came back hurriedly, having purchased some grapes for the little girl, as she knew her fondness for them.

After she had left for the second time the neighbor turned to the little girl and said, "Mary, not every little girl has such a good mother."

"No," responded Mary judiciously, "but then, not every mother has such a good little girl."

WHEW!

Instead of being the "lord of all creation" man, according to Professor Barnes of Smith College, is only a temporary chemical episode on an insignificant planet which is really a juvenile celestial cosmic dwarf.

MILK PRODUCERS, ATTENTION—Dr. Clark milk strainers removes every last bit sediment. No other strainer will. Write H. C. Soule, New England Distributor, Canton, Maine.

In 1797 Charles Newbold introduced the iron plow, but the farmers of that time refused to use it, claiming that "so much iron drawn through the soil poisoned the land and made the weeds grow."

Two noted Americans, Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster, each planned and constructed plows which were improvements over preceding types. Daniel Webster's plow had a wooden beam nine feet long.

If a speculation shows a profit it is known as an investment.

FOR CHOCOLATE MILK MAKERS

Chocolate milk drinks have grown tremendously in favor during the last few years. Many of these are nothing more than skim milk with cocoa and a little sugar or syrup. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods and Chemistry has issued a ruling that such decoctions cannot be labelled and sold as a milk drink in the State of Pennsylvania nor can any such drinks which do not contain as much milk fat as if they were made of pure whole milk.

The following explanation of the Pennsylvania Food laws as far as they relate to chocolate drinks of all kinds has been issued by the Bureau:

"Chocolate milk sold as such is required to be composed of pure whole milk, meeting the standards of the milk law, flavored with pure chocolate and labelled accordingly. The sale of such a drink without labelling is unlawful and labelling it necessary to distinguish it from the so-called chocolate drinks which are usually composed of skimmed milk or skimmed milk powder sweetened and flavored with chocolate and which do not contain as much milk fat as does chocolate milk.

"Chocolate drink is required to be labelled as such, and cannot be labelled or sold as a 'milk' drink because it does not contain milk and is classified as a beverage requiring registration under the Beverage Law as do all other non-alcoholic beverages.

"It is important, therefore, that all persons preparing chocolate milk not only label it to show its character but that they make sure it is composed of pure whole milk flavored with chocolate and properly labelled in order to avoid making unlawful sales."

BOAR AND COW FIGHT

In the Central West large herds of hogs are kept and the animals are allowed to run at large. At Hayfield, Iowa, a farmer named Sam Golebuff had a small dairy and a number of hogs including a big boar. January 15th this boar went on a rampage. He attacked a cow that was in the barnyard and ripped her so badly with his tusks that she died with the effects of her injuries. Then he attacked a horse and ripped three of his legs but it is expected the horse will recover.

No reason is known why the boar attacked the animals but apparently it was from sheer viciousness.

THE OLD MAN IN HOT WATER

Daddy was confined to the house with influenza and mother was busy sterilizing the dishes which had come from the sick room.

"Why do you do that?" asked four-year-old Jack.

"Because, dear, daddy has germs and the germs get on the dishes. I boil the dishes, and that kills the germs."

Jack turned this over in his mind for several minutes, then said:

"Mother, why don't you boil daddy?"

FORTY DAIRY HOLSTEINS

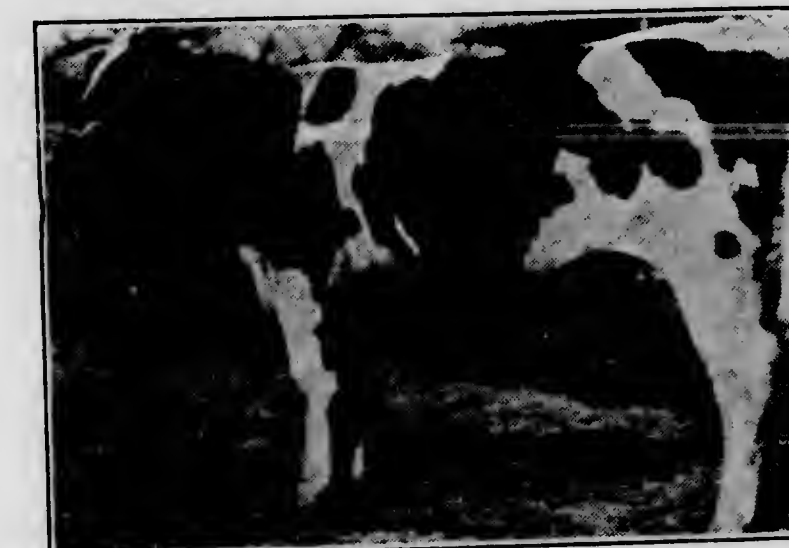
ACCREDITED OF COURSE

WILL BE SOLD

Thursday, March 14, 1929

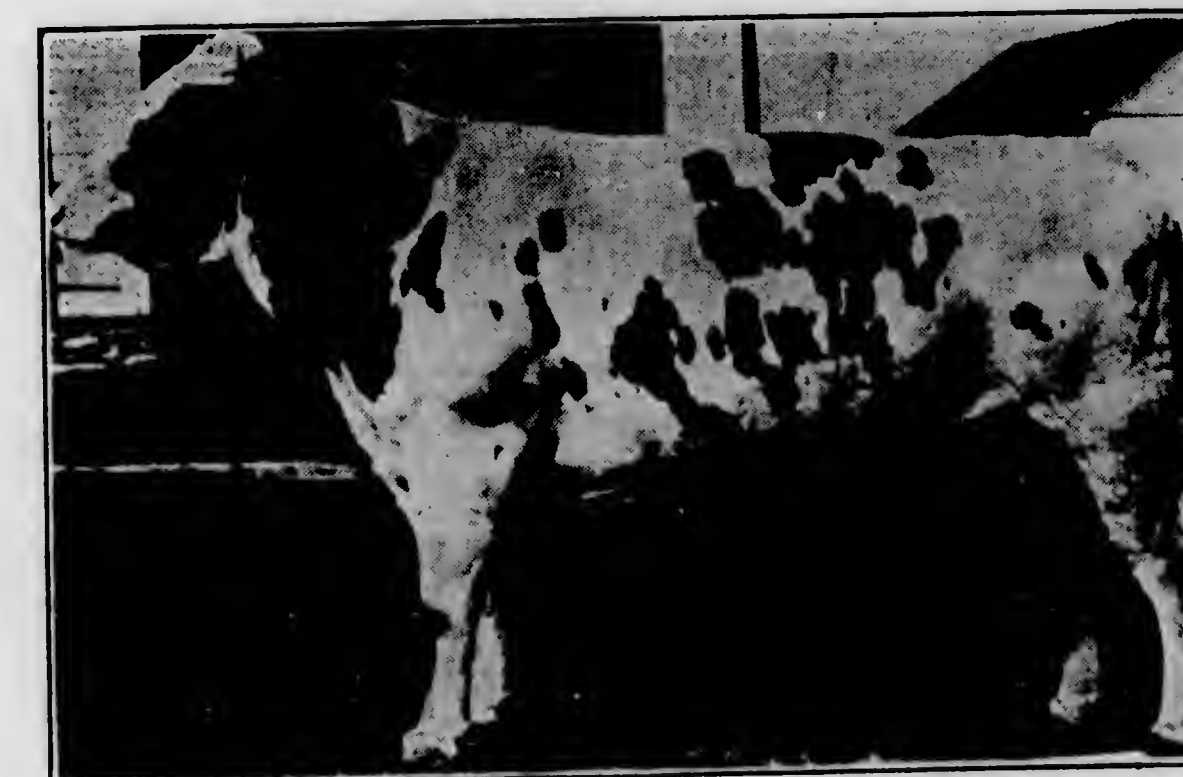
at the E. C. Ludt Farm, two miles south of Carlisle, Pa., on the road leading to MT. HOLLY.

20 Milk Cows, fresh or soon to freshen. A few bred for Fall freshening.



6 Bred Heifers 10 Choice Yearlings 2 Service Bulls
Several Choice Bull Calves

In C. T. A. work this herd for 1927-1928 averaged 384 lb. butterfat, 11,200 lb. milk.



WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE DONSASKIA

heads this herd. His dam was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince; his sire was by King of the Ormsbys from Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. He is a show bull and a cracker-jack of a sire.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
HORSES, HOGS AND SHEEP.

YOU CAN BANK ON ANYTHING YOU BUY FROM ME

Auctioneer: George Dietch
Performance: A. A. Raudabaugh
Pedigrees: S. R. Miller

FOR CATALOG WRITE

E. C. LUDT, Carlisle, Pa.

A MISSOURI BREEDER

L. R. Kircher, of Harrisonville, Missouri, is a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and Duroc hogs. His dairy is enrolled in the local cow testing association. This is its third year and it is doing better this year than ever before. Mr. Kircher is an enthusiastic believer in the purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy cow. He believes the value of purebred cows should be based upon their performances at the pail and their ability to pay a profit on the feed which they receive and the labor necessary to care for them.

A little later we plan to tell more about Mr. Kircher and the methods he uses in herd management.

CRILL AND CORNSTALKS

Louis N. Crill, Secretary of Agriculture for South Dakota, is an enthusiastic booster for his State and for some time past has been sending to the press information regarding possibilities, agricultural, mineral and industrial, in that territory.

According to Mr. Crill, almost everything now made in the entire United States can be manufactured from raw material found in South Dakota. He says that butanol is the basis for the lacquer or Duco finish now seen on automobiles, and butanol is derived from corn and corn stalks. Other corn stalk products are pyroxylin finish and acetone which is used in making blackings, stains and dressings.

TESTER IS INTERESTED

Chester T. Zentz, of Gracemham, Maryland, is the tester employed by the Frederick County Cow Testing Association. Mr. Zentz is very much interested in dairying and particularly in the Holstein-Friesian cow. He reports that in his Association a herd of 19 grade Holsteins owned by St. Joseph College averaged

1,881 lb. milk, 62.1 lb. fat during December.

The two highest producers for the month were both purebred Holsteins. Gene Woodcrest Pontiac Almount was credited with 72.7 lb. fat, 1,630 lb. milk. She is a member of the McCardell herd as is Korndyke Jewel Almount, credited with producing 71.2 lb. fat, 1,835 lb. milk with an average test of 3.88 per cent.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Chambersburg, Penna.

FROM FAIRWOOD FARM

W. J. Fairchild, of Berwick, recently sold to John Cribbs of Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, a very handsome young bull, Fairwood Radium, born November 19, 1927, and therefore ready for immediate service. His sire was Radium well known in New York State and Northern Pennsylvania. He is a brother to May Echo Sylvia they both being from the same dam, May Echo Verchelle, credited with the production of 28.89 lb. butter, 660 lb. milk in seven days as a ten-year-old. She is one of the daughters of the Canadian cow May Echo 31.31 lb. butter, 726.6 lb. milk in seven days, 1,042 lb. butter in a year at the advanced age of eleven years. The May Echo family are noted wherever Holstein-Friesians are known.

Radium himself was a bull of superior individuality, a prize winner in New York State Fair and many of his offspring have won prizes at fairs and shows.

Fairwood Radium was from Amleto Segis Johanna 2d, 24.60 lb. butter, 595.3 lb. milk in seven days. She was by Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons and from Am-

leto Segis Johanna 22.57 lb. butter, 528.9 lb. milk in a week, a daughter of Prince Segis Korndyke, Jr., from Amleto Beauty Johanna with a record of 17.86 lb. butter made as a four-year-old many years ago.

Fairwood Radium is light in color. His sire is from a big producing family, his dam has descended in the direct line from some of the foundation animals brought into Pennsylvania in the early days of Holstein history in this country. The Amleto family are noted for both individuality and production and Mr. Cribbs has every reason to expect that Fairwood Radium will prove a high class sire.

DEWEY HAS GOOD COWS

Close to Mansfield, Pennsylvania, is a nice herd of dairy cattle owned by Burr A. Dewey. Mr. Dewey has both registered and grade Holsteins and we understand, one or two grade Jerseys. In the Wellsboro Cow Testing Association which finished its second year on the first of last December, the Dewey herd averaged 9,310 lb. milk, 334.7 lb. fat, a very creditable average considering that the average is figured on 17 milkers. This is we believe, the third largest herd in the Association.

Daisy, a purebred black-and-white, in this herd is credited with the production of 12,230 lb. milk, 423.6 lb. fat, but the biggest producer was Sunnyside Pontiac Irene. Freshening as a four-year-old Irene produced 15,468 lb. milk, 543.3 lb. fat in the year.

There were 479 cows in the Association during all or part of the twelve months.

Much merriment was created last week-end by a sign in front of one of the Toronto churches in Parkdale which read: Subject of Sunday evening's sermon, "Do you know what hell is?" and underneath it in smaller letters, "Come and hear our new organist."—*Toronto Daily Star*.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

FOR SALE—Purebred Lakenvelder and Jersey Black Giant eggs. \$1.75 for 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs 40c. MARY BONHAM, Chatham, Va.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. MRS. O. J. DOBNIK, Adams, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUEHEL, Farmington, Del.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that lay 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. MRS. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. Write, WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the most approved type and color. Healthy range raised stock. Medium and large sized young Toms and Pullets. A few extra fine tested breeding hens. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

FOR SALE—Pure White, Silver, Chinchilla Persian Cats, excellent pedigrees; other cats and kittens, all colors. MRS. A. WATSON, Oak Hill Cattery, Route 2, Belfast, Me.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my famous comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOF, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets. Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobbler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

REGISTERED YEARLING BROODSOWS (O. I. C.). Dam farrowed 230, 7½ years. SUMNER, Wyalusing, Pa.

FOR SALE—6 Registered two-year-old heifers, extra well grown and bred. 5 due soon. 5 Yearling heifers. 4 Bulls. Tuberculin tested. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FARM DOGS, excellent cow and rat dogs. \$4—Beautiful collies, \$5. DAWSON, TUCKERTON, N. J.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coonhound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$4.50. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GRASS SEED BARGAINS—Alsike and Timothy mixed, \$4.20. Purity 99.67, germination 93. Clover and timothy mixed \$4.50, purity 99.50, germination 92. Clover, alsike and timothy mixed \$4.75, purity 99.45, germination 94. All per bushel; bags free. Send for samples. J. W. RICHARDS, Ferris, Ill.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A FARMER GOVERNOR

The new Governor of North Carolina is the Honorable O. Max Gardner, a graduate of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture. In addition to being a lawyer and banker he is one of the most successful farmers of the State and it is said he has not only made money on his own farms but has helped to found a program in his own county which has carried it from away down on the list of cotton counties to first place in 1928 and has done this without increasing the acreage.

The quality of the cotton has also been improved. Ten year ago practically all the crop was shipped out of the county and manufactured, now it is practically all consumed in the mills of the county.

In addition, Cleveland County has developed into one of the leading dairy and creamery counties of North Carolina and is claimed to be the best electrically lighted county in the whole South. Eighty-five per cent of the farm homes in the county are lighted by means of electricity.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

FERMENTED MILKS GROWING IN POPULARITY

The consumption of buttermilk and other fermented milks has greatly increased during recent years. The development of the form of fermented milk scientifically termed *Lactobacillus acidophilus* has been phenomenal and the beneficial results ascribed to its use have served to stimulate a new interest in all kinds of fermented milks.

In revising Department Bulletin No. 319-D "Fermented Milks," to include the latest information on the subject, W. R. Albus, formerly bacteriologist of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry explains that all the fermented milks are the result of an acid fermentation in which the sugar of the milk is split up into lactic acid and other products. This may be brought about by the presence in the milk of varieties of the common lactic-acid group of bacteria; or, as in the case of yogurt, by special organisms; or a yeast may be present, adding an alcoholic to the ordinary acid fermentation.

The work of Metchnikoff and his associates in 1908 brought to the attention of physicians and others the therapeutic value of fermented milks, but other investigators since that time have shown that the special bacterium, *L. Bulgaricus* recommended by Metchnikoff did not give as good results in the treatment of intestinal disorders as *acidophilus* milk. *L. acidophilus* is a normal inhabitant of the intestinal tract, it is explained, and if milk that has been soured by means of it is taken with small quantities of added

lactose or milk sugar, undesirable organisms of the intestines are suppressed and an improved physical condition results.

All fermented milks have a high food value as most of them have lost only their butterfat. Their unrestricted use, however, might result in some persons getting too much or too little protein or other elements in their diet. Consequently, a doctor should be consulted before making any important change in one's diet involving the use of much fermented milk.

Much of the buttermilk sold in cities is not, properly speaking, buttermilk, but simply sour skim milk which has been churned or stirred to break up the curd. This has all the chemical properties of buttermilk, however, and may have one or more of the desirable lactic-acid bacteria for which the buttermilk is taken. A more uniform product can be obtained from firms that make it on a large scale, and if a reliable dealer is accessible it is not advisable to make it at home. Nevertheless directions are given in the bulletin for making buttermilk, as well as *acidophilus* milk, kefir, kumiss, and yogurt.

The last three are special kinds of fermented milks long used by the people of southern Russia, Turkey, the Balkans, the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, India and Egypt. Kumiss in eastern countries is made from mare's milk, kefir from sheep, goat's or cow's milk; when kumiss is made in this country from cow's milk, it is more correctly called kefir.

The bulletin may be obtained while the supply lasts on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

A CENTENARIAN FARMER

The oldest farmer in the State of Arkansas and also the oldest lawyer and preacher is "Uncle Wade" Sikes who was 100 years old Oct. 2, 1928.

Mr. Sikes was born near Perryville, Alabama, and as a young man lived in Tennessee and Arkansas. In August 1853, he came to Benton County, Arkansas.

During the Civil War he saw service with Johnston and Hood. In the battle of Pea Ridge he fought behind the line fence that divided his own farm from land he had sold a neighbor. During fighting at Atlanta, Georgia, July 28, 1864, his arm was badly shattered and was afterwards amputated. He enlisted as a private and was discharged as a Captain.

When Mr. Sikes was 40 years old, he began to practice law in Bentonville. That year President Johnson was impeached. In February 1921 he pled his own case before the Supreme Court of

Arkansas in an injunction suit against a tax collector and won. He was only 93 years old at this time.

Sunday September 30, 1928, he put on his grey uniform and drove 14 miles to preach in a little country church 2½ miles from Pea Ridge. This was two days before his 100th birthday. Seventy-two years before in that church he preached his first sermon.

It is sad to record that Mr. Sikes has no near living relatives. Thirty years ago his wife died, his two children have gone on and the last of his grandchildren was buried in September.

It is reported that every day he walks at least half a mile, his diet is chiefly prepared cereals and sweet milk. He has the distinction of being the oldest fox hunter in the state and still enjoys following the hounds. And he still lives on his own land and bosses his farm help.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

DO YOU KNOW

How little we really notice of the things we see practically every day. A farmer living near Rice Lake, Wisconsin, shot a doe. Fearing to get in trouble with the game warden he sewed horns on the head but fixed them on the wrong side of the ears. The result was that he went to jail.

Ask a bunch of your friends which side of the ears a cow's horns are situated and you will promptly have two opposing groups, each certain that they are right.

You do not know what a hen is worth until you roost her on Miracle Roost one year. \$7.65 equips one hundred hens. One third down, balance ninety days. Made in any foot lengths, from four to eight foot lengths. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., 111 East Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

A condensery was recently dedicated at Coffeetown, Kansas. The plant is valued at one-half million dollars and has a daily capacity of 150,000 lb. milk. It is controlled by the Page Milk Company of Merrill, Wisconsin, who own and operate two other large condenseries.

Ed State, a Wisconsin columnist, says that a university professor is going to Ashland to experiment on whether cloudy weather has anything to do with milk production. "If enough rain falls into the milk pail, it oughta," he says.

"One simple look is all I crave," writes the poet. He would probably get it by gazing into a mirror.

A BIG PRODUCER



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old.

She is a dam of my Senior as well as Junior Herdsire. To avoid inbreeding I am going to sell the Junior Bull who was sired by THE POTENTATE.

Can also spare a few good Cows and Heifers.

E. D. ELLSWORTH
Meshoppen, Penna.

This Herd numbers over 100 head and is
ACCREDITED

DOWNTON TYPE



Two Cows Bred and Raised Here

This herd is headed by
SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

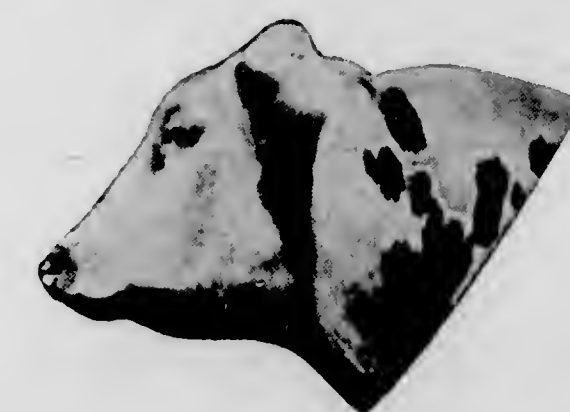
the best Hornless Bull of the Breed living. His dam is my best cow and produced 21,000 lb. milk in a year. She has Size, Type and Capacity. I can spare a few Good Females, Cows or Heifers.

A. W. DOWNTON
Starrucca Wayne County Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited

DURING 1929

HEAD YOUR HERD WITH A
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL



HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ARE

PERSISTENT
BIG MILKERS
GOOD TESTERS
AND INDIVIDUALLY RIGHT.

Let me tell you about them!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
CONNELL BLDG. SCRANTON, PENNA.

THIS GREAT COW



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS
is the dam of our herdsire.

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

who has sired a splendid bunch of heifers. The older ones are now in milk and are Producing Heavily and in Type and Size they resemble their Granddam.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd



The Big Dairy Barn at Oldenburg Farm

The Home of Producing Holsteins

This Is the Kind Raised Here



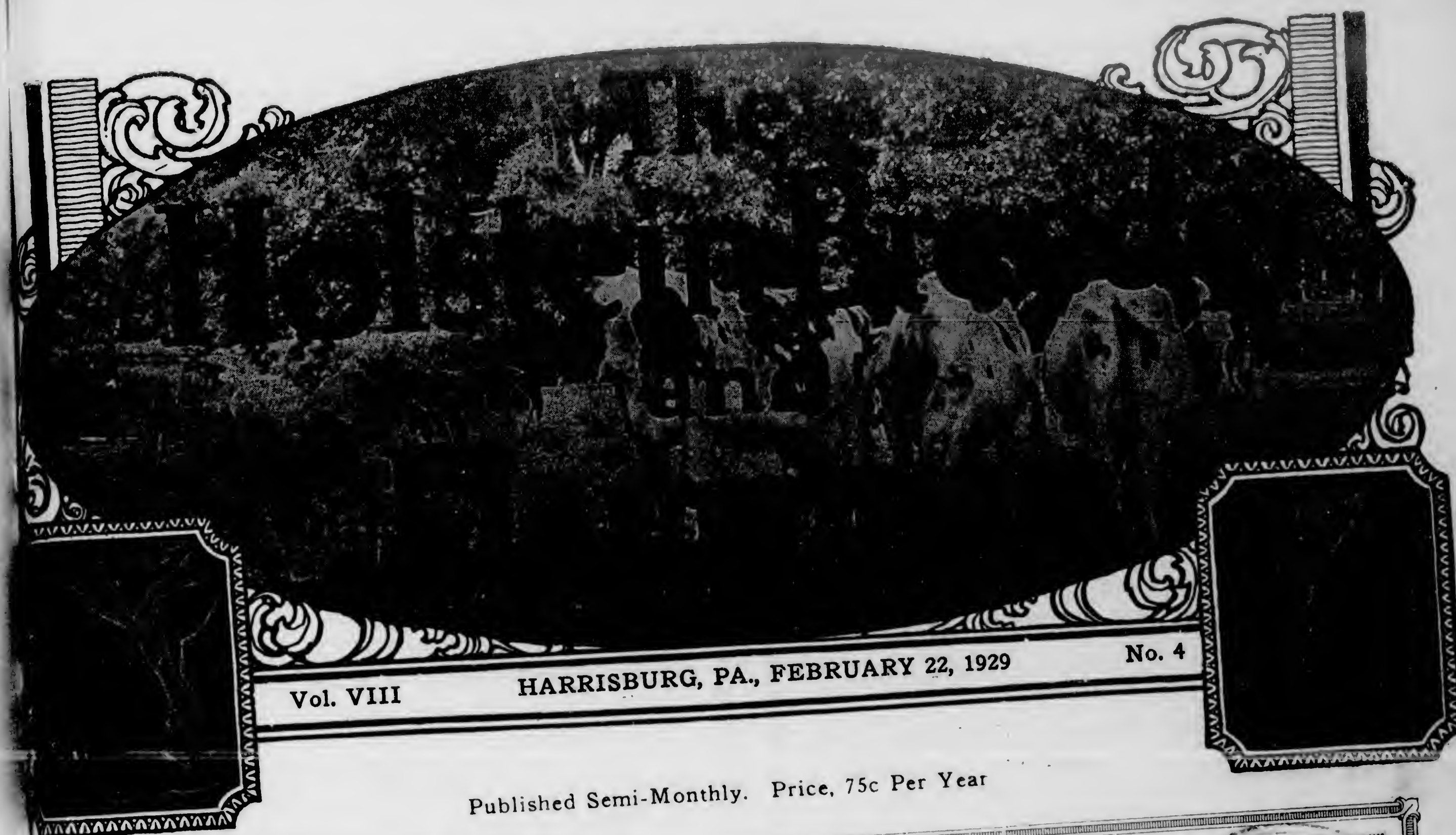
OLDENBURG CARRIE NATION

Junior Champion Female at the Indiana State Fair

While we like type and individuality, we prefer
Profitable Production and Breed for it.

We are offering Stock YOU would like. Let
us tell you about them.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE
South Bend :: Indiana



A Little Inside Information on How to Make Official Records

Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, by Professor Clarence H. Eckles:

"It was demonstrated that the important factor in obtaining the high fat content during the short-time test is that of putting the cow in an excessively fat condition before freshening, then feeding her in such a manner that a considerable amount of fat is taken from fat stored on the body. A TEMPORARY INCREASE IN THE RICHNESS OF MILK MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT AT ANY STAGE OF LACTATION PROVIDED THE COW IS IN GOOD FLESH AND THAT HER RATION IS SUDDENLY LOWERED TO A POINT WHERE SHE BEGINS TO DRAW FREELY UPON HER BODY FOR NUTRIENTS TO SUPPORT THE MILK PRODUCTION."

Such eminent authorities as Henry and Morrison state that it is possible to increase the butterfat percentage of a cow of the Holstein breed that normally tests 3.5 so that she will test 5, 6 or even 7 per cent.

By keeping the cow excessively fat and repeating this "JUGGLING OPERATION" one or two days each month when the tester is present, computing the monthly or yearly production using the high days when the tester is present as a basis, is the secret of making phenomenal official semi-official and cow testing association records.

Unfortunately the rules and regulations governing the making of official records and cow testing association records do not guard against the perpetuation of this sort of fraud.

Accept Pay-at-the-Pail Methods as Standard in judging milk production and butterfat percentages.

Holstein Herd Dispersal

TUESDAY, MARCH 19



35 REAL DAIRY HOLSTEINS 35

11 Purebred and Registered

24 CHOICE HIGH-GRADES

WELL GROWN HEIFERS. YOUNG BULLS
from Producing Cows.

The Dairy Cows are bred to GREIDER KING
SEGIS DORESS, a handsome young bull
of remarkable breeding and backing.

Don't Miss This Chance

J. BRADY SMITH

Shippensburg

Pennsylvania

CARROLL FARMS

Our herd is managed under practical,
every-day, business, dairy conditions.

Our cows are Producers and pay a good
Profit for their feed and care.

Our herdsire is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

*Let us sell you some Good,
Young Stock.*

RALPH G. ROOP

New Windsor

Maryland

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ONE OR BOTH

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy Ybma Glista

Born July 5, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

DAM: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter, a grand-
daughter of the great King of the Pontiacs.

A well grown bull, more white than black
and good every way. **Price \$100**

HEIFER: Maple Grove Ann Retta Glista

Born April 16, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34-lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista, 16.50
lb. butter in 7 days averaging 53 lb. milk daily
as a junior two-year-old. **Price \$100**

A Good, Thrifty, Well Marked Heifer

The Pair for \$190

*An Accredited Herd in
An Accredited Area.*

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville

Crawford County

Pennsylvania

CRAIGE HILL HERD

Numbers 100 Head

It is a Strictly Business Dairy



DO YOU LIKE THESE TOP LINES?

At all times you can find here,
*Good Cows, Promising Heifers,
Well-Grown, Well-Bred, Young Bulls.*

Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm
tells more about our Cows than we can write.
Come and see for Yourself.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH

MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Craige Hill Herd is ACCREDITED

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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Holsteins On Washington's Birthplace

WAKEFIELD Farm in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where George Washington was born February 22, 1732, is now the home of a Holstein herd. While this herd is not purebred, it is high-grade and for years it has been headed by purebred bulls.

Wakefield Farm originally consisted of 1,117 acres. It was settled in 1657 by John Washington, the great-grandfather of our first President. There are still 1,050 acres in the tract which is now owned and farmed by two brothers, James and William Latane, who are great-great-nephews of the illustrious George.

The brothers bought the farm in 1921 but James Latane had operated it for about fifteen years before. There are fifteen milkers in the Holstein herd which is gradually being increased. The product is shipped as cream, the skim milk being fed to hogs and chickens. The chickens consist of 200 purebred Rhode Island Reds, a number of turkeys are raised each year, and there are about twenty-five hogs on the farm besides a flock of forty-three ewes.

The Hereford herd is larger than the Holstein herd and consists of thirty-five head, purebred and grades. About thirty of these are cows. The calves are allowed to run with the cows until they are four or five months old, then they are sold.

About 600 acres are cultivated each year. The principal crops are corn, wheat, clover and grass in a three year rotation. In addition 125 acres are in corn, beans, wheat and grass. Some alfalfa and sweet clover is grown. The fields are large, there being approximately 150 acres in each one.

Latane Brothers are believers in improved machinery and on the farm at the present time there are tractors, binders, mowers, manure spreaders, etc. At the present time they are turning sod land on which corn will be planted next spring and are using a tractor drawing a three-bottom gang plow together with three horse-drawn plows.

Agricultural writers have always considered Washington a first class farmer. The only criticism we know of was voiced by an English farmer who went to Mount Vernon to make arrangements with Washington about managing his estate. He stayed for some time but they were unable to come to any terms. Evidently the Englishman had been used to old country methods and failed to grasp that such methods would not pay as well in this country as the less intensive ones he saw practiced.

Washington, however, need not be ashamed of the farming ability of his relatives. They are making Wakefield Farm pay financially despite the fact that some of the land has been farmed for 270 years. In a farm management exhibit at the 1928 Westmoreland County Fair the financial accounts of Wakefield Farm were shown for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1928. Hail cut the wheat crop until the return was only seven bushels per acre, yet after allowing for interest and depreciation the net income was nearly \$3,500 as the following tables show:

Income In 1927-8

Corn	\$ 598.44
Wheat and rye	559.21
Hay	25.00
Timber, etc.	834.43
Crops inventory gain	1,453.75
Livestock and products	1,683.54
Livestock inventory gain	830.50
Home-used products and rent	1,974.20
Total	\$7,959.07

Expenses In 1927-8

On corn and grain	\$ 129.00
On hay	66.71
On timber	181.70
Livestock bought	260.50
Other livestock expenses	95.08
Wages of two men, taxes, interest, etc.	1,612.61
Repairs and depreciation	192.75
Interest on own capital	1,937.78
Total	\$4,476.13
Net income earned	\$3,482.94

On February 18th of this year, it was officially announced that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had purchased 267 acres of the Wakefield Farm which he will donate to the Wakefield National Memorial Association, Inc., and will aid them to rebuild the Washington family home. The cost of the land and the cost of restoring the home has been estimated at one-half million dollars.

The Wakefield Association already owns 98 acres of this land and by combining this tract with the gift of Mr. Rockefeller it will be possible to make a national shrine of 365 acres running from the mouth of Bridges Creek and the Potomac River, southeast of Pope's Creek.

In 1932 it is planned to hold a George Washington bi-centenary celebration and it is the intention to have Wakefield, the Washington home, rebuilt and restored so that it may be ready for sight-seers who attend the event.

Another Message from Denmark

PREVIOUS to the National Presidential Conventions of last summer, the Agricultural and particularly the Dairy Press was flooded for months with second-hand messages from Denmark by self-styled friends of the American farmers who were seeking political preferment.

We are publishing herewith excerpts from an address given by Dr. Oscar Ellinger of Denmark at a dinner tendered in his honor by the University of Chicago and the Institute of American Meat Packers. Dr. Ellinger is one of Denmark's most distinguished citizens, a past President of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College at Copenhagen, a man of national and international reputation. He brings a real message from Denmark; he is not seeking any political office in the United States.

"When I, a few months ago, left the president's chair in the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College of Copenhagen, I deposited in my desk drawer a letter to my successor in which I told him about the things I failed to accomplish. In the course of my 42 years of college activity, I was unable to realize all my ideals, but I tried to be a faithful relay rider, even if my route covers but a small part of the long trail of progress in the field of research relating to agriculture.

"The pursuit of agriculture, taken in its widest sense to include the processing and marketing of farm products, is a business which is primarily based on practical experience. It does not, like the practice of medicine or engineering, require the acquisition of scientific knowledge. If it were not so, there would be few good farmers or successful dealers in agricultural products. Not many men of these two groups have the opportunity to follow the progress of scientific work. That is not said in a reproachful manner, because neither a farmer, nor a packer, nor a dairyman is likely to come in direct contact with science. They have other things to do. Although these men, in a very practical way, are going to enjoy the benefits of laboratory research, the scientific part of it will in most cases remain a closed book to them.

TRAINING FARMERS AND EDUCATING SCIENTISTS

"The best teacher of farming, or of any business relating to agriculture, is the experienced man in that field. I have never in my college had a professor who knew more about practical farming than our best type of dirt farmers. For that reason, we do not place our professors at the disadvantage of teaching sons of farmers how to run a farm. Their dads have taught them that. We do, however, take advantage of the ability and high educational standards of our farmers by requiring the experience of at least three years' actual farm work from freshmen in agriculture.

"Agricultural education, in my opinion, has two subjects. The first is to give the farm boys an opportunity for an education which helps them to become better farmers and leaders in their communities. The second, and most important, is to offer scientific training which will enable students with that special talent to go into agricultural research, and others to become

teachers of agriculture, county agents or advisors in farmers' organizations through which capacities they are in a position to translate the findings of scientific research to the plain language of the practical man.

"Your agricultural colleges embrace both of these activities, and under your conditions this is probably the best arrangement. In my country we have found it expedient to locate the teaching of farmers at some 20 agricultural schools, private but subsidized by the government, while the college has been reserved for the highly technical training and the scientific research work. Our college students, we feel, need a great deal more actual scientific training than a practical farmer will ever have any use for. This specialization gives us an opportunity for scientific research undisturbed by the often premature call for practical results. If research was to be limited to problems of a direct practical nature, we would still, technically speaking, be living in the Middle Ages. I need only to recall that the Danish physicist, Oersted, in 1820 through purely scientific studies on the relationship between an electric current and a magnet, experiments undertaken in a small room in his home, laid the basis for the tremendous electro-technical development which so profoundly affects our daily life. This is an evolution so gigantic that it may be compared with the unique rapidity of the growth of Chicago, which at the time of Oersted's discoveries did not even exist and which now in population exceeds my entire country.

DENMARK'S SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION

"It is true that practical experimentation, like the feeding trials and the innumerable tests undertaken in the field, in the packing plant or in the dairy, has its great significance. It does not, however, in any fundamental way differ from the observations made by any good farmer, packer or dairyman on his own premises. Even if the conditions of observations are somewhat refined, the results take the form of simple statements of facts. It may be useful to have such facts, but the possibilities of progress along this line are decidedly limited.

"Scientific research does not satisfy itself with a simple statement of facts; it is looking for the underlying causes. It goes to the bottom of things trying to discover the action of Nature's laws. If it succeeds thoroughly to understand the acting forces, it is usually a relatively simple matter to take these forces into the service of practical progress. It is immeasurably easier for the scientific man to visualize the practical application of his investigations than it is for the practical man to get at the scientific foundation of his efforts. I am at a loss to recall a single really significant milestone in agricultural progress which was not based on fundamental scientific research. Taking this point of view, we have at our college reduced the so-called practical experimentation, feeling that we have almost reached the limit of such investigations. On the other hand, we have stressed and are paying increasing attention to the scientific analysis of agricultural problems. As a result, Johanssen evolved the pure-line conception

which is now one of the corner stones of the practice of plant breeding; Bang discovered the contagious abortion bacillus and became the world recognized leader in the fight against bovine tuberculosis; Mollgaard built the most up-to-date respiration apparatus to study the metabolism of the dairy cow and has been so successful in this line that he has been invited to your country to establish a similar laboratory; Morkeberg devised the most scientific and most practical system of swine breeding on the basis of the principles of the science of genetics.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH OUR NEXT NEED

"While farming is applied biology, the marketing of agricultural products is a problem of economic character. The methods of economic research differ a great deal from those of biological research. They in character resemble the methods used by the students of history of political science. The fact that economic research is different should not indicate that it is less important. The most practical and most economic way of assuring the distribution of agricultural products is a problem which is worthy of intense consideration on the part of institutions established and maintained to advance agriculture.

"We depend on our intelligent farmers and on our agricultural schools to preserve the high standard of farming in our country, but we depend on our scientists continually to improve the practice of agriculture; to protect our crops and our livestock; to give us the clues for making better butter, bacon and eggs, the three products which are the economic pillars of my country. It is fortunate indeed that our people, and not least our farmers, have a keen appreciation of the services of fundamental scientific research. I know of no other nation which so liberally supports and encourages its scientists that they may push forward into the realm of the unknown and bring back knowledge making for a better and more rational agriculture. I was delighted to learn from the recent speech of the President of the United States that he has a keen appreciation of the necessity of collaboration between the tillers of the soil, the marketing agencies of agricultural products and the scientific forces of this country."

The thought expressed in part of Dr. Ellinger's address, as above quoted, goes down to the very "meat" of some of our problems here in the United States. Dr. Ellinger makes it very plain that we have two distinct problems to deal with in our agricultural education, The Practical Problem and The Scientific Problem.

To master the Practical Problem is not a matter of College training but is rather the result of years of practical experience. On the other hand, Scientific Knowledge is entirely a matter of College education, training and personal fitness.

Dr. Ellinger states, "The best teacher of farming, or of any business relating to agriculture, is the experienced man in that field. I have never in my college had a professor who knew more about practical farming than our best type of dirt farmers. For that reason, we do not place our professors at the disadvantage of teaching sons of farmers how to run a farm. Their 'dads' have taught them that. We do, however, take

advantage of the ability and high educational standards of our farmers by requiring the experience of at least three years' actual farm work from our freshmen in agriculture."

Here in America our Agricultural Colleges do not demand that Freshmen have any previous practical experience in farming as an entrance requirement. On the contrary, a minister's son or a tonsorial artist, born and raised in the heart of New York City, who has had no practical experience in farming—possibly who has become attracted to the course by reading literature circulated by the College telling of the glowing possibilities which the Agricultural courses offer to young men,—and because of the statements they read, enter College and pursue a four years' course in agriculture, graduate with honors and are told by their Professors that they are destined to become Leaders of Men.

According to Dr. Ellinger's statement, these graduates would not be eligible to enter in the Freshman Class of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College at Copenhagen because they lack the three years' practical experience in farming demanded by that College as an entrance requirement.

Here in America we need to inject a little more common sense and practical experience into our Agricultural Colleges along the lines which Dr. Ellinger has pointed out.

How Cows Spend Their Time

AT THE New Hampshire Experiment Station they have found out by observation of twenty-two cows kept in stanchions that they spend approximately three hours of each day in eating and that for about eight hours a day they chewed the cud.

The average time spent in rumination or chewing each individual cud was 53.9 seconds while the average time spent in deglutition and regurgitation was 3.73 seconds.

Data were secured on the jaw movements of twenty cows while eating grain, silage and hay, and while ruminating. The average jaw movements per cow while eating grain and silage were 94 per minute; while eating hay, 78; and while ruminating, 55. The total jaw movements per day approximated 41,000.

The cows in the University dairy herd spent practically fifty per cent of their time standing and fifty per cent lying. This was the average. Individuals vary, one spending seventy-six per cent of her time on her feet and another one only thirty-five per cent. These observations were taken under winter conditions, the cows being in the barn.

Watch was kept for three days on sixteen cows to see how much water they consumed and it was found that they drank 4.38 lb. of water for each pound of milk produced. The heaviest drinker was a Holstein producing 45 lb. of milk daily and she got away with a daily consumption of 233¾ lb. of water. The lightest drinker was a dry Ayrshire whose consumption was only eighteen pounds daily.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

A Successful Dairy Farmer

A BARN 130 feet long attracts attention anywhere, especially when it is kept trim, tidy and painted. When in addition it is adorned by a large sign which tells both the name of the owner and the business in which he is engaged, it is sure to catch the glances and to be commended upon by many passing by. Advertising is, primarily—attracting attention.

Near the village of Moscow, Lackawanna County, Pa., there is a barn of this description which bears on its side the sign "T. H. Reynolds Dairy Farms." Evidently Mr. Reynolds is a "believer in signs" for close to the road is a large square sign which says "Quality Grade A Milk."

There are forty-eight milking cows housed in this barn. Some are purebred Holstein-Friesians, some are Guernseys and some are Jerseys. Mr. Reynolds is more of a dairyman than he is a cattle breeder, although he is a believer in the value of purebred dairy stock. He aims, however, to have his cows produce a



THOMAS H. REYNOLDS
Successful Farmer and Dairyman.

uniform amount of milk every month and manages his herd so that the output just meets the demand. By so doing he does not have a surplus and thus avoids the problem which, so far, the big cooperative milk associations of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland have not yet successfully solved.

For a long time the Reynolds dairy produced Grade A Milk which was marketed through the Dairyman's League, but at present the product is sold to a Scranton firm of distributors who supply consumers living in the Miners' City.

The story of Tom Reynolds' life is interesting and rather unusual because of the fact that his earlier life was spent around the city and in and around the coal mines and that he changed to country life and gradually developed into a high class farmer and dairyman.

Mr. Reynolds is of Welsh descent, the family originally coming from Wales and locating in Scranton

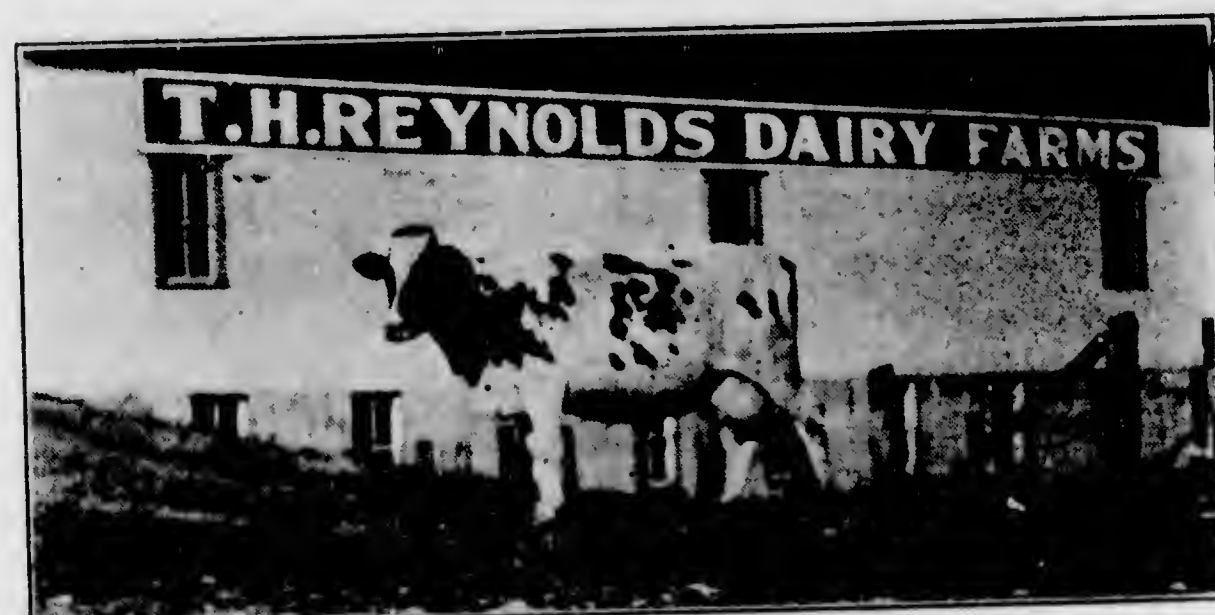
where the father followed mining in the anthracite coal fields. A hard coal miner is not exactly what the term implies to one who is not familiar with the mining of anthracite or hard coal. To people who are not familiar with the industry, everyone who works in the mines goes under the general heading of "miners." To those informed on the subject of mining, men who work in the mines are divided into several classes. A miner is one who is experienced in the art of mining and who directs the work of drilling and blasting the coal. Miners have laborers to assist them in the work of blasting the coal and also laborers to load the coal on the cars to be sent up to the breaker.

Therefore, the responsibilities of a coal miner are much greater than those of the mine laborer. He goes to work early, tests the mine chambers for gas in order to avoid explosions, and when all appears safe, directs his men to drill and blow down the coal. Then after this is completed the day's work is done. His wages are figured on the amount of coal he and his men are able to deliver to the breaker.

A miner assumes great responsibility, his work is hazardous, his hours are short and he gets good pay. Tom's father was a miner and naturally we find Tom as a young man working around the mines. Boys in those days went to work at a very early age, when they were big enough they were old enough and when they were old enough they were big enough and there was no law to protect child labor. It was not uncommon to have boys stop school and work in the mines at the age of eleven and twelve years old.

Work around the mines did not appeal to Mr. Reynolds. He wanted to do something different and although he had left school at a very early age to go to work in the breaker and his schooling was limited, one of his first positions was in a printing office.

This work brought Mr. Reynolds in close association with an attorney who was interested in printing and



A VALUED MEMBER OF THE REYNOLDS DAIRY

during week-ends and vacation times he used to go out in the country and work on the attorney's farm. This was about Mr. Reynolds' first experience of country life. However, he became enamored with life in the country and was instrumental in having his father buy a farm and for a time the Reynolds family lived in the country, although the father still followed his profession.

The family did not share Tom's love of life on the farm and gradually drifted back to the city, but Tom has never gone back. As Mr. Reynolds grew into

manhood he became associated with the Enderly Dairy, one of the large milk distributing companies of Scranton. In this capacity he did everything from collecting accounts and driving a milk wagon to buying milk from the farmers for the company. In fact, he became the right-hand-man of the owner and was placed in charge of the milk receiving end of the business that was located in the country.

For years he resided at Moscow and operated the receiving end of the company's business, then in order to be sure of a constant supply of milk of high quality the company purchased the farm on which Mr. Reynolds now resides and placed him thereon as manager. He superintended the farm work and also the receiving station until the chief stockholder of the dairy company died and the farm was in the market.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and their children had learned to love their home. To settle up the estate it was thought advisable to obtain cash for the farm, and Mr. Reynolds walked into the bank one day and after some preliminary bargaining, purchased the farm on a cash basis. The thrifty appearance of the buildings and the farm itself, which contains 240 acres, show that Mr. Reynolds is not only a good business man, but also a high-class farmer, dairyman and manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have also been successful in keeping their children around them. In a double house on the farm, a short distance from the homestead, lives a son and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds. Both are married and the son-in-law as well as the son assists with the farm and dairy work.

Visitors to the Reynolds farm are bound to be attracted by the water system. A never failing spring



A BIG DAIRY BARN

is piped to a trough right by the kitchen door. This trough is so arranged that it cannot overflow, the surplus going down a pipe which leads to another concrete trough at the upper end of the barnyard. From there a similar arrangement carries the water to the milk house where another such device conveys the water to the barn which is supplied with water bowls and other drinking devices.

Except for the concrete tanks, the system is very simple and is certainly efficient. The tanks and troughs being built of concrete will last for many years and so the system is also inexpensive. A Delco system furnishes light for the house, barn and near-by buildings but the double house referred to where the son and daughter live are on a power line which it is hoped some day will be extended to the homestead.

Mr. Reynolds is very proud of the quality of the milk his dairy produces. The bacteria count is kept remarkably low and the butterfat test is quite high. For the past two years the herd average has been 4.4% butterfat. There is a steady and growing demand in Scranton for milk of this quality and so the Reynolds dairy never has a surplus.

Being brought up in a city, Mr. Reynolds has had to learn all of his knowledge of farming by participation, observation and experimentation. Whenever he hears of any one in that section of the country making a success of a crop, Mr. Reynolds experiments on a



ONE OF THE BIG PRODUCERS OF
THE REYNOLDS HERD

small scale with it and if the experiment is successful he tries it again on a larger scale. He is a good and generous cattle feeder and his stock is always in good condition. The problem of farm relief does not trouble Tom Reynolds for he is a dairy farmer who has made a financial success out of his farm operations.

Originally Mr. Reynolds preferred cattle of the Channel Island breeds, but in order to get the amount of milk he needed, he first put in a few grade Holsteins and then some purebreds. Now his dairy is chiefly black-and-white with just enough Channel Island cattle to give the milk a yellow tint and keep the butterfat up to the desired mark, but when it comes to making a profit under general dairy conditions, Mr. Reynolds has come to believe that the Holstein-Friesian cow easily distances all her competitors.

Checking Foot-and-Mouth Disease

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease was found on four different farms in Southern California but none has been reported since February 5th. The four herds were slaughtered, and cleaning and disinfecting operations are now fully completed. The premises where the disease occurred will be tested by the introduction of susceptible animals which will be carefully watched and only when such stock remains healthy for at least sixty days will the authorities consider the disease to be completely eradicated.

Besides the Federal and State Veterinarians and their assistants on the job, a force of twenty-four state motor-cycle police patrol the highways to direct traffic away from livestock farms in the vicinity of those recently infected. These police cooperate with the veterinarian force in maintaining an effective quarantine.

There should be and there is opportunity for all. But it must come through individual ability.

Annual Meeting of Canadian Association

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada on February 7th, held its forty-sixth annual meeting at Toronto, Ontario. During the year 22,600 animals were registered, a gain of 3,275 over 1927. The transfers issued amounted to 21,438, an increase of 3,001 over the previous year. In 1928 there were 582 members added to the association as compared with 525 in 1927. The membership of the Canadian Association is now very close to 4,000.

The Canadian Association started the year with a surplus of \$84,061.83 to which has been added a nice profit made during 1928 of \$12,811.03. This surplus is not liquid assets but includes real estate, office equipment, etc., amounting to nearly \$53,000. Cash and bank assets on December 31, 1928, amounted to \$3,571.51 and the stocks and bonds in which the association has invested amount to \$42,356.81. At present market prices these securities show a paper profit of \$7,752.69.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Fred W. Lee, Springfield, Ontario, was chosen as President; P. H. Moore, Essondale, B. C., first vice-president;

A. E. Plant, Brantford, Ontario, second vice-president; and H. T. Cunningham, Huntingdon, Quebec, third vice-president; and W. J. Elgie, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, fourth vice-president. The directors elected are: George V. Arbogast, Sebringville, Ont. (the retiring president); D. A. McPhee, Van Kleek Hill, Ontario; T. O. Dolson, Brampton, Ontario; Dunam N. Foster, Bloomfield, Ontario; and Geo. C. Currie, Ingersoll, Ontario.

The other provinces elected their directors by mail vote and they have chosen the following: Geo. E. Houle, Nicolet, Que.; J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; B. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.; George H. Jones, Strathmore, Alberta, and S. G. Sims, Stonewall, Man.

W. A. Clemons of Brantford, Ont., was reelected Secretary-Treasurer for his seventeenth year. His father held the offices for eighteen years before him.

High League Price

RETURNING to its members a January net pool price of \$3.01 per 100 lb. for 3.5 milk at the base zone, the Dairyman's League Coöperative Association, Inc., is paying its members the highest price they have received for January milk since the Association was organized in 1921.

The return for last month's milk is eleven cents above that of January 1928, 34 cents above the same month in 1927, 42 cents above 1926 and similarly higher than preceding years.

Sheffield Prices and Market Conditions

THERE are now more than 12,000 members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., and for the milk sold by them in the month of January they will receive a net cash price of \$2.84½ per hundred lb. for Three Per Cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$3.04½ net cash per hundred lb. for Grade B milk sold on a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

Secretary Halliday says that at the present time the milk market is in a healthy and stable condition. Stocks of storage cream are well cleaned up and there is an active demand for both milk and cream. Later, however, there is likely to be a surplus that will automatically tend to lower the blended price. Dairyman will do well to arrange their operations, as far as possible, so as to make a larger percentage of their total production in October, November and December and a smaller percentage in April, May and June. Not only are prices always higher in the winter months but a more nearly even production will naturally cause a higher level of prices for the entire year.

The evolutionist presumes to tell us whence we came; and the theologian presumes to tell us whither we are going. But aside from the theories of evolutionist and theologian, the fact remains that we are here now, and we all want to know how to be happy, while here.

Sem Eby Herd Dispersal

Friday March 1, at 12 O'clock Sharp
40 HEAD PUREBRED HOLSTEINS



22 COWS IN MILK

Big Producers with C. T. A. records. We can tell you what they and their dams produced.

Granddaughters of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Denver Champion, King Tweede Spring Farm and other noted sires.

12 Good Heifers—Well Bred and Well Grown.

6 Choice Bulls, all from producing cows and by high class sires.

Herd Accredited Three Years.

For Catalog write

SEM EBY, Gordonville, Pa., R. 2

Farm located 12 miles east of Lancaster, Pa., on Lincoln Highway; go north on stone road 1½ miles at cross road east of Leaman Place. From Intercourse on Old Philadelphia Road go south 1 mile.

Cleaning Up a Milkshed

THE Chicago Fact Finding Committee which investigated the situation affecting that city's milk supply, reached a conclusion that has already been reached by many who have given the bovine health situation careful study. It said "We are lulled to sleep in Chicago by a fallacy, viz., that a milk shed can be cleaned up by a health department. It requires the active combined coöperation of a satisfied group of producers to insure a pure milk supply."

This is one of the greatest criticisms of the area plan of tuberculin testing. It seems impossible to get coöperation from men who do not believe in the tuberculin test or who are not convinced of the wisdom of thorough disinfection and the practice of the strictest sanitation. One infected herd in an area may become a disease center from which dozens of other herds may become affected.

From the dealers' own computations the committee figures that the farmer gets five and one-fifth cents per quart for milk retailed at fourteen cents, the dealer getting eight and four-fifths for distributing it.

Cuts Out the Middleman

RESIDENTS in the busy little town of Shippensburg, in southern Cumberland County, Pa., are enabled to drink milk produced by Holstein-Friesian cows as J. Brady Smith markets the product of his dairy in Shippensburg and vicinity. The Smith herd consists of thirty-five milkers of which eleven are purebred Holstein-Friesian and twenty-four grades. Mr. Smith's establishment is known as "Smithdale" and he uses this word as a herd prefix, in naming his animals.

Smithdale herd has been headed by Pietje Boiling Springs Korndyke. He was born December 3, 1925, and the younger members of the herd are his daughters. His sire was Boiling Springs Paul Korndyke and his dam, White Beauty Pietje, was a daughter of the well-known sire Pietje Pender 2d.

The younger females in Smithdale herd have been mated with Greider King Segis Doress. His dam, Plum Segis Concordia, was a daughter of Plum Segis Korndyke and Dutchland Creamelle Sir Concordia, a bull with a large number of daughters and granddaughters in Holstein herds located in northern and central Pennsylvania. King, as he is called, is a very fine individual and has a right to be for one of his half-sisters was the first prize heifer calf at the 1928 New York State Fair.

His sire, Serradella King Doress, heads one of the best individual herds in Cumberland County and his ancestors have made a splendid showing for large and persistent production.

The Smithdale herd has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the past five years and has made a very creditable showing. When Mr. Smith was building the herd he did not spare time in searching for desirable animals nor did he hesitate to pay a round price for something that pleased his fancy and he gave \$360.00 for a heifer that had never freshened. He believes in raising good stock, in feeding them well and says that, when he sells an

animal, he wants it to prove so satisfactory to the new owner that the purchaser will return to Smithdale when he is again in the market.

Smithdale herd is kept closely culled but the animals the owner wishes to discard are not passed on to give the breed and the herd they came from a bad one. Mr. Smith has a brother living in the vicinity who, besides owning a farm, also runs a meat business and so the animals thought not worthy of remaining in Smithdale herd reach the ultimate consumer in the form of Holstein beef so that J. Brady Smith, in his herd operations, follows the example of the men who founded and developed the breed in its native country of Holland by keeping the best for breeding and dairy purposes and sending all that do not come up to the standard, to the butcher.

Think This Over

IF EACH of 15 cows in an average herd produce one pound of milk more a day for 300 days their owner will receive \$101.25 for this additional 4,500 lb. of milk, says the *Illinois News Letter*. Five pounds more per day in 1929 will mean \$505.75. With this money the dairyman can do one of a number of things. He can lime his land and purchase seed for sweet clover and alfalfa fields. He can provide a new silo for summer feeding. He can remodel his old barn and make dairying more pleasant. He can install a modern plumbing system in the house. Probably his wife can think up other ways of using the money for this represents six per cent interest on a \$8,429 investment.

A BREEDER'S HERD

ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS

(ACCREDITED, OF COURSE)



Wellsdale Holsteins Give Satisfaction

Can spare a few Females, Producing Cows or Growing Heifers.

One of our Young Bulls would sire Producers for You as he would be backed by generations of Producers bred at Wellsdale.

L. A. WELLS

South Montrose

Pennsylvania

What Constitutes a Family?

WRITING in the *Jersey Bulletin*, C. C. Dickson criticizes the paper perpetuation of bovine families, thereby meaning the classification of all the descendants of one animal as belonging to a family of that name. Another writer recently spoke of the present day influence of an animal born in 1875—fifty-four years ago. Mr. Dickson says that it is very doubtful, after fifty-three years, if any animal can carry ten per cent of this blood without excessive inbreeding—inbreeding to such an extent that any virtues would be pretty well neutralized. All of this blood shown in the article for one particular named individual calls for about one-fifth of 1 per cent, if I can figure correctly. Another group interested me and I traced them out some, going back seven generations for the first cross. At the least, about as good a case could be made for several other famous fountain heads, both male and female, whose memory is not disturbed.

Paper pedigrees are easily made. Some of the sorriest registered cattle to come to my notice have had some of the best pedigrees, on paper. When a pedigree is too good, my judgment tells me to beware. Some of these animals are the hope of the breed, but too many of them are the result of looking at the papers rather than at the cattle. A scrub is a scrub, no matter what the ancestors may have been. One bad cross may undo fifty years of constructive building.

All breeding can do is to give us a cow having three things: Production, individuality, and the ability to reproduce these first two surely. How few that kind are, and how hard to get. They are produced by those who watch the new generations that give us the 50 per cent, the 25 per cent, and the 12½ per cent of the inheritance. Too much attention to ancient history simply obscures the issue.

College Honors Pioneer South Dakota Breeder

A LIFETIME of service to the state as an active citizen, to agriculture as a breeder of good livestock and a leader in the coöperative movement, to his neighbors as a friend and to his family as a real father, has made Percy R. Crothers respected and revered in South Dakota. For these services South Dakota State College selected him as one of the two farmers she will especially honor in 1929. Because of his leadership in the Dairy Industry he was chosen for honorary recognition at a big farmers banquet held February 7th during Farmers Week at the College.

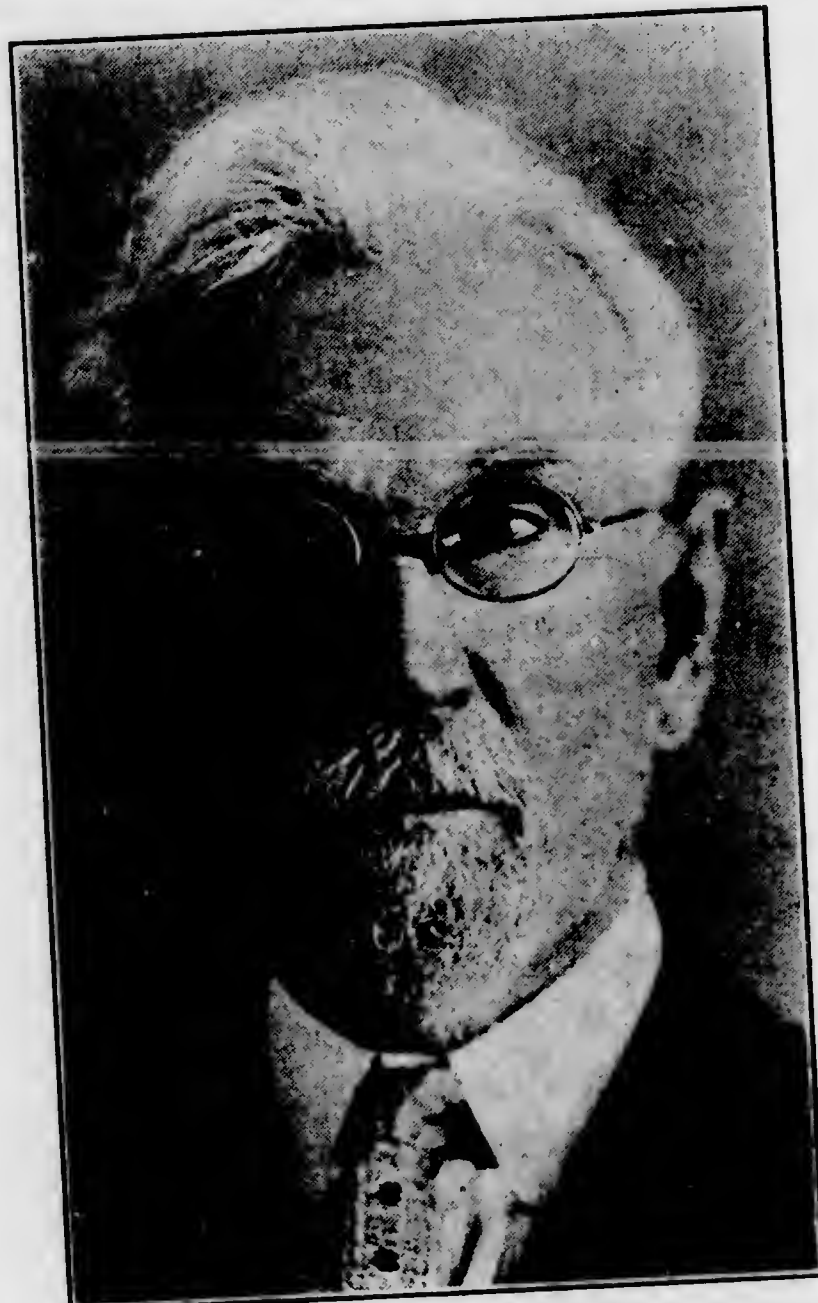
For 48 years Mr. Crothers has given generously of his service to others; first as a legislator and leader in governmental affairs; then as a pioneer in the movement for bettering farm and home conditions; and in later life as an advocate of good dairy cattle.

Percy R. Crothers was born in Adams County, Wisconsin, on June 7, 1862, the youngest of a family of six. He was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and had one term in high school. In October of 1880, when only 18 years old, he accompanied an immigrant car that brought his father's worldly goods to Dakota. Upon arriving in the prairie state,

he helped his father choose a quarter section of land in what is now Badger township, Kingsbury County. That same quarter section is now a part of the Crothers farm of 640 acres.

In 1885, he married Carrie F. Spilde, a Kingsbury County girl. They had two children, both boys. Dr. Harold M. Crothers, the oldest son, is now Dean of Engineering at South Dakota State College. Ralph Crothers forms with his father the present partnership of P. R. Crothers and Son, known throughout the state for its splendid herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The call to public service came early in the life of Mr. Crothers. As a young man in 1889, he assisted



P. R. CROTHERS
Pioneer South Dakota Holstein-Friesian
Breeder.

in the organization of the local Farmers' Alliance and was chosen secretary, a position he held for many years. The following year he helped to organize the Populist party and in the fall of 1890 was elected to the lower house of the legislature as a member of that party. He was then only 28 years old, the second youngest member of the house.

In 1894 he was chosen secretary of the state convention of the Populist party, was reelected to the legislature that fall, and was the acknowledged parliamentary leader of the house. Nominated for lieutenant governor in 1896 he was defeated by the narrow margin of 44 votes. Ill health in 1897-98 caused his retirement from politics.

Mr. Crothers' contribution to community betterment excelled even his political life. Early in 1894, he assisted in the organization of the Denver Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and four years later was one of the prime movers in starting the Farmers' Coöperative Association and Farmers' Coöperative Grain Co., both of Hetland. Mr. Crothers moved to Hetland in 1899 and acted as manager and secretary of the Farmers' Coöperative Grain Co. for several years.

He became interested in the telephone from both a social and business aspect. In 1902 when telephones

first began to attract attention in the west, he organized a company in Hetland. To get more knowledge of the business he took a correspondence course in Telephone Engineering which he completed in one year. Most of the telephone lines in eastern Kingsbury County were built under the supervision of Mr. Crothers.

In the spring of 1905 he moved to Brookings to give his boys an opportunity to attend college, and worked for the Dakota Central Telephone Company as district manager until his boys graduated in 1910, when he and his son Ralph returned to the farm at Badger practicing diversified farming and the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

In 1912 Mr. Crothers was instrumental in organizing the Farmers' Coöperative Grain Company of Badger and was chosen secretary of the organization.

So thorough was Mr. Crothers in his study of coöperative organization and so sound were his methods that all the coöperatives he was instrumental in organizing were successful and all but one are in existence today.

In better farm practices, Mr. Crothers was always a pioneer. In 1889 he brought in the first registered sire ever owned in his township, and in 1910 brought the first registered dairy females into his county. He was among the first to begin the growing of corn in his neighborhood and in later years pioneered in the raising of alfalfa. He was never afraid to try something new and worked on the theory that an experiment, if properly conducted, was always worth while no matter what the result might be.

During later years he has devoted some of his time to writing. His "History of Badger Township" was published in one of the State Historical Collections. Other things he has written are "Travel Stories" and "Memories of a Pioneer."

Mr. Crothers originated and is now advocating a plan to place a monument on the site where the first settlement was made in South Dakota, June 1857.

Percy R. Crothers has led an active and useful life. In the coöperative movement of South Dakota he blazed a trail to successful business which many others have followed. His quiet, modest leadership in farm and rural work has left an impression in the State that will be remembered for many generations.

Farms—Factories

ABOUT the same time Henry Ford's new book appears in which he declares among other things that farming needs to be completely revolutionized and placed on a factory or corporation basis another authority declares that farms are not factories and never will be. He is Dr. James E. Boyle professor of rural economics at Cornell, who, writing in *Farm and Fireside*, says:

"All corporation farms in the United States can be divided into two classes—those which have already failed and those which are going to fail. I have compiled the histories of many corporation farms, and I divide them all into those two classes."

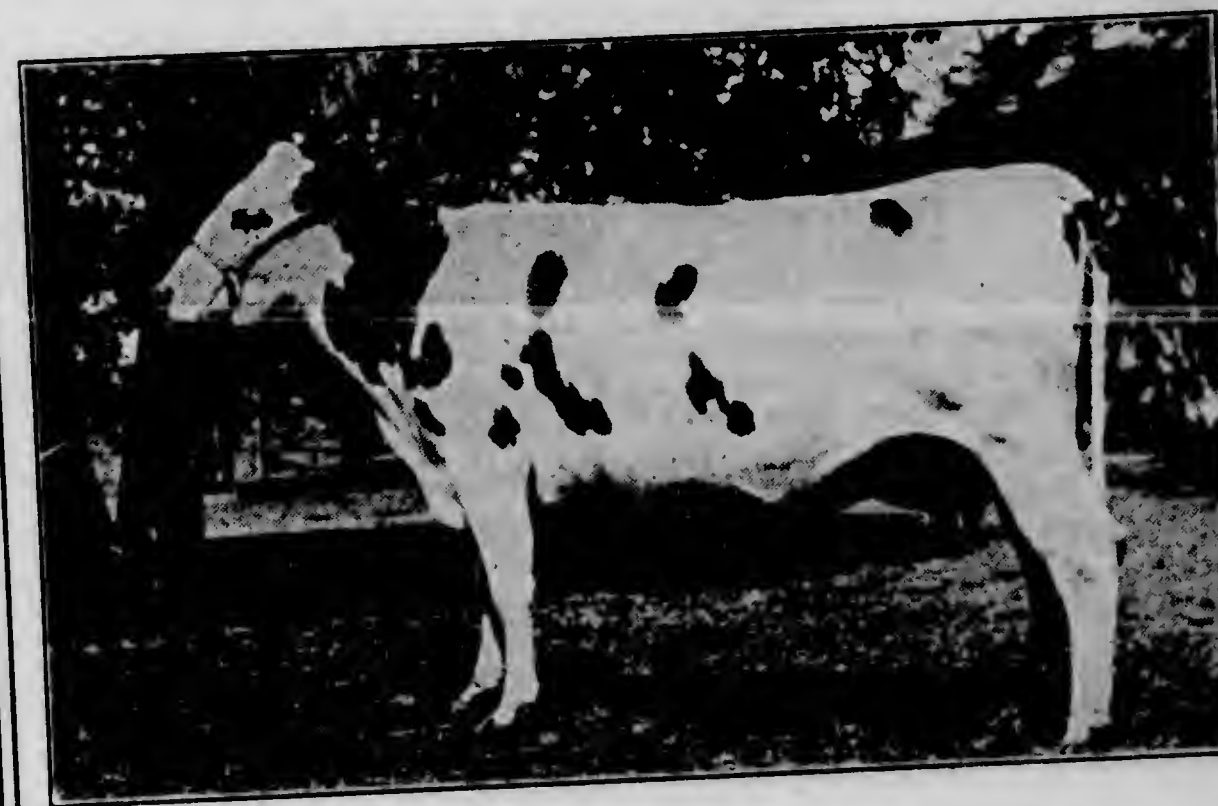
This should, but probably won't, hold Mr. Ford for awhile!—*Farm and Dairy*.

AUCTION SALE TWENTY PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

INDIVIDUALLY RIGHT, AND IN GOOD FLESH

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929

10 COWS—REAL PRODUCERS



WILL BE FRESH OR CLOSE SPRINGERS
BY SALE DAY

6 SPRINGING HEIFERS---very promising
4 Choice, well grown, well marked Calves

The blood lines represented in the pedigrees of my animals are noted for production, namely: Alcartra, Veeman, Pontiac, Clothilde, Tobe, Creamelle, Glista and Mechthilde.

With one exception all animals were raised on this farm.

Will also sell 3 Nice Matched Teams,
every horse raised by me.

All my animals are well grown and in good condition and flesh. You will be pleased with their appearance.

Reason for selling—am giving up possession of the farm.

C. E. FINK,
WILLIAMSPORT, MARYLAND

Farm adjoins the village of Downsville, four miles from Williamsport. Good Roads in all directions.

NOT ONLY

the ALL YEAR 'round profitable dairy cows
do you find
here but the
MANY
YEAR kind.



Note this great
herdsire, still at
work. (Picture
taken recently at
13 years, 11 mos.
old.)

His two nearest
dams, both 4 per
cent cows, average
Butter 7 days
36.9
Butter 30 days
143.7

In the **BRUBAKER-REIST DISPERSAL**

is his best daughter

BUTTER 7 DAYS 34.18 BUTTER 1 YEAR 992.61
MILK 1 YEAR 23371.60

as well as many other good ones. He appears
19 TIMES AS SIRE 17 TIMES AS GRANDSIRE
8 TIMES AS GREAT GRANDSIRE

GOOD RECORD FOUNDATION COWS
CHOICELY BRED HEIFERS with much promise
NICE YOUNG BULLS from dams with records as high
as 39 LB. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS.

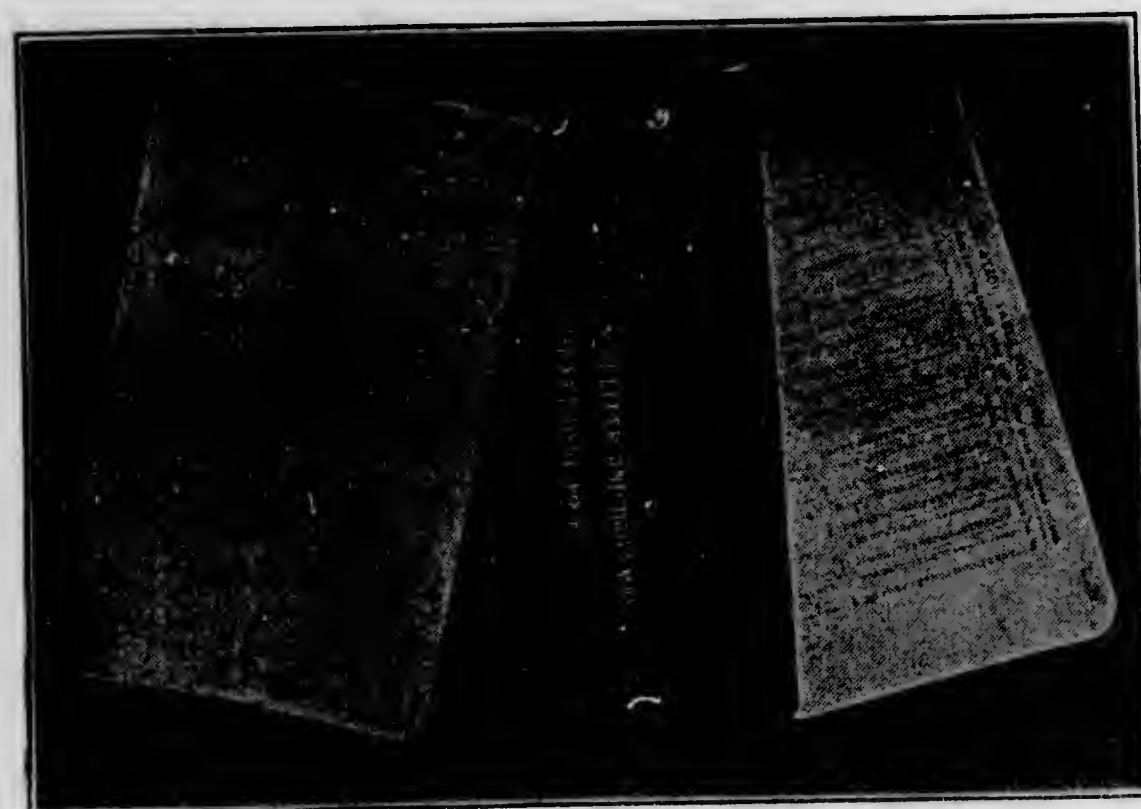
They all go without reserve at 11 A. M. Eastern Standard Time at
the Garden Spot Dairy Farm, Allen G. Brubaker, Prop.

Mt. Joy, Pa., March 25, 1929

Send for descriptive folder and be sure to attend this sale.

TWO ACCREDITED HERDS 66 HEAD 66

MANAGEMENT and PUBLICITY **ALLEN G. BRUBAKER,**
S T WOOD **ALLEN J. REIST,**
Owners
303 Balsam St., Liverpool, N. Y. Wood and Mead selling

A POCKET HERD BOOK

is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who
wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts
of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really
should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT
COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One
Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN
BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once
use one you will never be without it while you own
Purebred Dairy Cattle.

It Paid Him to Advertise

ONE of the most persistent advertisers in the his-
tory of success was Robinson Crusoe. He knew
what he wanted—and he put up an ad for one.
He flung a shirt on a pole, at the top of his island,
that, in the language of the sea, was plain to every
seafaring man.

The circulation was small—there was no other me-
dium but Crusoe kept at it, despite the fact that he
got no inquiries for a long time. He changed his copy—
as one garment after another was frayed out—and
in the end got what he wanted.

Suppose Crusoe had taken down that signal after
a time and declared—"Advertising doesn't pay."
Where would he and his story be now?

Put up your signal and keep it there. Crusoe ad-
vertised under very discouraging circumstances. You've
got a sure thing—it is only necessary to have the
patience, persistence and pluck of Robinson Crusoe—
and the good ship "Better Business" will soon tie up
'longside your pier.—*Aledo Globe-Dem.*

Bull Psychology

By J. R. DICE

THE psychology of bulls is an interesting study
and the psychology of the particular bull that
each one of us have to handle is a practical study.
It is probably true that any bull can be handled by a
lone man if the man has the courage, knows how, is
persistent and handles the bull regularly. Many a
farmer, however, sells a bull because he becomes vicious
who would not think of giving in to a colt or horse
that was hard to manage, and it is true that most bulls
are not hard to handle if they are handled.

Bulls, like all animals, are creatures of habit. It is,
therefore, obvious that the easy way to control a bull
is to get him into the habit of being handled and then
continue to handle him. If the owner would follow
the practice of leading the bull out to water every day
with a staff there is not one bull in a thousand that
would prove to be much of a problem.

BE KIND BUT FIRM

Therefore, how should we handle the bull? First
of all, be kind but firm. If this rule is followed faith-
fully it will solve the problem. Never tease a bull and
never be mean to a bull or prod him with a fork or
beat him up. You may be able to get away with that
kind of treatment when the bull is young, but he will
not forget it and is likely to use the same tactics when
he has a chance. On the basis of brute strength the
bull has the advantage. Do not get the bull to be afraid
of you but get him to know that you are boss and that
he is to do or go where you want him to. A bull is a
dumb animal yet he soon learns whether he can trust
his keeper or not, and when he finds he cannot he is
never careless, as we sometimes are with bulls. The
man who uses his brains against the bull's brains will
most certainly win, but the man who uses his brawn
against the strength of the bull may have a hard tussle.
The bull should have exercise and should be fed

enough to keep him in fair flesh, but no more unless
properly exercised.

GOOD BULL MAN NEVER GETS MAD

A man who has lost control of his temper cannot
easily control any animal, and a good bull man never
gets mad at the bull. It is a near tragedy when the
bull and his keeper both get mad, as they get along
about as successfully as two men do when they are
both angry.

Big Time in Lebanon County

FOR the past six years Frank Heilman, of Cleona,
Pa., has staged annual public sales on his farm
which are really community field days and picnics,
for they are attended by the entire neighborhood as
well as many from a considerable distance. Nowhere
else in the entire United States, as far as we know, is
there held any event similar to the Heilman field day.

Every year Mr. Heilman gets together a bunch of
good dairy cattle, principally purebred Holstein-Frie-
sians, and at this annual outing they are sold at public
auction.

Not only are cattle sold but also hogs, poultry and
many other things. We will tell more about his 1929
Spring Sale in our next issue.

Good Runners But Poor Taxpayers

A REPORT comes from Abyssinia of a people who
inhabit an eastern Abyssinian territory, several
hundred miles in extent, with rainfall so scant
that the natives must live largely on milk from their
flocks and herds. These people are tall and thin and
hardy, and fleet of foot. It is said that when the sol-
diers come to collect taxes they take to their heels,
driving their herds, and outrun the soldiers. It is
believed they can run faster than any other people
on earth.

So far as we know it is the only instance on record
where a man ever outran taxes. If it could be made
to work in America there would never need be any
fear of over-production of milk, and the millionaires
would be the star runners.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

Let Us Add Your Milk Sheets

PRACTICALLY every dairyman is convinced that
it pays to use milk sheets and keep track of the
production of his cows. But the once-a-month
adding up of the milk sheets, particularly for a herd
of twenty cows or more, is quite a task for the dairy-
man, unaccustomed as he is to office work. Adding
machines greatly simplify the work, but few dairymen
own one.

The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will gladly add up
milk sheets for any of its readers. Just send along
the sheets and a complete report will go back to you
in the course of a day or so. There is no charge for
this work. It is just one of the incidentals of service
we wish to give our readers.

The white race cannot survive without dairy prod-
ucts.—*Herbert Hoover.*

RAVENSWOOD HERD**IS ACCREDITED****IS ABORTION FREE****IS BRED FOR PRODUCTION**

I offer Good Young Stock of Either Sex
Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

WideWaterOrmsbyKingKorndyke

Heads this Herd of Producers.

His individuality will please you.

His sire is by the great

ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD

His dam BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY weighs
1800 lb. in everyday dress.

She is a wonderful producer and a good
tester (4.2%.)

She was by COLANTHA DENVER CHAMPION
from a daughter of CORNUCOPIA
ORMSBY LAD.

LET US QUOTE PRICES ON SOMETHING GOOD.

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Parents

PROBABLY because people are becoming more accustomed to the standards and conduct of the young people of today, there seems to be less discussion about them than formerly, for we must admit that there has been much discussion, pro and con, and many reasons for it. There has been much comparing of the present younger generation with those of the past and consequent throwing up of the hands in dismay. But there has also been no lack of defenders of the youngsters—men and women who see, or claim to see beneath the veneer of flippancy, and to find high aims and good morals. Nevertheless, the idea seems to persist that there is a young people's problem and that a large share of the responsibility for it rests upon the shoulders of the parents. This is a delicate subject to discuss, because, much as parents do not like to be told anything unpleasant about their children, still less do they like to hear anything against themselves as parents. Yet the verdict of the general public seems to be that the blame for the present-day standards of conduct of modern young people lies upon the parents—the blame for the petting parties, the drinking, the general disregard of convention, in fact the whole revolutionary attitude of youngsters in their teens and early twenties. Now what are some of the reasons for so placing this responsibility.

THE HOME

First of all—what about the home. A happy home life gives a child a background, that can be supplied in no other way, for the impressions made at this time—the most formative period of life—are bound to remain for years and to have a great bearing on the settling of many great moral questions. On the other hand, discord in the home inevitably leads to poorly trained children—that is poorly trained in fundamental morality—and religion. This is one of the most deplorable features of the divorce question. Parents have a moral obligation to give their children a happy home life.

NEGLECT

One of the harshest criticisms made is that parents neglect their children, and that the more prosperous they are the more they neglect them. This will bear looking into, for one's first reaction is instant denial, and the recollection of many instances where parents are known to have made many sacrifices for their children. Like the subject in general, there are two sides to each particular point under discussion, and many cases might be cited for proof of both sides of the question. But at present we are concerned with the presentation of some of the parents' shortcomings in dealing with children of the present day. Neglect them? How?

Not physically, of course, for never were there so

many properly, fed, clothed and slept children as today, until middle aged women begin to wonder that their own offspring survived the casual bringing up, given them as a mixture of affection and common sense. But how about the study and care of the little souls and minds?

Most parents who can afford it, have a nurse girl to care for their children, or hire one by the hour when they wish to be free for social relaxation, so that many babies receive the first and most important impressions of life from a more or less ignorant nurse girl, who may lay the foundation for many fears and much superstition. Parents who willingly provide the best of material things are often unwilling to give themselves, when such giving interferes with their own pleasure. The more intelligent a child is the more questions he asks and the answering is left to the mercies of the poorly informed maids, the best of whom would hardly be chosen for the teaching of morals or the training of minds. Nor are the well-to-do the only guilty ones, for parents who do not intrust the care of their children to hired help are not entirely innocent of this charge of neglect, but confine their efforts to looking after material wants. What an opportunity to be first on the ground in imparting that knowledge which lays the foundation of the whole spiritual life.

There are many parents who cannot give their children wealth or social position, but who can give them knowledge, if they are only willing to put themselves and their own pleasures in the background. It is much easier to give children the price of admission to the nearest movie, there to get their first impressions of life—and such impressions—than to help sufficiently well informed so as to be able to answer their many questions that inquiring minds put forth. Many a backward child in school might be helped over a difficult place by a little extra assistance at home. This true incident happened within the past two weeks. A Sunday-school teacher asked the mother of one of her pupils to help the child with her work, which was getting behind the rest on account of sickness. Mark the mother's reply—"Didn't she have that done last Sunday? Why, I jawed and jawed and jawed her about it." The teacher's response was "How about helping her a little." And at an extra class session, called for the purpose of catching up with work omitted on account of sickness—this child was the only absent member of the class—having to stay at home to look after the baby. Yet this mother would feel most indignant were she to be classed among the neglectful ones.

Very often both public and Sunday-school teachers spend hours in trying to help other people's children while the parents are unwilling to take time to help keep up the home work. The lack of coöperation on the part of parents is one of the disheartening features

of many kinds of social and religious work. So when we come to look into the matter, we may find some ground for this apparently harsh criticism.

DESIRE TO RULE LIVES

Another criticism made against parents is that too many of them do not permit the proper development of the natural talents of their children, but attempt to choose the life work of their off-springs, desiring to have a son follow a certain line of work simply because it has been his father's work, or insisting upon one career for a daughter when her whole heart craves another. The secret of many a failure in life lies right here. The readers of biography must recall many instances where the subject has been an abject failure so long as he tried to follow the career picked out for him by his parents—and became a success only when he switched to a job of his own choosing. When one considers the number of ancestors each child has—men and women widely differing in tastes and abilities—it is no wonder that there are such different types even in the same family, different from parents, from brothers and sisters. Each life will reach its fullest development only when its own individual tendencies are recognized and permitted to develop. It is a parental duty to guide and direct these individual abilities, but to seek to do more is to retard the fullest growth and to restrict the greatest possibilities in the future lives of their children. Full as this indictment may seem, there are yet a number of other counts often brought against the "prisoners at the bar" which must be postponed until a later date. Meanwhile, this is intended as food for thought.

A Monument to Cheese

AT VIMOUTIERS, Normandy, France, there is a monument to cheese which is said to be the only monument of its kind in the world.

In the days of the French Revolution there lived on a farm near Vimoutiers, a woman by the name of Marie Harel. In 1788, during the days of the Terror, she gave refuge to an old priest who was escaping from the revolutionists. She obtained peasant's clothes for him and in this disguise he lived there and escaped the notice of the police. When the revolution ended in 1789 the old priest, when going back to his charge, as a reward gave Marie Harel the formula of a new cheese which he had produced after many experiments.

Marie made and brought this new product to market in Vimoutiers and near-by towns selling it with eggs, butter and other farm products. This new cheese captured the palates of the town residents but Marie kept the secret of the formula as long as she lived and it was handed down by her descendants. This cheese was Camembert.

It is said that the raising of the monument was due to an American Doctor named Joseph Kmrin who lived in New York. For twenty years he conducted a sanitarium and his remedy for ailments of the stomach was warm Pilsener beer and Camembert cheese. He was so successful that he made a fortune. He understood that Marie Harel was the original manufacturer of

Camembert cheese and he wanted to visit her birth-place and lay a wreath on her grave.

Dr. Kmrin got in touch with the mayor of Vimoutiers, a Dr. Dentu. Through the mayor an investigation was made which confirmed Dr. Kmrin's views that Marie Harel was the original manufacturer of the famous table delicacy. Then the mayor and the local authorities got busy and decided that as much of the prosperity of the Camembert district was due to the cheese produced there that it was well to honor the originator and the same time glorify the district. Funds were voted to cover the expenses of a monument. Leading sculptors were asked to submit designs and in due time the monument was dedicated by Alexandre Millerand, former President of the French Republic and the day of dedication was proclaimed a holiday in the district.

Camembert cheese on a commercial scale is not made according to the original formula, which is still owned by the family of Marie Harel. Chemists experimented in milk fermentation for cheese making purposes and from their recipes the Camembert cheese we eat to-day is manufactured.

At St. Macion and at Libarol in the Camembert district are the two most important cheese factories which make around 10,000 cheeses per day. There are many other smaller factories in this district.

Camembert cheese is now manufactured all over the world but that made in the district sells at a premium. It is said that the grass which grows around that neighborhood is not grown anywhere else in France and that the milk and cheese produced in this district have a special flavor which is the reason that this kind of cheese is so much in demand for the table.

Agricultural College Trust Fund

FOR many years it has been stated that wealthy people never give or leave any money to Agricultural Colleges. Yet we note that the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has received a gift of \$40,000 from a one million dollar trust fund, created under the provisions of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Blee Frisch of New York, for Agricultural Colleges in the United States.

SAINTSHIP

Never talk to me of martyrs and of heroines of old,
Joan of Arc and Clara Barton and the rest—
Did you ever do a baking with the oven growing cold,
While the kitchen stove was smoking like possessed?

Finer far than any hero of a battle, fire, or flood,
Is the woman who can take it as a joke,
And still remain the mistress of a philosophic mood,
With her eyes and nose and kitchen full of smoke!

When the wood is green and sizzling and the wind is in the east,
And the dinner is already over-late,
She who keeps serene and smiling, and does justice to the feast,
She is qualified to conquer any fate!

—Rose Goodale Dayton.

"When I'm a man—" began Robbie after a stormy interview with his father.
"What will you do?" asked his mother.
"I'll name my boy after papa!" And oh!—how I'll spank him?"

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
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FEBRUARY 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Dr. Oscar Ellinger

DR. ELLINGER'S speech given in Chicago at a dinner tendered in his honor in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, which we are printing in part elsewhere in this issue, should not only be read but studied.

According to Dr. Ellinger's viewpoint, our Vocational Schools are in a position to do untold good in preparing young men to follow agriculture. In these schools the student can get sufficient insight into scientific knowledge and principles which he can put to practical use on the farm, and he can get the practical side of farming from "DAD," as Dr. Ellinger states they do in Denmark.

LET US DO AS THEY DO IN DENMARK.

Maryland Cattle Owners Appeal to the Legislature

CATTLE owners in the State of Maryland have been sustaining untold losses through the destruction of tubercular cattle under the supervision of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture owing to the fact that the Board has not allowed the cattle owner fair and just appraisal of his cattle under the Maryland law, or under the rules and regulations governing the appraisal of cattle by the Federal Government.

The Board has adopted an arbitrary method of appraisal and has fixed the value of a Purebred at \$150.00 and a Grade at \$75.00, and their records show that with few exceptions all Grade animals, regardless of their market value, have been appraised at \$75.00, and all Purebreds, regardless of their market value, have been appraised at \$150.00.

In appraising tubercular cattle the owner is entitled to a fair and just appraisal which should repre-

sent the true market value of his animal. From this true market value, as a basis, Federal and State indemnities are computed.

Under the Federal ruling an owner is entitled to a maximum indemnity of \$25.00 for a Grade animal and \$50.00 for a Purebred providing this amount does not represent more than one-third of the actual or appraised value of the animal, and further providing that the State pays at least an equal amount.

Thus, under the Federal law, if a \$250.00 cow was unfairly appraised at \$500.00, the owner would not receive more Federal indemnity than he would if the cow had been properly and honestly appraised at \$250.00 because the law limits the amount to \$50.00 and, regardless of the appraised value, the owner cannot receive more than \$50.00.

On the other hand, if the authorities appraised a \$250.00 cow at \$75.00, which is often the case in the State of Maryland, the owner loses part of the Federal indemnity to which he is justly entitled.

Under the Maryland law he also loses State indemnity to which he is justly entitled.

To correct this condition a Bill had been introduced in the Legislature which required, among other things, that cattle be properly appraised by two disinterested appraisers.

A table giving the comparative appraised value of State and Federal indemnity paid for tubercular cattle in each state issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry under date of August 1, 1928, shows that cattle owners in the State of Maryland have been receiving an average appraisal of \$77.32 for their reacting cattle and that they have been receiving on an average \$14.43 from the State and \$14.32 from the Federal Government.

In Pennsylvania, just north of the State of Maryland, the average appraised value of tubercular cattle is \$133.68, and the cattle owner has been receiving on an average of \$38.47 from the State and \$25.61 from the Federal Government.

In the State of Virginia, which joins Maryland on the south, the average appraised value of tubercular cattle is \$114.87, and the owners have been receiving \$41.46 State indemnity and \$22.23 Federal indemnity.

Maryland ranks as one of the foremost states in high values paid for dairy cattle. Therefore the low appraised value which the Maryland State Board of Agriculture has been placing on reacting cattle has resulted in unnecessary and untold losses to the Maryland cattle owners.

Every Maryland dairyman and every cattle owner should get in touch with his Senator and Representative in support of the measure that protects his right and interests.

New Association Makes Unprecedented Progress

WHEN the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada held its twenty-fifth annual meeting, President Hallman, in his presidential address, announced that there were at that time 14,753 purebred Holstein-Friesians registered in that Association and reported exactly 450 members.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has been functioning less than three and one-half years, yet there are now more animals registered in the herd book of that Association than there were in the Canadian Association when it had been in existence more than twenty-six years. Last year more than four hundred breeders' names were added to the membership rolls or very nearly as many as the entire membership of the Canadian Association after it had been operating twenty-six years.

The American Jersey Cattle Club was founded 1868 and so has been in existence more than sixty years. At the close of 1928 it had 1,061 members, of which forty-six had been added during the year. The Secretary reported that the gain in registrations for 1928 as compared with 1927 was 15.3 per cent, and the gain in transfers for 1928 over the number recorded for the preceding year was 14.2 per cent.

Compare this with the progress of the New Association which reported a registration gain of 43 per cent for the same period and a transfer increase of 64 per cent for 1928 over the number recorded in 1927.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America had the most favorable beginning any dairy cattle registry association ever had. It had a flying start. It was formed May 26, 1885, by the union of two existing Registry Associations, the Holstein Breeders' Association of America and the Dutch Friesian Herd Book Association of America.

Yet twenty years later, at the annual meeting of June, 1905, the Secretary of the Old Association reported less members than the Secretary of the New Association reported last January for an organization formed less than four years ago.

It is only by comparison with other purebred dairy cattle registry associations that one can fully appreciate the rapid growth of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association. Reasonable fees, prompt and efficient service, the right to select their own officers and to vote direct on all matters of policy has an appeal to breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle that cannot be resisted.

"When Dave Should Worry"

IN OUR recent issue we carried an editorial exposing some of the doings in Bradford County in which the County Agent, Dave Sloan, was implicated. We mentioned a bull selling scheme whereby bulls backed by forced records were peddled to innocent buyers throughout the county, the old stud-horse stock-selling scheme being resorted to in getting increased prices.

Much dissatisfaction has resulted and we have received many letters and some articles for publication which we have not printed because they indirectly reflect on Pennsylvania State College. We have felt that the College Authorities would take steps to suppress any activities on the part of their county agents that lend the appearance of a swindle game.

In a recent issue of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, the Editor takes occasion to uphold Dave in his unholy work under the title "When Dave Should Worry." As Mr. Bayard, the Editor-in-Chief is a director of the State College under whose direction Mr. Sloan was

working, does it not appear that the corruption is higher up?

No "barn-storming" editor is going to cover up crooked cattle deals by accusing us of being "Insurgent." In this respect we ARE insurgent and, as far as the work of Dave and his kind is concerned, the battle is just begun.

It is regrettable that a "barn-storming" editor would permit the columns of his paper to defend crooked cattle practices, but it is not the first time that the former editor of the *Stockman and Farmer* has been guilty of this kind of offense.

Help With Farm Bookkeeping

RECENTLY a professor of economics at the University of California talked on the folly of a man with a small business who puts in his own time to save the salary of a \$15.00 a week helper. There are many owners of small herds who might get a pointer from the professor's lecture.

The person who has gained even the smallest footing in business has brain power above the average, else he could not have achieved the business in the first place, nor kept it in the second. Then why waste this superior brain power in unimportant tasks?

We have read stories of men whose minds, it was claimed, held the details of great business enterprises, and mostly these stories did not ring true. For the brain which eternally drudges and pores over petty details is not the type that usually achieves high command.

It is possible for a dairyman or a farmer to be too busy to make money. That is, their time is so occupied with keeping track of minor details that they have no time for constructive thought and planning.

In the cities there are many young men and young women who add to their income by keeping the books for a small storekeeper or factory owner. We do not see why it is not possible for a boy or girl who likes and thoroughly understands bookkeeping to assist farmers in keeping farm accounts.

Several years ago we knew of a breeder's daughter who kept the books for another breeder who lived some thirty miles from her home. She not only attended to all the financial transactions but also made out the registration and transfer papers of the cattle raised or sold and did much of the work that a regular office-hand would have done if regularly employed and she did this at a mere fraction of the price it would have cost the breeder to employ an office-hand with her knowledge, ability and experience.

It is becoming more and more important for a farmer to keep accounts. The inland revenue department requires much information from the farmer when filling out income tax statements and it is hard to give this information unless the farmer has books to go by. Farm accounts enable the farmer to concentrate on the crops and stock that pay him best and discard those that are not financially profitable. It is hard work for a man unused to writing with a pen to make regular entries in a complete set of books. It is very easy for him to jot down memoranda of transactions and then

give a full explanation within a week or two of the happenings.

Commercial courses are taught in many of our high schools and are studied by boys and girls who expect to make their living in the country. Possibly such a student may be able to keep the books for several farmers in much the same way as a tester of a cow testing association records the producing capacity of a herd.

The Results of Extra Milkings

AT THE United States government farm at Beltsville, Maryland, a study of the effect of frequency of milking on yield showed that over periods ranging from 217 to 365 days, milking three times a day increased the production 21.3 per cent over twice-a-day milking. One cow on once-a-day milking produced 5,291.9 lb. of milk in 365 days, and on twice-a-day milking she produced 12,078.4 lb. The conclusion is drawn from these experiments that the oftener a cow is milked, the more persistent is the milk flow. From the first 30 days of lactation to the last 30 days the decline in production was 77 per cent on once-a-day milking, and only 43 per cent on twice-a-day milking. The average decline of eight cows on twice-a-day milking was 43.5 per cent, and three times a day it was 22.5 per cent.

Michigan T. B. Appropriations

THE Michigan State Department of Agriculture asked for one-quarter million dollars as an appropriation for conducting bovine tuberculin testing and as indemnities for cattle condemned to slaughter. In Governor Green's appropriation measure he slashed this appropriation right in half. Thereupon Dr. H. J. Killham, Michigan State Veterinarian, publicly voiced his disapproval of the Governor's act and the dairy interests are using their influence to get the legislature to double the amount asked for by the Governor.

A Few Brief Reasons

IF SOMEONE asks you to say briefly why you are a member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and why you register and transfer your cattle on the herd books of that Association you might say:

Its transfer fees are one-third of the amount charged by the Old Association.

Its fees are the same for registration of males as for females—the Old Association charges twice the amount for male registrations that the New Association does.

The Membership Fee is only \$10 while the membership fee of the Old Association is \$25 or 150% more.

The service given by the New Association is quicker and better. You do not have to wait until an animal grows up before you receive its Certificate of Registration.

Its Board of Directors are made up of men who are farmers and dairymen, who live on their own farms, help to care for their own cows, breed and raise pure-

bred Holstein-Friesian cattle for dairy purposes. Some of the Directors of the Old Association do not own any purebred Holstein-Friesians.

At the Annual Meetings of the New Association a member has the right to attend and voice his views on any subject that comes before the meeting or any subject he wishes to bring before the meeting. This is his RIGHT. He has just as much right to state his views as any officer or director or any other member. In the New Association no man is considered the inferior of any other member, all are equal.

By a Direct Voting System a member of the New Association has a voice in the election of officers and directors, the fixing of fees and the formulation of the Association's policies.

"If we examine the impulses that carry us forward, none is so potent for progress as the yearning for individual self-expression, the desire for creation of something. Perhaps the greatest human happiness flows from personal achievement. Here lies the great urge of the constructive instinct of mankind.—Herbert Hoover.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

Answers to Correspondents

SKIMMILK AND WHEY

EDITOR, BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

Please answer the following questions: (1) Is it economical to use skim milk from our own product as human or chicken feed? (2) If whey is thrown away how much food and other mineral value is lost?

A WISCONSIN READER.

ANSWER:

Answering the second question first, whey has a nutritive ratio of 1:6.8. About 0.7 of liquid milk is mineral matter or about 5.5 per cent of dried milk and nearly all of this mineral matter is found in whey. This mineral matter, or ash, is principally calcium, and phosphorus in the form of phosphoric acid. There is about six per cent dry matter in whey of which 4.8 per cent is milk sugar and 0.3 per cent is fat. It only contains 0.8 per cent protein. Proteins differ in food value but the protein found in whey is of superior quality.

When whey is thrown away all the food and mineral value is lost. It is of practically no use as a fertilizer.

Calves and pigs do well when whey is added to their other feed but whey can only be fed to calves when it is fresh and the utensils in which it is kept must be scrupulously clean.

As to your first question, it is not just clear to us what you have in mind. If you desire to know whether skim milk of your own production is of more advantage as a human food than it is to feed chickens, we would say that the answer would depend a great deal upon the conditions. Skim milk can be advantageously used in cooking, large amounts are used by big institutions such as hospitals, prisons, and poor houses in the making of bread and in cooking and the authorities have found such a course economical and satisfactory.

On the other hand, chicken raisers use skim milk to good advantage and the use of dry skim milk or dry buttermilk is becoming very common, and is now an ingredient of many commercial chick and poultry feeds. Much of the buttermilk in poultry feeds is simply treated skim milk. Milk even when skimmed is good feed for young growing animals or poultry. The protein is readily digested and is of the highest value.

LET US HELP YOU SELL YOUR CATTLE!

You and hundreds of other Holstein-Friesian Breeders would find advertising in our paper profitable.

The Real Breeders and the Real Dairymen are becoming more and more dependent upon the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN as a buying and selling medium. Requests for information where good bulls, good heifers and good cows can be obtained are received at the office constantly.

Our regular advertisers are sold down close. They write that they want their advertising discontinued, that they have nothing left to sell and do not want to be bothered with the correspondence. Here is what they say:

"I have sold the bull advertised, also eleven head of females to another party."

ELLIS ELLSWORTH, Meshoppen, Pa.

"We are entirely sold out of bull calves and do not care to offer any females at this time. Was wondering if you mind discontinuing my ad for a time. Will have nothing to offer before early fall and do not care to be bothered with the correspondence."

H. A. SNYDER, Montoursville, Pa.

From Texas we receive the following complaint:

"I take it your interests are wrapped up in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. One reason I have for thinking so is that we mailed inquiries to a number of your advertisers offering stock for sale, and never got an answer from any of them but one.....I take it your advertisers are not interested in trying to sell anything as far away as Texas."

Place your breeding operations on a business basis. Sell your surplus cattle promptly, thus realizing the greatest profits. Regular advertising will do this.

Let us handle your advertising problems. Let us assist you in selling your surplus cattle. Let us tell our readers about You and Your breeding operations and thereby extend your reputation as a breeder.

Purebred Holsteins are in demand. Let us put you in touch with buyers. Get in touch with us to-day.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,

Harrisburg, Penna.

Box 30

Oldenburg Herd

where Selective Registration has
been practiced for Years!

One of our Dairy Cows



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE
South Bend, Indiana

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

Wire Fences and Fence Posts

AS THE result of a number of experiments the Division of Agricultural Engineering has made a report on fencing and fence material which is of interest to every user of wire fencing.

SERVICE GIVEN BY DIFFERENT WEIGHTS OF WOVEN WIRE

Size of wire—	Years.
No. 9 throughout	21
No. 7 top, No. 9 bottom, laterals and stays No. 11 or No. 12	20
No. 9 top and bottom, No. 10 laterals and stays	19
No. 9 top and bottom, No. 11 laterals and stays	18
No. 9 top and bottom, No. 12 laterals and stays	17
No. 9 top and bottom, No. 11 laterals, No. 12 stays	18
No. 10 top and bottom, No. 11 laterals and stays	17
No. 11 top and bottom, No. 12 laterals and stays	15
No. 12 top and bottom, No. 14 laterals and stays	13

Posts

The cheapest post to use will vary with the conditions found in the locality where the fence is to be built and it is not advisable to construct a permanent wire fence on posts that will not last as long as the wire. There are three kinds of posts in use for farm fences, wood, iron, and concrete.

Wood posts are generally used in timbered sections due to their cheapness compared with iron and concrete. Some wood is very durable, lasting from eight to twenty years without preservative treatment, while certain kinds will last less than eight years and should not be used without being given preservative treatment.

AVERAGE LIFE OF UNTREATED WOOD POSTS

Bois d'arc or Osage orange	30
Locust	24
Red cedar	20
Mulberry	17
Catalpa	16
Bur oak	15
White cedar	14
Walnut	12
Pine	11
White oak	11
Cherry	10
Sassafras	9
Elm	9
Ash	9
Red oak	7
Willow	6

Billions for Construction

MORE money is expended in the construction of buildings than is spent in any other industry except Agriculture.

The annual building bill is put at \$19,000,000,000, while the output of agriculture is put at \$17,000,000,000. Construction is said to annually surpass in importance the great railroad industry, which is put at \$7,400,000,000 a year. It is to be understood that the construction industry includes engineering work as highways, bridges, water supplies and sewer systems.

At the South Dakota experiment station they have been attempting to breed sheep without tails. Ordinary western ewes bred to rams that were tailless produced about fifty per cent tailless lambs. The experiment will be continued.

Small But Well Kept

ON A 270 acre farm close to the village of Downsville, Washington County, Maryland, about four miles from Williamsport, C. E. Fink maintains a Holstein-Friesian dairy of a little over twenty head of which he has raised every animal except one cow. For fifteen years Mr. Fink has been breeding purebred Holsteins on his present farm which is only a very short distance from the historic Potomac River.

Mr. Fink started in the purebred Holstein business by purchasing a cow with calf at foot, paying \$280.00 for them to that well-known Maryland breeder, Charles B. Nigh of Hagerstown.

Mr. Fink is a first-class stockman and caretaker. The condition of his cattle and of his horses effectually demonstrate this fact. The young cattle are well grown, have good barrels and show that they are used to good feed and care. In his stable is a long row of young horses bred and raised on the farm, and their growth and condition show that Mr. Fink is just as good a horseman as he is a cattle raiser.

The only bull at present in the Fink herd is Spring Dale Pontiac Ormsby. He was a year old on the sixteenth of this month and so is just starting his activities as herdsire. His dam was Vale Pontiac America, a daughter of Glista Pontiac Crestfield. He was sired by Towns End Ormsby Masterpiece whose dam was Chloe Masterpiece and whose sire was a son of the noted King Pieterje Ormsby Piebe.

Nearly all the younger members of the herd are daughters of a former herdsire, Karel Monk Cedmac. This good bull was a son of Josephine Karel Mechthilde and Model Glista Korndyke Monk, a bull whose brothers and sisters have been exhibited at Hagerstown and other Maryland fairs with signal success, as the offspring of his sire, Model Glista Edith Pontiac, have won many prizes in Maryland show rings. It is also said that the milking daughters of Model Glista Edith Pontiac show remarkably high percentages of butterfat, most of them testing right around four per cent. This desirable trait, we are told, is inherited by their descendants.

It will be seen, by the foregoing, that Mr. Fink's two latest herdsires both trace to the Glista family which was developed in the Cornell University herd from one cow purchased well over forty years ago. The name Glista is associated with Cornell in Holstein history as all the black-and-white members of the present herd at that institution are descendants of the original Glista.

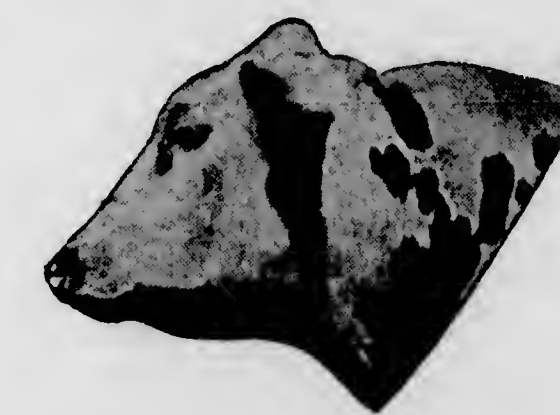
Mr. Fink does not own the farm on which he lives but simply rents it. He confesses to not being as young as he was when he started Holstein breeding and so plans to disperse his herd, horses and other livestock at public auction on March 4th and will then move to a very much smaller farm.

Such a good feeder and caretaker can be depended upon to succeed with livestock no matter where he makes his residence.

They say there are twice as many insane folks now in Wisconsin institutions as there were in 1890. Well, since 1890 we've invented the marathon dance and crossword puzzle.

DURING 1929

HEAD YOUR HERD WITH A
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL



HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ARE
PERSISTENT
BIG MILKERS
GOOD TESTERS
AND INDIVIDUALLY RIGHT.

Let me tell you about them!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
CONNELL BLDG. SCRANTON, PENNA.

AUCTIONEER



MEAD'S THE MAN

When I make good for you I am making good for myself. Anybody can sell cattle at a price, but it takes a Real Honest-to-Gosh Auctioneer to get the Best prices.

It's time to Wake Up! Pry yourself loose from old-fashioned methods. It costs no more to get the best. Get our prices for your next sale.

What makes a successful sale? The same thing that makes a success of anything—Careful planning and enthusiastic carrying out of these plans.

Last, but not least, an AUCTIONEER who inspires confidence that means BIDS. That is the correct combination.

Our 25 years of experience is at your service. Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

SNYDER COW RANKS HIGH

A purebred Holstein owned by H. A. Snyder of Montoursville, Pa., was credited with 2,635 lb. milk during the month of December while enrolled in the White Deer Valley Cow Testing Association. She has not only the largest milk producing record credited to any one cow in the White Deer Valley Association but also the third largest reported in the entire state for cows enrolled in association work.

Mr. Snyder is a working dairyman and farmer who by painstaking and careful breeding has developed a herd of high class animals that are good producers. Mr. Snyder has made a record that very few breeders enrolled in Cow Testing Association work have equaled. Although he has been in business for a number of years he has never yet paid out a dollar for a herd sire. Three bulls of good breeding and choice individuality have headed the Snyder herd and all three of them were developed on the premises and raised at the establishment. Consequently Mr. Snyder, knowing the individuality and producing ability of the animals back of the bulls, has had reasonable grounds on which to base predictions as to what the offspring sired by such bulls will be.

CATTLE ABORTION STUDIES

Establishing and maintenance of abortion-free herds has been carried on by periodic blood testing and complete segregation of non-reacting animals and disposal of reactors at the Connecticut Experiment Station. The eradication plan has been in progress in this state for over four years. We have at present sixteen clean herds and twenty which are partially rid of the disease. These herds vary in size from twenty to one hundred animals. Some are breeding herds and some are commercial dairies. In every case the results have been the same. Milk production has increased, the condition of the animals has been greatly improved, and there has been a very small percentage of abortions. Breeding has become more regular and there have been fewer cases of temporary or permanent sterility. The calf crop has been large. Herds which had been previously operated at a loss have become paying investments.—From 1928 Report of the Director of Storrs Experiment Station.

PASSE

There was a little gathering in the church vestibule, waiting for the new baby to be christened and friends of the family were taking the opportunity to admire the tiny newcomer. Over in the corner, three-year-old Betty Lou sat in lonely state, a wee bit jealous of the attention being paid the baby brother. Finally an observant friend noticed it and cried out tactfully:

"What a pretty dress you have on today, Betty Lou!"

"Yes," sighed the child disconsolately, "but myself is old."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

- March 1, 1929—Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Pa. Sem Eby Sale. 45 head. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
 March 4—Williamsport, Md. C. E. Fink Dispersal.
 March 6—Greencastle, Pa. Clarence Zeigler. S. R. Miller, salesman.
 March 6, 1929—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 2. George Crider. Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
 March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
 March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
 March 16, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
 March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.
 March 25—Mount Joy, Pa. Allen G. Brubaker Dispersal. Seventy accredited and registered Holsteins. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
 March 26—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Twenty-five purebred Holsteins.
 March 27, 1929—Gettysburg, Pa. John C. Bream Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
 March 29—Carlisle, Pa. Bruce Stuart. Fifty head of registered Holstein-Friesians.
 March 30, 1929—Newville, Pa. James Ginter 40 purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd.
 April 25, 1929—Salunga, Pa. C. A. Spahr Sale.

LENKER WILL CARRY ON

In our issue of February 8th, Doctor Jesse L. Lenker announced that he would dispose of his accredited herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians and Guernseys on May 23d. Dr. Lenker enjoys a tremendous practice in Harrisburg and vicinity and his farm and herd is his hobby and recreation. Because of the difficulty of obtaining skilled caretakers Dr. Lenker had made up his mind to disperse his herd but we are glad to announce that he has made arrangements to carry it on.

The new caretaker is Ralph Light, well-known to dairymen in central and southern Pennsylvania. Mr. Light has worked at odd times on the Lenker farm so that he and Doctor are well acquainted. Everyone who knows either of the parties will wish the new partnership success.

The Lenker herd is both accredited and abortion free. Dr. Lenker searched long and carefully to secure the right animals for his herd foundation and is raising some splendid young stock. The present plans are to greatly increase the herd. In Harrisburg there is a good demand for milk of unquestioned purity that will test around four per cent. The Lenker dairy puts on the market milk of this quality. The Doctor has been investigating the new paper milk bottle and plans to give it a trial. We will be glad to report progress from time to time.

WILL DISPERSE BRUBAKER-REIST HERDS

"Not only the all-year-around profitable dairy cows do you find here but the many year kind" starts out the advertisement of the Brubaker-Reist Dispersal. The herd sire himself, King Pontiac Lass is now past fourteen years old and is still in active service. These herds are well known in Lancaster County which is one of the banner agricultural counties of the United States and is termed by its admirers, the "Garden Spot." Mr. Brubaker's establishment is known as the Garden Spot Dairy Farm.

Both of the herds in the sale are accredited. It is seldom that prospective buyers get an opportunity to bid on sixty-six accredited animals. These herds have specialized in the making of records and some of the cows offered have made wonderful showings, one daughter of King Pontiac Lass being credited with 34.18 lb. butter in a week, 992.61 lb. butter, 23,371.6 lb. milk in a year. These are not her only records, she has a number of others made as a heifer that are equally as creditable.

The sale manager is S. T. Wood who informs us that King Pontiac Lass will appear in the catalog pedigrees nineteen times as sire, seventeen times as grandsire and eight times as great grandsire so that the offerings are strong in the blood of this well known prepotent herd bull.

The Garden Spot Dairy Farm is near Mount Joy, Pa., and the sale will be held March 25th. An illustrated folder descriptive of the offerings can be obtained from the owners Allen G. Brubaker or Alvin J. Reist by addressing Mr. S. T. Wood at Liverpool, N. Y.

THE SEM EBY DISPERSAL

On March 1st, on the Sem Eby Farm near Gordonville, Pa., the entire herd of Sem Eby consisting of thirty head of purebred Holsteins will be sold at public auction. In addition there will be consignments from the herds of Ira M. Eby and H. R. Metzler. We understand that, besides heifers, there will be twenty-two cows in milk.

The herds represent fashionable breeding. Mr. Sem Eby's herdsires are respectively grandsons of King Piebe and Ormsby Sensation while Ira Eby's herd bull is Retreat Superb, a son of Retreat Taxpayer from a cow with a number of very large production records. The females include granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, Colantha Denver Champion, King Tweede Spring Farm, King Colantha Clothilde, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and other noted sires.

Many of the cows in this sale have large cow testing association records and we note that most of them are young. The Eby herds have been fully accredited for three years and the Metzler herd is under State and Federal supervision. While all the animals are sold subject to a sixty-day retest privilege.

The Sem Eby Farm is twelve miles east of Lancaster, Pa., on the Lincoln Highway and is about a mile south of Intercourse on the old Philadelphia road. The establishment is known as Breezy Glen Farm. This is a complete dispersal of a herd that has quite a reputation in Lancaster County for large and persistent production.

A CREDITABLE DAIRY RECORD

Triplex Farm is located near Grant-ham, Pa., and gets its mail by rural delivery from Mechanicsburg. The farm is owned by Enos H. Hess, who is well known to Holstein breeders in central and Southern Pennsylvania.

For five years the milk of each cow in the Triplex Farm Dairy has been weighed night and morning. Each month samples of one day's milk taken evening and morning are tested for butterfat. The first year A. A. Raudabaugh, tester for the Eastern Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, made monthly visits to the farm and weighed and tested

the milk. At present he visits the farm every three months and inspects the herd and its records, but the testing is done by the proprietor, E. H. Hess or his assistant in the chemical laboratory of Messiah Bible College, Grantham, Pa. The college campus adjoins Triplex Farm. All the cows are either purebred Holstein-Friesians or high grades.

	Aver. No. of cows	Aver. lb. milk	Aver. lb. butterfat
Year			
1924	7 2/3	7,865	278.2
1925	10 5/6	7,819	286.2
1926	9 5/12	9,766	311.3
1927	9 1/6	9,832	348.8
1928	10 5/6	9,655	315.8

Highest producing cow for each year.

Name	Year	lb. milk	lb. butterfat
Siss, Grade Holstein	1924	10,753	360.7
Tirania Segis Tuxill Oatka	1925	9,471	333.6
Boiling Springs Charm Reglia	1926	12,443	377.4
Allamuchy Johanna Lotta	1927	15,055	448.9
Tirania Segis Tuxill Oatka	1928	12,226	394.3

KARLEN CHEESE FACTORY SOLD

A few years ago the leading Holstein-Friesian herd in the State of Illinois was that owned by Fred Karlen at Winslow, close to the Wisconsin border. Mr. Karlen's father came from Switzerland and started a cheese factory at Winslow where he specialized in the making of a cream cheese which was sold under the name of Blue Label Cheese. This cheese was of high quality and although the factory was small, successfully competed in the open market with the products of the big companies enjoying a national trade.

Fred Karlen was raised on the farm and around the factory and thoroughly learned the processes of cheese manufacturing. He traveled for some time as salesman for the factory and then took over its management. For a number of years the Karlens kept a small purebred Holstein-Friesian herd, the milk of which was used in the factory. A bull named Master Aaggie Pearl was used as herd sire. He proved to be a sire of exceptional quality and his daughters were both handsome and big pro-

ducers. Fred Karlen had inspected many well-known herds and reached the conclusion that he had just as good cows as many of them and better than most of them.

Possessing considerable means and being full of vim Fred decided that he and his cows could "travel just as fast as any of them." He employed a herdsman who had made a number of big records and started in. Some very large records were made. Then a fire destroyed one of the cow barns and the cream of the herd consisting of a bunch of daughters of Master Aaggie Pearl, ranging in age from three to five years. These cows were of exceptional high quality. But for this misfortune there is no knowing just how far this herd would have gone in the record making game as Master Aaggie Pearl was certainly a remarkable side and his daughters had size, stamina and tremendous capacity.

From a well-known eastern herd Mr. Karlen secured a herdsire of the Lyons family following him with another closely related bull when the daughters of the first bull became of breeding age. When the calves sired by the second bull began

to come several were red-and-white. Mr. Karlen discarded the young bull and bred the heifers back to their own sire, his first Lyons bull, only to have a number of the inbred calves come red-and-white. In that day the occurrence of red-and-white calves in the so-called black breeds was very little understood and Mr. Karlen appealed to the State Colleges of Illinois and Wisconsin for advice and scientific data, with the intention of bringing action against the eastern breeder who he thought had "put something over on him." The authorities at Madison and Urbana began at once to study up on Atavism and particularly on the Mendel experiments and experiments made by scientific investigators in other countries. The conclusions reached were what we now nearly all believe, that it is impossible for a purebred Holstein-Friesian or a purebred Aberdeen Angus calf to come red-and-white unless the tendency to produce off-colored offspring is inherited from their ancestry by both the sire and the dam.

Mr. Karlen lost heavily by his ill luck. He had numerous friends among the breeders of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, particularly in Green County, and many of these men had bought bulls from him. When the blood of the two herdsires was crossed, red-and-white calves began to come in their herds and they looked to Fred Karlen for explanation and recompense, and Mr. Karlen, being a real leader, made good.

In order to make sensational short time records the herdsman had many of the cows dry for a considerable period. Then a number of the highest record cows became shy breeders. Mr. Karlen gradually became convinced that cow racing was not genuine, practical dairying and this fact together with his experience with off-colored calves, caused him to lose some of his interest in Holstein-Friesian breeding. After a sale which was one of the outstanding Holstein events of the dull season immediately before the last great war boom, Mr. Karlen kept only a small herd, the milk of which was used in his cheese factory along with milk from near-by herds. He became interested in banking and was made President of the local bank, and director in others.

February 7th, the Associated Press announced that the Blue Label Cheese Factory had been sold to the Kraft Cheese Company which thus succeeded in getting control of a little competitor that they were never able to crush or to drive off the market.

Quality, the result of good manufacturing processes, plus personal attention, plus the best obtainable raw material kept the Blue Label Cream Cheese on the market for many years after other independent cream cheese factories in Wisconsin and Illinois had passed into hands of big corporations.

HAND HOLDING

Delta—Oh, my dear! You should have seen the hands I held last night.
 Zeia—In bridge, love, or self-defense.

PRESIDENT ADAIR DEAD

Hugh Adair of Delhi, New York, president of the Sheffield Farms Producers Association, died suddenly in New York City January 29th from heart failure. Mr. Adair was presiding over his third meeting of the directors of the Sheffield Producers.

It will be remembered that his predecessor in office, President C. Fred Boshart of Lowville, New York, died October 16, 1928.

Mr. Adair was sixty-six years old. He was born near Kortwright, New York, and had lived for thirty years near Delhi where he owned and operated a 300 acre dairy farm. He is survived by a wife and five children.

In 1922 he was one of the organizers of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association and has served continuously on its Board of Directors, its executive committee and also as its vice-president until he was elected President in October, 1928.

President Adair was a hard worker for the benefit of the dairy industry and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

FEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS

A feed of about 30 lb. a day of silage gives the best results according to the feeding authorities of the New York State College of Agriculture. In calculating these rations the weight of a cow is estimated at 1,000 lb. Larger cows should receive more feed, particularly roughage. With the silage feed good legume hay, at least a pound to each 100 lb. live weight. Legume hays furnish home grown protein at a low cost. Never feed so much silage as to lessen the cow's capacity for a large amount of hay.

Profit in milk production depends on making a full normal production over ten months of the year with liberal grain feeding and not on the making of cheap milk with light grain feeding during the first two or three weeks after freshening or during six weeks of early pasture.

Cows that do not respond satisfactorily to proper grain feeding should be discarded. Under normal market conditions a dairyman will find it profitable to increase the amount of grain fed so long as he gets an increase of from three to four pounds of milk for each pound of grain. This will not injure the cow.

Gluten feed because of its relative high cost has been omitted from the grain ration recommended which consists of 300 lb. hominy, 400 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. cottonseed meal and 100 lb. linseed oil meal. This mixture will contain about 17.5 per cent digestible protein.

NEWS FROM MAPLE GROVE

Word comes from Maple Grove Stock Farm of the birth of a bull calf sired by their junior herd bull Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl. The dam is a daughter of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, the noted old producer at Maple Grove that averaged 91 lb. milk a day for seven days as a nine-year-old, making a 27 lb. butter record.

While enrolled in the Meadville Cow Testing Association she was credited with



PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL

He is siring good stock at the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa.

17,616 lb. milk, 740.62 lb. butter in the year during which she was milked twice a day practically all the time. She dropped sixteen calves at Maple Grove so that the herd includes quite a number of her descendants.

Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl has a pedigree that shows a combination of well-known producing strains. His nine nearest sires have 1,064 tested daughters, an average of 118. Five of the seven dams appearing on his four generation pedigree have been tested for a year and the average for the five is 873.15 lb. butter. His dam has a record of 822.40 lb. butter, 18,736 lb. milk. During the time she was on test she was milked three times daily. Her dam, a daughter of King Pontiac Champion, was tested for a year as a two-year-old and is credited with 664.27 lb. butter, 16,397.7 lb. milk and she was from Madison Pearl 826.68 lb. butter in a year.

The Maple Grove herd is an accredited herd in an accredited area for this establishment has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for several years while Crawford County is now in its fourth year as a modified accredited area.

GUY ROBINSON BUYS FEED MILL

Under date of February 7th Guy B. Robinson of Montrose, Pennsylvania, writes that he has purchased a flour and feed business at Bridgewater Mills. This establishment was formerly known as Harrington's Mill. Mr. Robinson will take possession March 1st.

In order to give his new business his undivided attention Mr. Robinson informs

us that he will sell his herd and farming utensils on February 20th.

Guy B. Robinson is the eldest son of Arthur Robinson who for many years has been one of the leading Holstein-Friesian breeders of Susquehanna County. The Robinson herds are strong in the blood of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, whose daughters and granddaughters can be found in many of the leading Pennsylvania herds where they have earned a deserved reputation for individuality and large and persistent production.

While we regret that Guy Robinson finds it necessary to sever his connections with the Holstein-Friesian business, yet we know all breeders of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will join with us in the wish that the move may be of benefit to Mr. Robinson, financially and otherwise, and as he assures us that he will not lose his interest in the welfare of the industry we feel that it is possible he may, some time in the future, again take up the active breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

FOR SALE.—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

DAUPHIN COUNTY HOLSTEINS

All the honor cows in the Dauphin County Cow Testing Association were black and white. The leader a purebred owned by Robert Harvey of Steelton, Pa., is credited with 58.9 lb. fat, 1,593 lb. milk. Aaron Erdman has the next three cows. Then comes one from the herd of Howard Speece. Queen owned by Dr. Jesse Lenker of Harrisburg, is again in the honor list with 52.8 lb. fat, 1,650 lb. milk to her credit. Then comes another member of the Harvey herd with 52.4 lb. fat, followed by three grade Holsteins.

Tester Hock reports that there were 297 milking cows in the 24 herds. There were nine that exceeded 50 lb. fat, 27 that produced over 40 lb. fat, and 28 that exceeded 1,200 lb. milk during the month.

FOR THE GIRLS

Girls who insist upon wearing silk stockings can point to an illustrious example setter. Previous to 1561 the great English Queen Elizabeth had worn stockings made of cloth and no others. That year for a Christmas present she received a pair of black silk stockings knit by one of the attendant ladies. Queen Elizabeth thought so much of the present that from that time on she refused to wear any stockings unless they were made of silk.

Willie—"Did Mr. Edison make the first talking machine, pa?"

Pa—"No, my son. God made the first talking machine, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off."

If it wasn't for the optimists who would take our daughters off our hands?

MILKING MACHINES SAVE LABOR

Tests at the Iowa State College indicate that milking machines save thirty-four per cent of the labor of hand milking in the smaller, lower producing herds and 50.7 per cent in the larger, higher producing herds.

In extensive tests made with milking machines, there was found to be no significant difference in production between machine milking and hand milking. This statement is found in Bulletin No. 248, entitled, "The Economy and Efficiency of a Milking Machine," C. A. Mathews, J. M. Shaw and Earl Weaver of the Dairy Husbandry Department. Improper handling, and not the machine itself, was found to be the cause of udder troubles. In cases where milk was found to be contaminated with bacteria, investigation proved that the cause of the trouble was in the cleaning of the machine.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER
The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.) KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.

MORE USE FOR CORNSTALKS

Research workers in chemical engineering at Iowa State College have developed from cornstalks a material that is very much similar to cork in lightness and insulation ability.

With a vast new market in electrical refrigerators just coming into its own, the demand for insulation material is great. Cork, an imported product, costs approximately ten cents per board foot. It is estimated that the new cornstalk material may possibly be produced for as little as three or four cents per board foot.

SPANGLER COWS LEAD

The two biggest producers in the Adams County Cow Testing Association during January were purebred Holsteins owned by R. M. Spangler of Gettysburg, Pa. Lady is credited with 74.8 lb. fat, 1,869 lb. milk. Francis with 71.6 lb. fat, 2,105 lb. milk. Mr. Spangler also owns a grade with 55.7 lb. fat.

Roy A. Weaner has a grade Holstein with 69.3 lb. fat and a purebred with 62.7 lb. fat from 1,742 lb. milk. Rose owned by H. E. Brown of Fairfield is next with 59.7 lb. fat, 1,531 lb. milk. Elmer A. Bubbs, Paul Price and Edgar H. Leer are each represented by one black and white producer in the honor list.

Tester Robert Coble reports that in the 26 herds under his supervision there were 257 cows milking. Of this number 45 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 12 producing over 50 lb., while 32 gave 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

ANTI-FREEZE MIXTURES

Although ethylene glycol is an ideal anti-freeze mixture for automobiles and tractors, according to tests in the automotive laboratory at Iowa State College, many persons prefer glycerin because of its lower cost, according to Prof. Adolph Shane, under whom the tests were made. Automobile users should be sure that pure glycerin is used or damage to the cooling system may result.

But for its high evaporation rate, alcohol would be the most economical and efficient anti-freeze mixture of all, according to Professor Shane. In the case of ethylene glycol and pure glycerin, however, the water evaporates first. When alcohol is used, the water evaporates last.—Iowa Agriculturist.

FOR SALE

Six Registered two-year-old heifers, extra well grown and bred. 5 due soon. 5 Yearling heifers. 4 Bulls Tuberculin tested. HENRY JARVIS Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Seven of the ten high cows for January in the South Franklin County Cow Testing Association are black-and-white, reports tester R. G. Miller. Queen, a

registered Holstein owned by C. Barnhart of Chambersburg, Pa., is credited with 59.5 lb. fat, 1,417 lb. milk. A grade Holstein owned by Cyrus Stauffer has 55.6 lb. to her credit. H. A. Stottlemeyer of Waynesboro, has a three-year-old purebred Holstein with 55.4 lb. fat, 1,497 lb. milk and another with exactly 50 lb. fat from 1,612 lb. milk. D. C. Frommeyer, John B. Keller and Ralph Small of Chambersburg, all have grade Holsteins that each produced above 50 lb. of butterfat during the month.

In the nineteen herds there were 276 milking cows of which seventeen exceeded 40 lb. fat and fourteen produced 1,200 lb. milk or more.

Six cows, 11 two-year-old heifers, 6 bulls, three to eighteen months old; 2 registered Guernsey calves, three months old, T. B. tested. Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

"Well, George," said a country clergyman to an old man who sat by the wayside breaking stones, "that pile doesn't seem to get any less." "No, Vicar," replied the old man, "them stones is like the Ten Commandments; yer can go on breakin' 'em, but yer can't get rid of 'em." —Western Christian Advocate.

"What would you do if you had a son like mine?"
"I'd work hard to disprove the theory of heredity."

HAVING SOLD MY FARM I MUST SELL MY HERD
CONSISTING OF
25 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
Wednesday, March 27



COWS, YOUNG and PRODUCERS, . . . with good C. T. A. records. Bred to Penstate Homestead Fobes, a bull of choice individuality and breeding. Heifers and Heifer Calves.

Herd has passed Three Clean Tests.

Also Seven Registered Berkshire Hogs, backed by the best of blood lines.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead
Sales Manager: S. R. Miller
Production Manager: Robert Coble
For Catalog Write

JOHN C. BREAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Farm is three miles from town along the Hagerstown Road

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.



CHICKS WITH VIM & VIGOR

Hatched by men with 19 years experience, from cull-ed flocks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post at the following prices:
S. C. Wh. Leghorns...11c each—\$100.00 per 1000
S. C. Br. Leghorns...11c " 100.00 " 1000
Barred Rocks...12c " 110.00 " 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds...14c " 130.00 " 1000
S. C. Bk. Minorcas...14c " 130.00 " 1000
Mixed Broilers...9c " 80.00 " 1000
Order now for spring delivery. Capacity 60,000 eggs.
\$1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.

The Pennsylvania Hatchery,
Liverpool, Pa.

Our Slogan "Service After Delivery"

OLD HOME FARM



PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Accredited and Abortion Free
Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

Vitamines are all right according to the health authorities, but a morning breakfast of ham and eggs gets us over the rough places in the day's work.

Experience is a good teacher, but at that it never seems able to teach some people to mind their own business.

NEWS FROM FRIENDS

In the Lackawanna Herd Improvement Association there are twenty-six herds enrolled. The high cow for the month of January is a purebred Holstein-Friesian owned by Van C. Keator of Factoryville, Pa. She is credited with 61.6 lb. butterfat from 1,760 lb. milk, her average test being 3.5 per cent.

Mr. Keator's herd consists of large cows that are well fed and well taken care of and they are big producers. The herd has been headed by Cliftonwood King Hartje who was by King Hengerveld Hartje from a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Stanley White of Justus had the cow in second place with 59.9 lb. fat.

A representative of the Carl J. Spencer dairy of Waverly, was third with 59.1 lb.

A representative of the Linair Dairy of Waverly led for milk production with 1,866 lb. and 57.8 lb. fat. The Linair Dairy consists of registered Holsteins and is owned by Robert J. Linen.

C. J. Spencer of Waverly, again appears in the list, his second cow making 53.8 lb. fat and 1,280 lb. milk. We have said very little about Mr. Spencer's dairy but there is a lot that can be said about it. Mr. Spencer is a true booster of the Holstein-Friesian breed and consequently owns a herd of cows that anyone might be proud to own.

The oldest purebred Holstein-Friesian herd in the State of Pennsylvania is that owned by Miller Brothers of Waverly. A representative of this herd was on the honor list being credited with 50.8 lb. fat, 1,410 lb. milk. The cows from the Miller Brothers herd can be depended upon to make good whether in cow testing association work or in the general dairy. The Miller Brothers have never attempted to see how far or fast their cows could go. They are content to operate on a pay-at-the-pail basis and the majority of the animals in this herd trace, through the female lines, to animals imported from Holland by the father of the present owners of the herd.

MILK PRODUCERS, ATTENTION—Dr. Clark milk strainers removes every last bit sediment. No other strainer will. Write H. C. Soule, New England Distributor, Canton, Maine.

TRUE ENUFF

"Brother Jones," said the deacon, "can't you-all donate some small contribution to de fund for fencing in the cullud cemetery?"

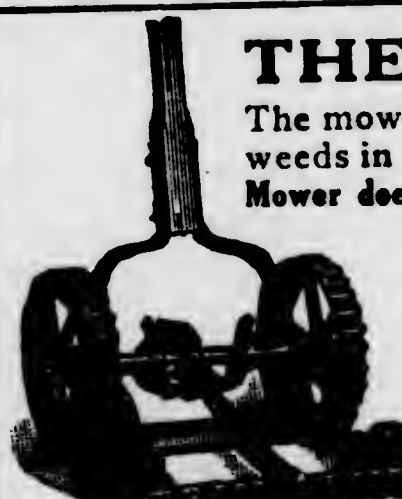
"I dunno as I can," replied Brother Jones. "I don't see no use in a fence around a cemetery. You see, dem what's in there can't get out, and dem what's out sho' doan wanta get in."

SECRETARY CRILL DEAD

A little more than two years ago Louis N. Crill was appointed to the position of Secretary of Agriculture for South Dakota. Secretary Crill had at his fingers' ends, a wealth of information about his home state and its resources and he immediately put this to use by writing a series of articles relative to the possibilities of South Dakota and then gave these articles wide distribution by having copies sent to magazines and newspapers in all sections of the country. Secretary Crill's articles were not of the usual flamboyant press agent type but were full of information in which the average man speedily became interested for it added to his knowledge of common things of which little was known.

Therefore, it is with regret that we learn that Mr. Crill died February 7th at Pierre, South Dakota. He was a real promotor of the interests of the State. He wrote good advertising copy. His place will not soon be secured by a man so discerning and so capable of effective promotion.

He was filled with the idea that as the possibilities of South Dakota became known, capital would be attracted, mines and factories established, which would by bringing in labor, furnish a home market for South Dakota's immense farm crops.



THE CLIPPER
The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.
If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.
CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

CHEESE FACTORIES IN TEXAS

The two Texas towns that were first to secure cheese factories last year showed how to go about getting industries. The places were Round Rock and Buda, both mere villages, near Austin. Cheese factories do not require much initial outlay—\$15,000 or \$20,000—but they stimulate dairying and that scatters money throughout a community. These small towns built cheese factories because they were able to build them, instead of wasting their efforts on industries that cost a half to a million dollars and which were beyond their means. Round Rock and Buda will be ready to undertake something else worth while this year, having succeeded with their cheese plants.—Fletcher's Farming.

Some people have been stung so often that the minute you act friendly with them they wonder how much you are going to touch them for.

Our idea of a dumb bride is one who went to the grocery for string beans and asked how much they were a string.

DAUPHIN COUNTY HOLSTEINS

All of the ten leaders in the Dauphin County Association for the month of January were black-and-white, honors being evenly divided between purebreds and grades. The leader was a grade owned by C. H. McElwee and is credited with 86.5 lb. fat, 1,841 lb. milk. Pride, owned by Aaron Erdman of Elizabethville, Pa., is second with 2,114 lb. milk, 71.7 lb. fat. Mr. Erdman has three others in the leading ten.

Robert Harvey of Steelton, Pa., has a purebred with 54.2 lb. fat, 1,550 lb. milk and the Harrisburg State Hospital is represented by the purebred Verna with 52.8 lb. fat, 1,510 lb. milk. The ten leading cows averaged 60.9 lb. fat, 1,747 lb. milk. Their average test was 3.49 per cent.

Tester George Hock looked after twenty-five herds containing 288 milking cows. There were thirteen cows that exceeded 50 lb. fat, forty credited with over 40 lb. and thirty-eight that produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk during the month.

COBB KEEPS BUSY

Benton E. Cobb of Laceyville, Pa., recently sold to his neighbor P. M. Brown a very nice young bull, Prince Genesta Merryall, born October 8, 1927. His sire was Prince Clothilde Genesta and his dam was Merryall Pride Pietertje, a daughter of Towanda It Pietertje and Titusdale Pauline Veeman. There are many daughters of Towanda It Pietertje in northern Pennsylvania herds and they are known for their good production.

Mr. Cobb now has a new herdsire purchased from the Brown Brothers of South Montrose, a young bull whose dam in Cow-Testing Association work as a three year old produced 12,000 lb. milk and 432 lb. fat.

SHOW BULL LEASED

The show bull Sir Adna Perfection owned by C. H. Linsman of Victor, Idaho, has been leased by his owner to George Halton of Nampa and Herman Weick of Notus, Idaho.

Shown at the Pacific International, this bull was first prize Junior Bull Calf in 1923, third prize Junior Yearling in 1924 and second prize two-year-old in 1925. That year he won the Grand Championship at the Salt Lake and Ogden, Utah, fairs.

In 1926 he was extensively exhibited, being third prize two-year-old at the Missouri State Fair, second prize three-year-old at the Dairy National Show and first prize three-year-old and reserve Grand Champion at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial.

Mr. Linsman has owned Sir Adna Perfection for two years and, we understand, has leased him for a period of twelve months.

The reason men have to have pockets is because they can't stick things down their necks the way the women do.

FORTY DAIRY HOLSTEINS

ACCREDITED OF COURSE

WILL BE SOLD

Thursday, March 14, 1929

at the E. C. Ludt Farm, two miles south of Carlisle, Pa., on the road leading to MT. HOLLY.

20 Milk Cows, fresh or soon to freshen. A w bred for Fall freshening.



6 Bred Heifers 10 Choice Yearlings 2 Service Bulls
Several Choice Bull Calves

In C. T. A. work this herd for 1927-1928 averaged 384 lb. butterfat, 11,200 lb. milk.



WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE DONSASKIA
heads this herd. His dam was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince; his sire was by King of the Ormsbys from Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. He is a show bull and a cracker-jack of a sire.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
HORSES, HOGS AND SHEEP.

YOU CAN BANK ON ANYTHING YOU BUY FROM ME

Auctioneers: Mead & Dietch
Performance: A. A. Raudabaugh
Pedigrees: S. R. Miller

FOR CATALOG WRITE
E. C. LUDT, Carlisle, Pa.

BOWMAN CUTS SEED PRICES

The agricultural press and the ready-to-print information sent out from various government statistical departments have repeatedly stated that the supply of sweet clover seed is much below normal this year. Therefore, it was with considerable surprise that we notice the price in a change of advertisement sent in by that well-known seedsmen George Bowman of Concordia, Kansas. The new ad appears for the first time in this issue and the price of sweet clover seed is cut fifty cents and is now \$4.00 a bushel.

Bowman sweet clover is guaranteed to be ninety-five per cent pure. It is western grown and raised in big fields devoted to this crop under a climate that results in hardiness and vigor. The Bowman Company specializes in field seeds, sell at wholesale and retail and ship over four different transcontinental railroads.

They were one of the earliest advertisers in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, have carried advertisements each season since the start and we have yet to learn of a single complaint against the quality of seeds purchased by many of our readers from this firm or any criticism of the treatment they received.

DOWNTON'S JUNIOR HERDSIRE

At the Origin herd sale November, 1927, Arthur Downton, who several years ago bought Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia from George Stevenson, attended and purchased a young bull calf, Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia. Like the older bull the young one was naturally hornless and was quite closely related. The older bull was from Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d, daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, the foundation cow of the Keystone Beauty Plum family. The younger bull was from Napol Cornucopia, a daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d. In

fact, all four of the grandparents of the young bull traced to Cornucopia Plum Johanna. It will be remembered that this cow has a year record made in the Stevenson herd of 1,056.78 lb. butter and that her daughters and granddaughters are noted for their production of large amounts of rich testing milk.

Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia is developing into a very square, shapely bull of dairy type. A short time ago Mr. Stevenson paid several trips to the Downton herd and endeavored to repurchase Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia but Mr. Downton who has a large number of naturally hornless yearling and two year old heifers, refused to set a price on them and plans, by mating with him with the daughters and granddaughters of Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, to perpetuate the Polled Holstein strain.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. E. MILLER, Chambersburg, Penna.

ALASKA CATTLE BREEDING EXPERIMENTS

Progress is reported on the Alaska experiment of crossing Galloway and Holstein-Friesian cattle with the idea of getting an animal that has the producing ability of the black-and-white cow and the hardiness and coat of the Galloway.

The dairy crossbreds are good rustlers and well adapted to the climate. Selective breeding is being carried on with the crossbreds to develop a strain combining the milking qualities of the Holstein-Friesian with the vigor and rustling ability of the Galloways. In milk production the crossbreds do not yet equal the Holsteins, but the milk is richer in butterfat.

This work was done at the Matanuska station where some attention has been given to agricultural extension, with the result that a creamery has been opened at Curry, and is operated by the Government railway in connection with its hotel. Thus a market for dairy products has been established for farmers along the railway.

To feed the dairy cattle this station has made tests that indicate the wisdom of cutting the native blue-top grass at an earlier stage of maturity than has been the custom in the valley. This station also made tests of oats, barley, wheat and rye plantings. A five-year rotation including wheat, peas, barley, oats, and vetch is promising. A two-year rotation alternating peas with oats produced satisfactory yields of oats for grain and peas for silage.

INTENSIFY BLOOD LINES

Emil Title and John Zoberlin of Plymouth, Wisconsin, have recently purchased a herd bull to take the place of Governor Fobes who died last November. The new bull is by Marathon Bess Burke 5th while Governor Fobes was by Marathon Bess Burke from Wisconsin Fobes 5th, sometimes termed the largest cow of the Holstein breed although this title is rather doubtful as there are several cows that have weighed around 2,300 lb. when very fleshy.

There used to be a brand of whiskey called Monogram because it made the drinker see two or more letters where there was really only one. It has dropped its name but not its nature now.

"Say, Hiram, d'jever get that sure cure for horses slobberin' you sent for?"

"Naw, the low down, sneakin' skunks. I sent 'em \$2 an' they sent me a slip o' paper sayin', 'Teach your horses to spit.'"

In the fall a young man's fancy lightly turns—to the price of a new overcoat.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana

**This Magazine**

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

**POULTRY**

LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, 10 cents. Rocks, Heavies, 12 cents. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineaes, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

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AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that laid 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. MRS. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Naragansett and White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. Write, WALTER BROS., Poughatatan Point, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the most approved type and color. Healthy range raised stock. Medium and large sized young Toms and Pullets. A few extra fine tested breeding hens. CHARLES McCRAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

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MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FINE CLOVER HONEY. 12 lb. can, \$2.00 postpaid. B. B. FLORY, Pequeta, Lancaster Co., Pa.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE HONEY. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; buckwheat, \$1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y. Prepaid 3 zones.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my famous comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOF, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets, Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobbler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

PEACH TREES, 4c. each in hundred lots. Apple, cherry, pear, plum. Grapes and Ornamental Shrubbery. Prices reasonable. "State Inspected." Catalog free. LEO H. GRAVES, Farina, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

**LIVE STOCK**

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

FERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

REGISTERED YEARLING BROODSOWS (O. I. C.). Dam farrowed 230, 7 1/2 years. SUMNER, Wyalusing, Pa.

FOR SALE—6 Registered two-year-old heifers, extra well grown and bred. 5 due soon. 5 Yearling heifers. 4 Bulls. Tuberculin tested. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

**DOGS**

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—English bull dog pups make real farm dogs. Will ship C. O. D. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Sylvania, Pa.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coonhound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$4.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GRASS SEED BARGAINS—Alsike and Timothy mixed, \$4.20. Purity 99.67, germination 93. Clover and timothy mixed \$4.50, purity 99.50, germination 92. Clover, alsike and timothy mixed \$4.75, purity 99.45, germination 94. All per bushel; bags free. Send for samples. J. W. RICHARDS, Ferris, Ill.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

A TEXAS DAIRY RATION

Beth De Kol Segis, a purebred Holstein in the Price dairy at Vinton, Texas, recently finished a year's work in which she produced 25,545.6 lb. milk with an average test of 3.62 per cent. During the spring and winter months she received twenty lb. alfalfa daily together with thirty lb. cane silage. Beginning in May she was fed green alfalfa with about ten lb. cane silage daily during the summer and until November.

In addition to this roughage Beth had from fifteen to twenty lb. grain daily. This grain ration was made up of milo head meal, corn and cob meal, rolled oats, rolled barley, wheat bran and cottonseed meal. Her grain was poured over a small amount of beet pulp or cane silage in order to give it more bulk. It was figured that her ration contained about seventeen per cent protein in the winter months and fifteen per cent in the summer.

Beth was born September 8, 1919. The last time she freshened she was eight years and four days old. She is due to freshen again in March so that there will be just about eighteen months between the two freshenings. She made the largest butterfat record ever reported for a Texas cow of any breed but as our readers will readily see, a cow that only freshens once in eighteen months does not build up a dairy very fast. Isn't this too heavy a price to pay for the privilege of making a sensational record?

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

SNYDER SOLD OUT OF BULLS

H. A. Snyder, of Montoursville, Pa., reports that he has sold his last bull calf of this season to his neighbors, L. M. H. Losch and Guy C. Reigle. This is a son of Loyalmead Pearl Ormsby who freshened for the first time as a junior two-year-old and made a cow testing association record of 14,657 lb. milk, 569.4 lb. fat. Her sire was Chief Piebe Ormsby Burke, the senior sire of the Snyder herd whose dam, Fairmont Duchess Ormsby, is noted for being the dam of the sensational record makers Crestmont Duchess Ormsby and Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra. Duchess is credited with producing 1,271.77 lb. butter, 27,138 lb. milk in a year and Crestmont Ormsby Alcartra as a junior three-year-old produced in 330 days 21,522 lb. milk, 1,020.4 lb. butterfat. Chief Piebe Ormsby Burke, however, does not have to depend upon the reputation of his sisters. The work of his daughters has demonstrated that he is a sire that transmits the capacity to produce.

The sire of the young calf, who was born on the first day of the present year, was Loyalmead King Prilly Segis. His

sire was King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne 2d, and his dam, Miss Pietertje Joh, now past nine years old, is still a member of the Snyder herd. The pedigree of this cow shows a wonderful combination of well-known strains. Her sire was King Joh who formerly headed the Moyerdale herd. Her dam was Segis Pietertje Lyons, a daughter of King Lyons from Segis Pietertje Eliza who was by King Segis from Eliza Pietertje, a daughter of the famous old foundation cow Prilly.

Loyalmead Pearl Ormsby was two years, three months and nineteen days old when she freshened for the first time. She freshened again within the year besides producing well on towards 15,000 lb. of milk with an average butterfat test of 3.88 per cent. The tester's figures show that she made a profit above feed cost of \$298.21.

The young bull Messrs. Losch and Reigle purchased is about two-thirds white, is straight and level and looks like developing into a show animal. His present owners may be congratulated on their purchase.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

THE NEED OF EAR TAGS

Authorities claim that no two purebred Holstein-Friesians are marked exactly alike and for this reason there is little likelihood of animals and their registration papers being mixed. Yet, especially in a large herd, ear tags are practical necessities in order that record may be kept of the animals and their necessary breeding data. Many owners of small herds dispense with ear tags because they know every animal in their herd and practically all the particulars about them.

But just recently we learned of a case where such a procedure may mean considerable loss. The owner, a progressive dairyman, bought a nice bunch of registered cattle bringing them into this country after inspecting a number of Canadian herds and selecting a choice bunch. In due time a number of nice calves were dropped in the herd. The owner took great pride in the youngsters, knew everyone of them, knew which cow dropped each and all the particulars about them. But a sudden sickness terminated fatally and the widow, while she knows the day of birth of every calf does not know from which cow each came.

Had the calves been tagged a day or so after they were born and the particulars set down it would be very easy for her to register them and they would bring considerably more as registered animals than they will now as unregistered purebreds, not eligible to register because it is impossible to tell their lineage.

One of the oldest and most reliable

manufacturers of ear tags is the Ketchum Manufacturing Company, who in former years advertised in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and whose ad is again appearing in our columns. The Ketchum tags have been used by owners of cattle, sheep, hogs and goats for many years and the same company makes poultry leg and wing bands. They are an old established company and their tags give good service. We are glad to welcome them back to our advertising columns and cheerfully recommend the goods they offer.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

A GOOD DAIRY RATION

A livestock breeder in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, has had good success with his dairy by feeding a grain ration consisting of 200 lb. corn meal, 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. ground feed, 100 lb. oil meal. The cattle received legume hay and corn silage and were given one lb. grain for every three lb. milk produced above ten lb. daily, that is, he apparently figured that the cow should be able to produce ten lb. milk on roughage.

MAKING THEM STEP

A Holstein herd consisting of thirteen registered cows by averaging 1,726 lb. milk, 63 lb. butterfat led the Wisconsin testing work for the month of January. The herd averaged 3.7 per cent butterfat and was owned by Otto Wagner of Bonduel, Wisconsin. The high cow was a member of this herd and is credited with 3,190 lb. milk, 115.5 lb. butterfat. She was milked four times daily and it will be noted that the daily milk average is 106 lb. We wonder how long she can keep this up without going to pieces.

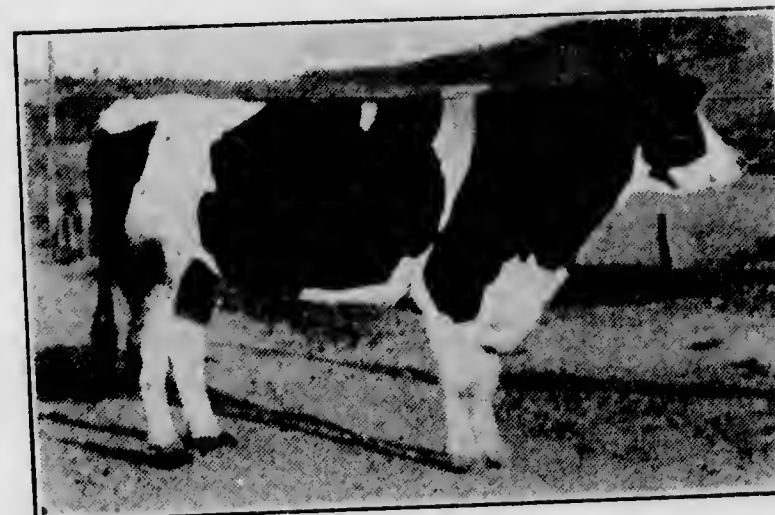
You do not know what a hen is worth until you roost her on Miracle Roost one year. \$7.65 equips one hundred hens. One third down, balance ninety days. Made in any foot lengths, from four to eight foot lengths. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., 111 East Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

A school teacher in Jackson County got all bunged up in an encounter with a ram in the school yard. Mary's lamb is reported to have caused some commotion at school in its day, but this younger generation—!

What we would like to know is how much shorter the skirt will have to get before it becomes a flounce?

You are offered A CHOICE BULL CALF

Son of



CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE

His sire was the great King Hengerveld Hartje. His dam, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year, averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times-a-day milking, and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

The Dam: Cliftonwood Lyons Hartje is producing 50 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. She is a grand young cow and a real producer.

Cliftonwood Herd Passed Its Last THREE Tests CLEAN.

VAN C. KEATOR

Factoryville

Penna.

DOWNTON TYPE



Two Cows Bred and Raised Here

This herd is headed by

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

the best Hornless Bull of the Breed living. His dam is my best cow and produced 21,000 lb. milk in a year. She has Size, Type and Capacity. I can spare a few Good Females, Cows or Heifers.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca

Wayne County

Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited

ACCREDITED NINE YEARS

Bred for Production



A Producing Herd of High Testing Dairy Cows, Headed by

a son of

JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

Winner of 23 Grand Championships.

Best Quality

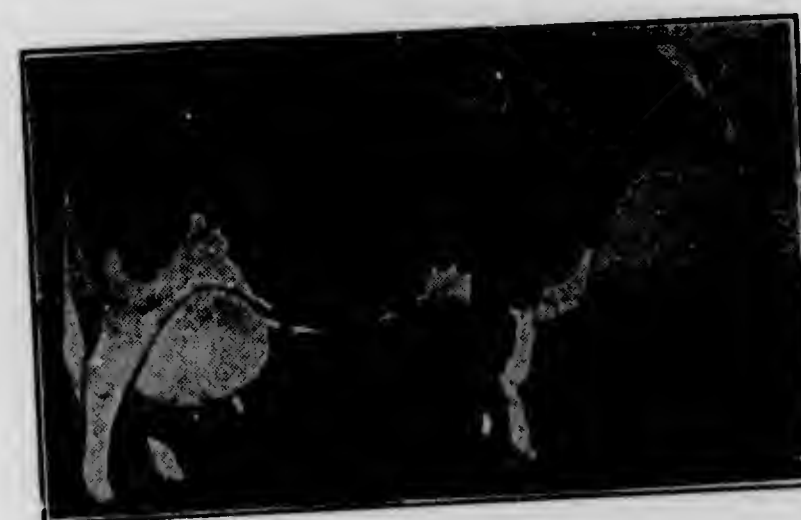
Prices Reasonable

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

THIS GREAT COW



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

is the dam of our herdsire.

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

who has sired a splendid bunch of heifers. The older ones are now in milk and are Producing Heavily and in Type and Size they resemble their Granddam.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd

HEILMAN'S SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

Saturday,
MARCH 16,
1929



200 HEAD
OF
LIVESTOCK

65 HEAD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
41 COWS AND HEIFERS.
8 BULLS AND 16 CALVES.
20 HEAD OF GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS.

In the offering you will find 13 four-and five-year-old cows by the best sire in New York State, *CHAMPION SYLVIA GRISELDA LAD*. Mr. Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pa., at present time has a sister of these young cows on official test milking 90.1 lb. milk in one day and 23.51 lb. butter, 601 lb. milk in 7 days. Such is the type of young cows you will find in this lot.

Also bull and heifer calves from the above cows—born October to December, 1928.

A number of fresh and close-springer purebred cows in the offering; as good as they grow.

Also good, fresh and close-springer grade cows and heifers.

Our herdsire *KELSO CHAMPION SYLVIA PONTIAC* will be sold as well as 7 yearling, purebred, service bulls.

100 Head of Chester White Hogs, boars, gilts and sows. These are exceptionally fine hogs.

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and White Guineas.

Sale starts promptly at 10:30 A. M. Conditions will be announced. Lunch Free.

Autos will meet trains at Annville and Lebanon Stations on sale day.

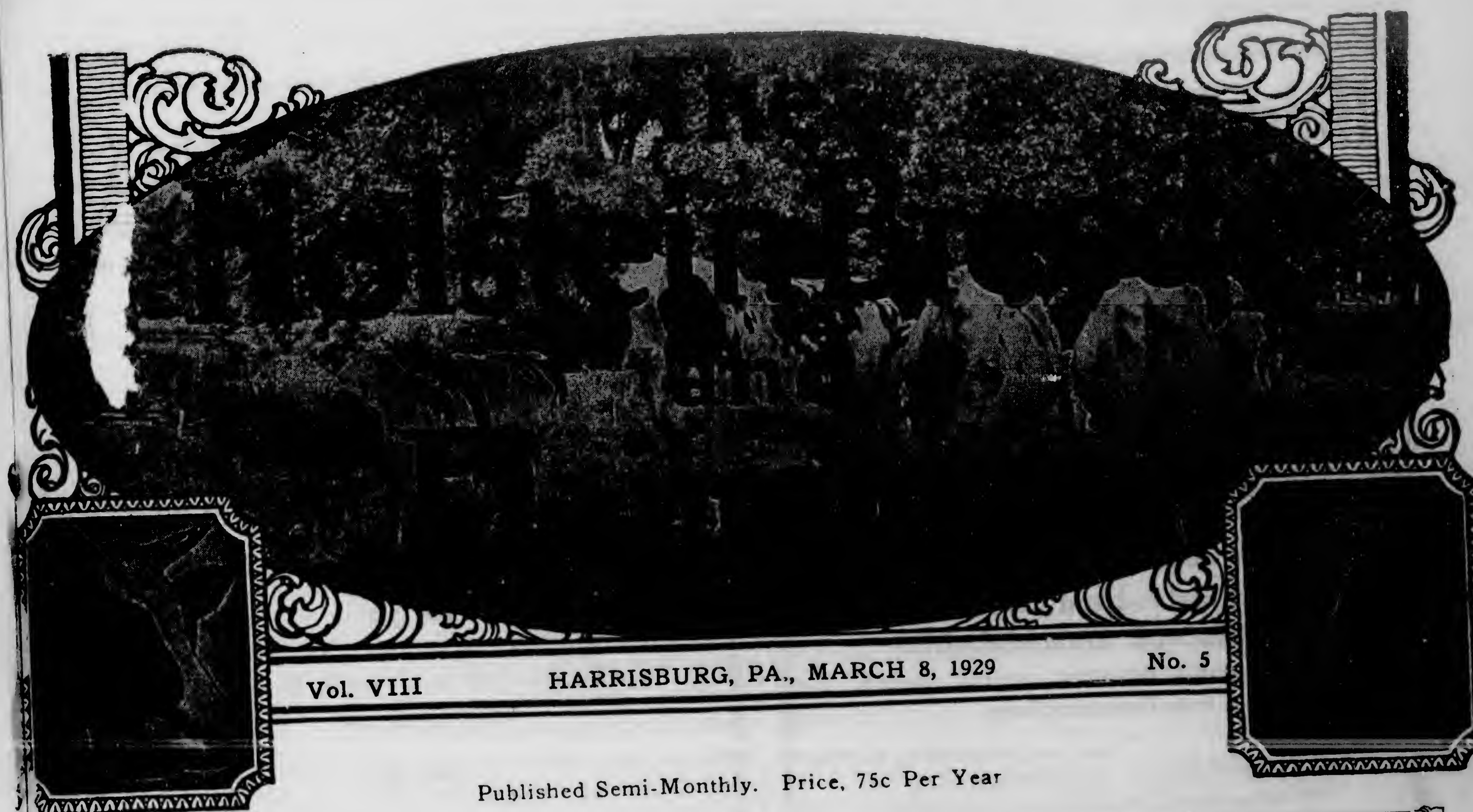
Send for catalog and be sure to come early.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON,

CLEONA,

Lebanon County

PENNA.



Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1929

No. 5

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN DAIRY ON THE W. L. MARTIN FARM, MANHEIM, PA.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

X
W ELLIS
N Y STATE COLLEGE OF AGR'L
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Holstein Herd Dispersal

TUESDAY, MARCH 19



35 REAL DAIRY HOLSTEINS 35
11 Purebred and Registered
24 CHOICE HIGH-GRADES

WELL GROWN HEIFERS. YOUNG BULLS
from Producing Cows.

The Dairy Cows are bred to GREIDER KING
SEGIS DORESS, a handsome young bull
of remarkable breeding and backing.

Don't Miss This Chance

J. BRADY SMITH

Shippensburg

Pennsylvania

CARROLL FARMS

Our herd is managed under practical,
every-day, business, dairy conditions.

Our cows are Producers and pay a good
Profit for their feed and care.

Our herdsire is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Payne.



*Let us sell you some Good,
Young Stock.*



RALPH G. ROOP

New Windsor

Maryland

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ONE OR BOTH

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy Ybma Glista
Born July 5, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

DAM: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter, a grand-
daughter of the great King of the Pontiacs.
A well grown bull, more white than black
and good every way. **Price \$100**

HEIFER: Maple Grove Ann Retta Glista
Born April 16, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34-lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista, 16.50
lb. butter in 7 days averaging 53 lb. milk daily
as a junior two-year-old. **Price \$100**

A Good, Thrifty, Well Marked Heifer

The Pair for \$190

*An Accredited Herd in
An Accredited Area.*

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville

Crawford County

Pennsylvania

CRAIGE HILL HERD

Numbers 100 Head

It is a Strictly Business Dairy



DO YOU LIKE THESE TOP LINES?

At all times you can find here,
*Good Cows, Promising Heifers,
Well-Grown, Well-Bred, Young Bulls.*

Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm
tells more about our Cows than we can write.
Come and see for Yourself.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Craige Hill Herd is ACCREDITED

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1929

No. 5

Maple Grove Spofford Princess

A Grand Old Producer and Reproducer

MEN who keep purebred cattle have different objects in mind. Some keep them as a hobby and by so doing find amusement or recreation. The owner of an outstanding herd of purebred cattle gets much publicity and this occasionally has been capitalized or rather commercialized by politicians seeking to attract the notice of the public. But the bulk of cattle owners keep purebred stock as a business proposition. First, because they are bred to produce, that is, return a substantial profit above the cost of feed and labor. A good herd of grades will do this but there is second source of income from the purebred herd and that is from the sale of surplus stock. The skillful herd owner aims to have his breeding females drop a calf regularly each year, a healthy, vigorous calf that will grow up into a healthy, vigorous animal.

In the mad race for sensational records some herd owners have lost sight of this last point, lost sight of it from two angles. First of all, in order to make big records they have not bred the cow on test until she was nearing the end of her test period. Consequently, instead of dropping a calf every year she only drops one every eighteen or twenty months. Then by keeping the cow over fat, giving her excessive amounts of an unbalanced ration and keeping her milking heavily she becomes a "shy breeder" or else does not conceive again. Thus the income from surplus stock is cut down. This course of management or rather mismanagement has been carried so far that some strains or families have practically dropped out of public notice. It matters little if a cow makes 60 lb. of butter in seven days or 40,000 or more pounds of milk in a year if it is impossible to raise a calf from her.

On the other hand, there are cows who year after year drop a live, vigorous, healthy calf. Many a man has purchased a young heifer and then had the good fortune to have her drop heifer calves for a number of years and thus lay the foundation of a producing herd that, by good care and management has not only made a living for him but also helped to place their owner and his family in comfortable circumstances.

Maple Grove Spofford Princess, the oldest cow at

Maple Grove Stock Farm, was born October 26, 1911, so that she now is in her eighteenth year.

As her name indicates she was bred at Maple Grove. She was a daughter of their first herdsire, Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia whose dam was Elgin Belle 8th's De Kol 3d and whose sire was Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count one of the sons of the famous Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, long the world's champion for both milk and butter production in official test work. The dam of Princess was Clear View Marjorie Spofford, a daughter of Peter De Kol Burke Spofford and Beverly Koningen Spofford. Maple Grove Spofford Princess started to pay for her up-bringing when she was less than two years old, for she freshened at the age of one



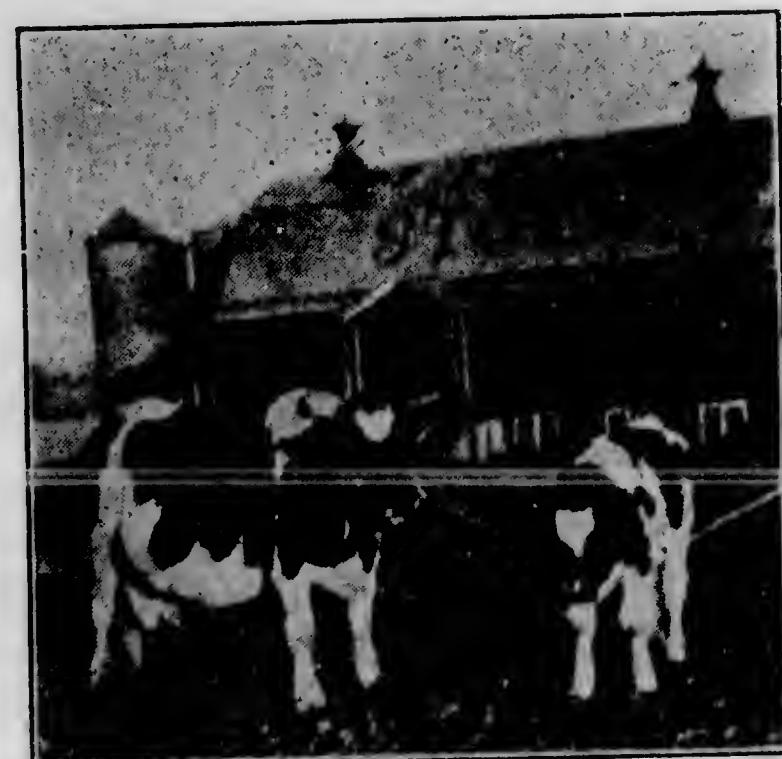
MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS

Dam of fourteen calves. Bred, raised and still owned at Maple Grove Stock Farm.

year, ten months and twenty-three days. Her second calf was dropped when she was three years and twenty days old, and at that time she was put on official test and was credited with 14.66 lb. butter, 355.9 lb. milk. Official test work at the Maple Grove Stock Farm has a far different meaning than it does in some breeding establishments. Here it means very little more than the everyday work of the cattle, weighed and tested by a representative of the State College Dairy Department. Princess was not again put on test until she was eight years, one month and fourteen days old, at which time she produced 542.3 lb. milk, 25.04 lb. butter in a week, and then just a year and a day later she again freshened and was tested at which time she was credited

with 27.01 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk which you will see is averaging better than 91 lb. a day. This is the highest seven-day butter record credited to any cow in the Maple Grove Herd.

One year the Maple Grove Dairy was enrolled in the Meadville Cow Testing Association and in the 365 days Princess produced 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk. During this year, 1919, she was milked twice a day nearly all the year. On January 26, 1919, she gave birth to a fine bull calf, then on December 10 of the same year she dropped another handsome son so that she did not take a very long rest between the two lactation periods. Just a year and a day later she dropped



MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS
AND HER FOURTEENTH BABY

a bull, Maple Grove Ybma Glista, who became one of the Maple Grove herdsires.

In 1927, on two milkings a day throughout the year she produced 505.3 lb. butterfat, 13,141 lb. milk. On September 6, 1928, when sixteen years, ten months and twenty days old Maple Grove Spofford Princess dropped her fourteenth calf, another bull. Mr. Jones tells us that he will be reserved as a Maple Grove herdsire. The picture shows this old matron and her fourteenth bovine baby and indicates that both look pretty healthy although we are told that it is not expected she will add any more to the number of offspring she has dropped at Maple Grove.

Mr. Charles Jones, proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm says that while they do not claim Princess to be the greatest milker and butter producer of the Holstein-Friesian breed, that they do think it would be hard to find a cow that will show a much more active life, either as a producer or a reproducer.

She dropped her first calf on September 19, 1913, her fourteenth on September 6, 1928, less than fifteen years later. No one claims this performance to be a "World's Record," but there are mighty few herds of any breed that can show the equal of this doughty old black-and-white champion who didn't confine her deeds to producing calves, but also manufactured milk to feed her babies and those of other mothers, human or bovine it mattered not to her, for she had her own business to look after and right royally she attended to it.

The credit for handling Princess through her long life of usefulness goes to Frank Jones, the manager of Maple Grove Stock Farm. Mr. Charles Jones lives in Chicago and his brother, Frank, lives on the farm, and manages the farm and dairy. From personal observation we know that Frank Jones and his son La Verné

can be found around the barn almost at any time or if not in the barn, working in the fields raising feed for the herd.

Maple Grove Stock Farm was one of the first herds in Pennsylvania to regularly test for the purpose of eradicating tuberculosis. It was one of the first herds in the State to be on the accredited list and Crawford County, in which Centerville is situated, was one of the first Pennsylvania Counties to become a modified accredited area.

Maple Grove Stock Farm contains 300 acres. The Jones family have erected all the barns and buildings now on the place with the exception of the house itself. The barn is 122 feet long and 40 feet wide. Naturally such a large herd requires lots of feed so big silos are built in and form a part of the barn itself. Concrete floors are found in the barn, milking room, feed room and the pens. The stanchions and pens are built of metal and there are quite a number of pens for maternity, bull and calf stalls. Besides Holstein-Friesian cattle, Percheron horses and Oxford sheep are raised. Occasionally livestock from this farm has been exhibited at near-by fairs with a considerable degree of success, one of the former herdsires, King Pontiac Jupiter, being shown five years without meeting defeat.

The Maple Grove herd has been established for more than twenty years for it was on November 10, 1908 that Mr. Jones founded the herd with the purchase of two purebred Holstein-Friesian heifers and a young bull. The bull was Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia the sire of Princess. One of the heifers was Clear View Marjorie Spofford, the dam of Princess. Marjorie developed into a great cow. She produced 82½ lb. milk in a day and in the first A. R. O. work



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA
A former Maple Grove Herdsire. A son
of Maple Grove Spofford Princess

ever done at Maple Grove she was credited with a seven-day production of 528 lb. milk, 18.70 lb. butter.

So many animals have been sold from Maple Grove that this establishment has friends all over the eastern states. Mr. Charles Jones says that all work relating to registration and transfer of stock is attended to by him personally and when sales are made he makes every effort to turn over the certificates to the buyers without any unnecessary delay. Mr. Frank Jones is considered to be one of the best stockmen in Crawford County and to him and his family is due much of the credit of the success of the herd and the building up of the farm to its present state of production.

A Chicago woman has sued for divorce 39 years after her husband deserted her. Maybe she has just missed him.

Spring Dale Farm and Its Owners

FOR nearly two hundred years Spring Dale Farm has been the property of the Heilman family. It consists of 250 acres in the fertile Lebanon Valley, underlaid with limestone and well watered by springs and creeks, making an ideal place on which to keep a purebred dairy herd.

Mr. Frank L. Heilman temporarily broke away from farming to become a paper box manufacturer. He was so successful that he branched into other lines of busi-



FRANK L. HEILMAN

ness including banking but he never lost his love for the home farm which is both his home and his hobby.

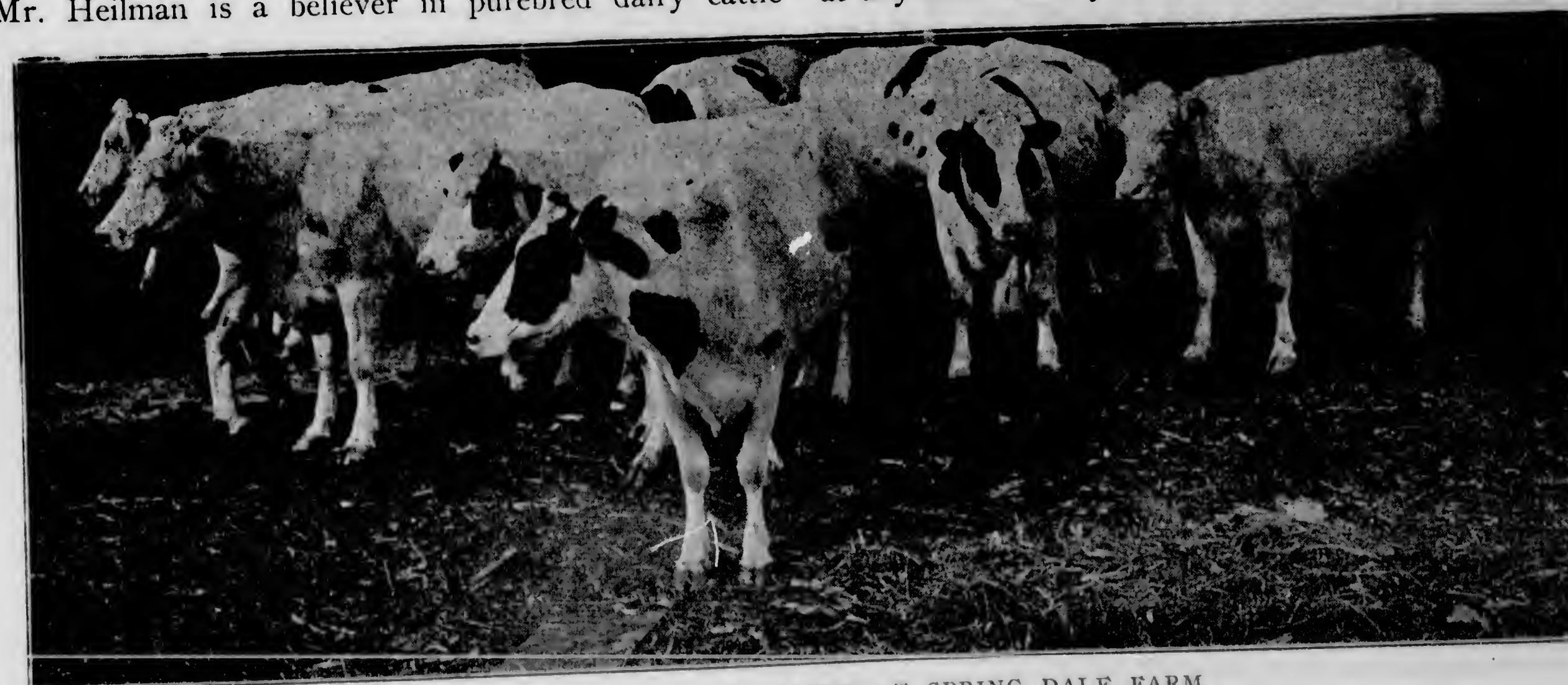
In the Lebanon Valley many of the farmers feed steers and fatten hogs in order to keep up the fertility of the soil. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and tobacco are grown in this Valley. Practically every farm has a dairy but dairying is only one of the farm activities for the residents of the Lebanon Valley practice diversification. Mr. Heilman is a believer in purebred dairy cattle

particularly Holsteins. His business experience had taught him that attracting attention is the chief aim of advertising. Anything new or out of the ordinary is bound to attract attention. He started something new in the way of public sales although he really is not a cattle dealer or a sale promoter. During the fall and winter Mr. Heilman and his son Russell secure from the strictly dairy sections of New York State and southern Pennsylvania a large number of registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers, in fact they have been known to get some from Canada. These females are kept at Spring Dale for a while until the Heilmans are enabled to judge their producing ability, then an Annual Spring Sale is staged. This event is very much of the nature of a field day for everyone in the neighborhood attends and people come from a long distance to see the stock sold at public auction. Dairy cattle, however, are not the only livestock sold. The Heilmans raise purebred Chester White hogs and they annually sell a bunch of these as well as poultry and many other things likely to interest farmers in the spring of the year.

The Seventh Annual Spring Sale will be held Saturday, March 16 on Spring Dale Farm, Cleona, Lebanon County, Penna. As indicated above, Russell F. Heilman is associated with his father in the dairy business. Heilman and Son have recently purchased a farm of seventy acres on which is an up-to-date dairy barn and a commodious residence. This gives them the ownership of 320 acres on which are four large barns and three brick homes. The new farm is close to the William Penn Highway. Mr. Russell Heilman will move on this farm before very long and future sales will be held there because it is easier for the general public to reach than is the old homestead.

Mr. Russell Heilman may not be around at sale time this year as he has been sick for several weeks, underwent an operation at the Lebanon Hospital and is still confined to his bed. His many friends will hope that he will recover so as to be on the job March 16.

Whether you call on the Heilmans at sale time or at any other time you will be hospitably received and



A HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN FAMILY AT SPRING DALE FARM

you will find them real business men at both farming and manufacturing. Frank and Russell Heilman have the reputation of being good fellows as well as keen business men.

It has long been said that you can reach a man's heart by the way of his stomach. A generous free lunch is provided for all who attend the Heilman Field Day. Other sale managers from time to time have provided lunch for their patrons but it is nearly always a cold



RUSSELL F. HEILMAN AND SON

lunch and often put up in a box. The Heilman lunch is different, it is served hot and cooked while you wait and we can say from personal experience that there is no limit to the quantity and the quality is the best.

At this time we will not say anything about the Heilman dairy because it varies in size from time to time. Right after sale time there are scarcely any cows, then in the early fall the herd is gradually increased until the required number of animals are secured and then the proprietors decide upon another sale date. Personally, we doubt whether Mr. Heilman ever made very much money through his public sales but he certainly derives a lot of pleasure out of them and by means of them "Heilman" is a household word among owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle in southern Pennsylvania.

Perhaps we have not given you a very good idea of the quality of the Spring Dale cattle but if not, the motto on the barn tells the story for it says "When better Holsteins are bred we will have them." Both members of the firm are capable judges of dairy cows from the standpoint of production or of individuality. Occasionally stock from Spring Dale Farm has been exhibited at the Lebanon County Fair and other local fairs, and always a number of blue ribbons have been carried home. The hogs have also won their share of prizes wherever shown.

The determination to have the best of everything has put the Heilmans to the front of their various business enterprises, has caused them to build up their farms, herds and flocks to a high point of excellence and is one

of the reasons why the Annual Heilman Sale and Field Day is such an outstanding event in the Lebanon Valley.

Kelco Champion Sylvia Pontiac, the bull that has headed the Heilman dairy for the past three or four years, is a handsome light colored fellow, a son of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad and Crescent Mary Pontiac. This cow in seven days was credited with 736.2 lb. milk, 25.36 lb. butter. She was by Pleasant View Pontiac Count, a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis.

Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad was by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from Echo Griselda De Kol 2d. As a three-year-old this cow produced 33.26 lb. butter in seven days and averaged 90 lb. milk a day. She is by Woodcrest Sir Clyde from a 30 lb. four-year-old.

In his coming sale Mr. Heilman has thirteen daughters of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad and, therefore, half-sisters to his herdsire. Another half-sister, Kelco



KELCO QUEEN ANNABELLE GRISELDA
There are thirteen half-sisters to her in the Heilman herd.

Queen Annabelle Griselda, is owned by Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pa. Harvey Rettew is a farmer, tobacco grower and dairyman. Mr. Rettew decided he would put Annabelle on official test. She freshened the 13th of December, 1928, dropping a very nice bull calf. In her test week she is credited with 90.1 lb. milk in one day, 23.51 lb. butter, 601 lb. milk in seven days. The first of March she was still giving 73 lb. daily at three milkings. As her picture shows she is a handsome cow with a good udder. She was somewhat at a disadvantage when her picture was taken as she had been milked less than an hour before.

A BOVINE TRAGEDY

(To the tune of "Break the News to Mother")

The meeting was so sudden
The parting was so sad
She gave her life so meekly
'Twas the only life she had.
She's sleeping 'neath the willow
She's lying peacefully now—
And that's what always happens
When a freight train hits a cow.

Wertheimer Elected Director

MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER, owner of Elmwood Farm, Frederick, Maryland, was elected a Director of the Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Association at the annual meeting held February 23d. Other directors are Harry H. Swomley, A. C. McCardell and George C. Zentz. Maurice D. Coblenz, of Middletown, was elected President, J. P. Kelley, of Walkersville, Maryland, vice-president.

Retiring president Clyde W. Smith, of Monrovia, presided at the luncheon held in connection with the event. Mr. Wertheimer a former president, was toastmaster and gave the address of welcome. In addition to members a number of ladies and club boys were present. This is the first time that ladies have attended the function and Mr. Wertheimer expressed the wish that they would attend all future events.

The principal speaker was George Kirkland, of Chautauqua County, New York. He said in his county the milk produced is marketed through an organization known as the Cooperative Grange Federation which has a membership of 8,000.

One of the speakers claimed that 65 per cent of the milk marketed in Washington is produced by Holstein cows.

In recognition of the fact that they have developed big producing herds, certificates were presented to Mr. Wertheimer, George C. Zentz, of Thurmont; J. A. Sponseller, of Walkersville; Roger L. Dade, of Jefferson; D. Edgar Roderick, of Walkersville and Maurice A. Zentz, of Sykesville, Md.

Time Brings Changes

THE first time he came to their town they fined him \$25.00. In less than seven years later they presented him with a pound of butter and donated \$125 to send the gift by air mail.

In 1922 while entertaining a Hitchcock County Fair crowd with air stunts, Charles A. Lindbergh was obliged to make a forced landing in the alfalfa field of Peter Smith, near Culbertson, Neb., and a local justice of the peace fined him \$25.00 for this.

A few years passed. The young stunt flier flew across the wide Atlantic, the first man who ever crossed that wide expanse alone. He became his country's most popular hero.

A new coöperative creamery opened in Culbertson, February 14th, and the first pound of butter made was apportioned as a gift to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and the Culbertson Commercial Club made an appropriation in order that it may be sent by air mail to Miami, Florida, where the Lone Eagle was at that time.

Maybe, when he marries Miss Morrow, the Culbertson Commercial Club will furnish the happy pair with butter, gratis.

Fame sometimes has other rewards besides itself.

The farmers would be able to make a fortune without turning their hand over if they could only take some of their parking space to the city and sell it.—
The Pathfinder.

? B R D ? ? ? ? ?
BRUBAKER-REIST
DISPERSAL
MARCH 25, 1929
11 A. M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME
MT. JOY, PA.
AT THE GARDEN SPOT DAIRY FARM
ALLEN G. BRUBAKER, PROP.
66-HEAD-66
TWO ACCREDITED HERDS



CATALOG No. 5
BUTTER 7 DAYS
5 1/2% 34.18
MILK 671.90
BUTTER 1 YEAR
(Class B) 992.61
MILK 23,371.60
BUTTER 1 YEAR
(Class A) 4% 910.48
MILK 22,470.60

NOTE THIS GOOD ONE. SHE, HER DAM AND DAUGHTER (SHE AT 24 MOS. OLD), ALL IN THE SALE, AVERAGE 19,986 LB. MILK IN A YEAR.

OTHER GOOD DAIRY COWS, SEVERAL WITH SPLENDID RECORDS AND FROM GOOD RECORD DAMS.

THE BUTTER AND MILK RECORDS DENOTE QUALITY IN THE OFFERING SO YOU BETTER RUN DOWN AND TAKE IN THIS SALE
BULLS OF ALL AGES AND FROM DAMS WITH RECORDS AS HIGH AS 39 LB. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS.

MANAGEMENT AND PUBLICITY
S T WOOD, 303 Balsam St., LIVERPOOL, N. Y.
SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE. WOOD AND MEAD SELLING

HORNLESS HOLSTEINS



ARE PERSISTENT PRODUCERS

Regular Breeders

Heavy Milkers

Good Testers

Choice Individuals

Full Information Cheerfully Given.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON,

Connell Bldg.,

Scranton, Pa.

The Gettysburg Herd

SINCE 1850 the Gettysburg Stock and Grain Farm has been owned by members of the Bream family. The present owner, John C. Bream, converted it into a purebred establishment on which he raises registered Holstein-Friesian cattle and Berkshire swine. A large flock of purebred Single Comb White Leghorn fowls are kept. In addition the farm has become noted for the production of seed grain of high quality.



JOHN C. BREAM

It is more than twenty years since John Bream began breeding registered Holstein cattle. He has built up a producing herd which has made very creditable records in the Franklin County Cow Testing Association. This herd has also passed three clean tuberculin tests.

The present head of the herd is Penstate Homestead Fobes. He is a son of Sir Fobes Segis Homestead who formerly headed the Pennsylvania State College herd and was exhibited at a number of great shows including the New York State Fair and the National Dairy Show, being a prize winner in each event.

His sire was by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count, a combination of blood lines that has produced many noted show ring winners.

The dam of Penstate is a member of the State College herd where she has been a big producer year after year. Her sire was by a son of Hengerveld De Kol, her dam by a son of King of the Pontiacs, a combination of blood lines very popular a few years ago.

Penstate Homestead Fobes is not only a high class individual but also a valuable sire. His calves are straight, handsome and vigorous and the heifers show promise of developing into producers.

The younger members of the Bream dairy are daughters of Hillside Julius a former herdsire. He was by Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad. His dam was by Woodcrest Pietje, a son of the famous imported cow Pietje 22d. The daughters of Hillside Julius are large, handsome cows

and their performances in the Bream dairy show that he was a high class transmitting sire.

The Bream dairy is enrolled in the Adams County Cow Testing Association. Gettysburg Rose De Kol, a daughter of Hillside Julius, is credited with 7,341 lb. milk, 271.4 lb. butterfat in her first lactation period. Her average test was 3.7 per cent.

Gettysburg Julius Bertha, another daughter of Hillside Julius, produced 4,641 lb. milk, 164.8 lb. butterfat in 243 days, also in her first lactation period. Her dam, Gettysburg Bertha De Kol, produced 8,068 lb. milk, 281.8 lb. butterfat.

Fanny Foekje De Kol, a daughter of It Beets Pontiac, in her first lactation period produced 7,187 lb. milk, 260.2 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.62 per cent.

These are not forced records but made in the everyday work of the cows on twice a day milking. From their general appearance it is evident that the cows are capable of going into any good herd and duplicating or even exceeding these records. Mr. Bream has reserved the name Gettysburg as a herd prefix. The Gettysburg herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has passed three clean tests.

The Berkshire hogs also have good pedigrees. Back of them are such well-known sows as Highland Pride 2d, Rival's Successor 11th, and Longfellow's Fanny 4th as well as the celebrated boar Ohio Boy 6th, a son of Highwood Rival and Epochal's Champion Lass.

Mr. Bream attributes much of his success as a farmer, breeder and dairyman to his good wife who is



THE GETTYSBURG HERD AT PASTURE

a true helpmate. They have three children, twin boys nineteen years old and a girl seventeen. All are in school but still find time to help on the farm when needed.

The Gettysburg Stock Farm is located along the Fairfield Road which runs from Gettysburg to Hagers-town and is famous in history as being the road by which the main portion of Lee's Army retreated after the battle of Gettysburg.

When you talk about there being a better country than the United States, says a western farmer, every potato winks its eye, every cabbage shakes its head, every beet turns red in the face, every onion gets stronger, every oatfield is shocked, rye strokes its beard, corn sticks up its ears, and every foot of ground kicks.

Prosperity means only one thing—everybody working and getting paid a decent wage for that work.

The Nebraska Director of the New Association

THE February 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN presented pictures of the official board of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. At that time we were unable to include Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, newly elected director of the Association. Mr. Johnson is thirty-nine years old. He owns a farm of 160 acres located six and one-half miles northeast of Loomis, Nebraska, which was one of the farms acquired by his father, A. W. Johnson, in the early eighties. The Johnson farm is well improved, is level and every acre is tillable.

JUSTUS A. JOHNSON
Director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

In 1923 Justus and his brother went to Wisconsin where they purchased thirty-five females, mostly yearlings. In 1928 Justus Johnson's herd was enrolled in the Harlan-Phelps Dairy Herd Improvement Association and averaged 385.1 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.62 per cent, returning \$3.32 for each dollar expended for feed. These figures are based on a butterfat price of forty-three cents a pound which was the average price prevailing in Loomis during 1928. The actual cash returns, however, were considerably more as much of the cream is bottled and sold sweet.

The high cow of the Johnson dairy is Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes, credited with the production of 482 lb. butterfat, 13,866 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Prince Canary Paul Ormsby.

There are twenty-six herds enrolled in this Association and the Johnson herd took second place for production average. Only home grown feeds were used while these records were being made. Corn, alfalfa and corn silage comprise the dairy rations. Sweet clover is used to supplement the grass pasture of which the farm has only eighteen acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Lorraine Elizabeth now four years old. She is a real outdoor girl and we hope to be able to show her to our readers

before very long. Mr. Johnson is highly regarded in his home community. The Loomis *Sentinel* in announcing to its readers that Mr. Johnson had been elected as a director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., says, "Mr. Johnson has built up one of the finest herds of Holstein-Friesians in Phelps County from the standpoint of both production and breeding."

"He has been prominent in the dairy business and active in the improvement of dairy herds for a number of years."

In another column of the *Sentinel* we note in a report of the Loomis Dairy Day that Mr. Johnson is one of three recipients of medals given by the Nebraska Dairy-men's Association to the owners of herds that averaged 300 lb. of butterfat during 1928.

Trouble Around Detroit

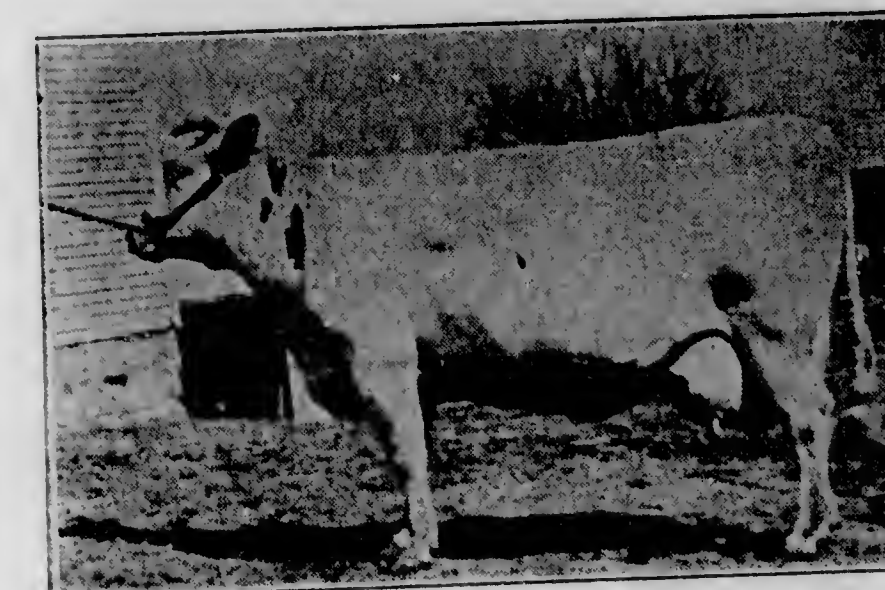
THE Chicago milk war is apparently over for a while but Detroit is likely to have one before very long. Dairy men of that section claim that they get for their product less than one-third of the money for which it is retailed in Detroit. Several plans are being advocated, the usual strike, the building and equipping of distributing plants owned by a farmers' organization and the formation of a marketing organization that will treat with the dealers.

Because alfalfa hay supplements other farm feeds so well, the farmer who feeds it liberally is able to grow and feed an efficient, balanced ration composed almost entirely of home-grown feeds.

Oldenburg Herd

where Selective Registration has been practiced for Years!

One of our Dairy Cows



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE

South Bend, Indiana

Smithdale

IT IS now eleven years since J. Brady Smith first owned purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Smith lives in southern Cumberland County near Shippensburg, Pa. His establishment is known as Smithdale Farm, contains one hundred acres and every acre is tillable.

The present Smithdale herd consists of thirty-five Holstein-Friesians of which twenty-two are cows. They are not all purebreds, but the others are high grades, and it would be impossible for the casual visitor to determine which animals were not eligible to registry.

The purebred portion of the Smithdale herd have nearly all descended from two cows, Boiling Springs Johanna and Korndyke Pietertje De Kol Walker. They were both born in June 1918 and became the property of Mr. Smith when they were young heifers. Boiling Springs Johanna is a daughter of Lothian De Kol Korndyke and Spring Dale Johanna Pietertje 2d, a daughter of Hillside Vale. Lothian De Kol Korndyke has many daughters and granddaughters in southern Pennsylvania. Because of the records made by his daughters



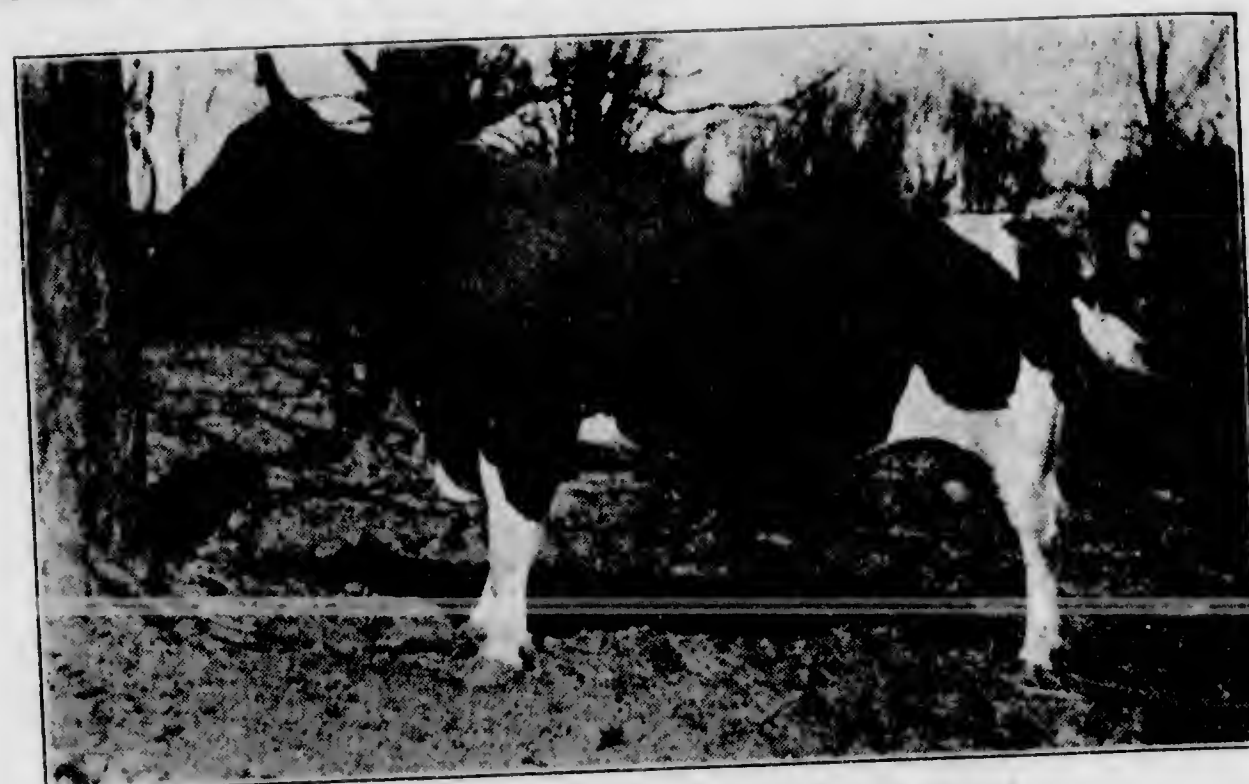
KING ORMSBY ABBEKERK HELENA
One of his sons headed the Smithdale Herd.

in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association he was leased by the authorities in charge of the Holstein herd at the Pennsylvania State College who later purchased him and still have him in service. Korndyke Pietertje De Kol Walker is a daughter of Pietertje Butter Boy De Kol Walker and K. A. N. Korndyke, she a daughter of Molly Black Korndyke and Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland one of the best sons of the well-known old sire Korndyke Abbekerk. Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland formerly headed the herd of Charles Newman of Wyalusing, Pa. Most of his daughters are no longer living but he has granddaughters and other descendants in many northern Pennsylvania herds and he is regarded as one of the best of the many good sires developed in that great Holstein territory.

Mr. Smith has developed his herd on the blood of three good bulls. One was Lothian De Kol Korndyke already mentioned, another King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena and the third is Serradella King Doress. Pietje Boiling Spring Korndyke, grandson of Lothian De Kol Korndyke headed the herd for a while as did De Kol King Ormsby, a son of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena who was by King of the Ormsbys and who has many

descendants in southern Pennsylvania. This bull was noted for his individuality which desirable characteristic he transmitted to his descendants.

The present herdsire is Greider King Segis Doress Posch. He was raised by that good dairyman Fred C. Lehman, of Carlisle, Penna., and is a son of Serradella King Doress and Segis Posch Alice. The sons of Serradella King Doress head a number of herds in southern Pennsylvania and we note that his dam, Doress Canary Rag Apple, recently completed her third consecutive record of over 1,000 lb. butter. Her average



LOTHIAN DE KOL KORNDYKE
The majority of the Smithdale Dairy are descendants of this sire.

for those three records is 1,094.9 lb. butter, 25,631.4 lb. milk. A daughter of Serradella King Doress was the first prize heifer calf at the 1928 New York State Fair.

The members of the Smithdale herd have been exhibited at the Cumberland County Dairymen's Field Day and have there won their share of the ribbons. To win in such competition shows that they possess a high order of individuality.

The product of the Smithdale Dairy is retailed to the citizens of Shippensburg and is the main money producing product of the Smithdale Farm. Nearly all the female calves have been kept. The best of the bull calves were reserved for breeding purposes and sold to local dairymen, the remainder vealed.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were both raised on farms although not on dairy farms. They have five children, three girls and two boys. The oldest boy, Glenn, is nineteen years old and is his father's chief assistant.



SERRADELLA KING DORESS
Sire of Greider King Segis Doress Posch,
the present Smithdale herdsire.

In conclusion we cannot do better than quote a paragraph from one of Mr. Smith's letters. "The dairy cow has been our most important source of income and because of her we have been able to improve our farm, pay our taxes and educate the children. We have been retailing raw milk for three and one-half years and have increased our trade from thirty quarts the first

day to a present trade of 200 quarts per day. We have increased our herd from fifteen to thirty-nine head and on account of increase in milk trade must sell our young cattle and discontinue the raising of calves, both on account of room and labor."

The sale is scheduled for March 19th. Smithdale Farm is about two and one-half miles north of Shippensburg and is very close to the Newville Road. The herd is on the State and Federal Accredited list. It has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the past five years and Smithdale cows have always made a very creditable showing therein.

Exercise or Exposure

By JOHN A. CONOVER

IT IS claimed that both people and cows are benefited by exercise. However, in the case of cows, this will depend on where they are to get this exercise. In my travels recently, I saw hundreds of dairy cows getting this valuable exercise, standing around in a bleak, wind-swept pound, often in mud and water several inches deep.

KEEP IN STABLES

In weather such as we have over much of our territories, there are many days in the winter when the cows would be much better off, and the owner's pocketbook would not suffer such a relapse, if the cows were left in a well-bedded stable.

Forcing cows to stay in the open yard, often without even a windbreak and many times in storms of rain, sleet or snow will certainly cause a decided reduction in milk yield, often as much as forty per cent. Even where the cows are kept under an open shed there is a loss of two or more per cent in milk yield, as well as a loss in feed, as more feed is required to keep the animal warm, and keep up the milk flow than when they are kept in the stable.

Dairy cows should be made comfortable and, when necessary to keep them in the stable, they should be well bedded and provided with an abundance of water. Stables should be well lighted and ventilated. In winter the temperature should be held between forty and fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

GIVE PLenty OF WATER

Water is very important for the dairy cow. If she is obliged to go to the creek in winter or must drink water in the open yard, her production will be much reduced for she will not drink the required amount of water. It would seem very foolish to so feed the dairy cow that she could make a good showing and then limit her production by an insufficient amount of water.

Dairymen who have installed automatic drinking cups in the barns, have usually found that there is a sufficient increase in milk production to pay for these in a short time. In barns where drinking cups are lacking the cows should be watered twice a day.

Cows in milk require more water than dry cows and the heavier the production the greater the amount of water needed.

If given succulent feeds, such as silage, roots or when on pasture, less water is required than when

not fed such feeds. On an average, about 100 pounds of water will be required daily, this amount increasing to 300 or more pounds daily for heavy milkers.

KEEP THEM COMFORTABLE

The real dairyman will not turn his cows out in bad weather, nor long be satisfied to give them ice water once a day. He will do everything to make them comfortable, knowing full well that he will be well repaid for any kindness shown.

Milk Prices in Cleveland District

A 1929 monthly farmers milk price list has been issued by the Dairyman's Milk Company, said to be the second largest milk distributor in Cleveland. This Company buys milk from so-called independent producers, that is, those not under contract, and markets it through chain stores in Cleveland. The prices listed are January \$2.80 per hundred pound (already paid); February, March and April \$2.76; May and June \$2.50; July \$2.76; August \$3.00; September, October, November and December \$3.30.

If the price the chain stores charge for "cash and carry" milk drops one cent a quart, the price paid to dairymen drops twenty-five cents per hundred weight. There is also a provision that if the chain stores raise their price one cent a quart the price the farmers receive also goes up twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.

The price list is supposed "to take the gamble out of the milk industry." Do you think it will?

A BREEDER'S HERD

ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS

(ACCREDITED, OF COURSE)



Wellsdale Holsteins Give Satisfaction

Can spare a few Females, Producing Cows or Growing Heifers.

One of our Young Bulls would sire Producers for You as he would be backed by generations of Producers bred at Wellsdale.

L. A. WELLS

South Montrose

Pennsylvania

From the Side Lines

DURING the present year I shall occasionally talk to the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN through the columns. I shall comment on many things, some only remotely connected with the Holstein-Friesian Industry, but still of interest to breeders of Holstein-Friesians.

You may not agree with what I say. It is the difference of opinion that makes horse races but if this column makes you think about the various things mentioned its purpose will be served.

TIME FOR RETRENCHMENT

The presidency of the University of Michigan is soon to become vacant and President Coolidge has been suggested as the next president.

It is reported that the University has gone through a great building problem and needs to retrench. Mr. Coolidge has had some experience in saving and is certainly qualified.

Just what connection there is between the University at Lansing and the State Department of Agriculture has never been clear to us. You will remember that it was sometimes reported that "Hod" Norton was on the Payroll of the University and other times that he was employed by the State Department of Agriculture. Anyway he advertised the State owned herds of Holsteins in the magazines conducted by some of his New York State friends and by so doing competed with the

Michigan breeders who were forced to pay taxes to support the State Institutions and pay Norton's advertising bills. That was before he was promoted by his fellow directors to the salaried position which he now holds.

MILK FROM AN "IRON COW"

On the big ocean liners that run to South Africa and Australia they have an unique method of providing milk. Despite the most up-to-date methods of refrigeration, fresh milk and cream do not satisfactorily stand shipping across the equator. On some steamships there is a machine called by the sailors the "iron cow." Into this is put dry skim milk, hot water and tinned butter which, after being mixed, is sprayed in a cooler. The resulting mixture resembles milk, is high in butterfat and is used for all milk requirements.

Just think what a lot of fun some of our record makers could have if they could borrow or rent this "iron cow" for awhile.

CLUB POLITICS IN ILLINOIS

All is not serene in Illinois among the Republican women. Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, of Downers Grove, Illinois, was the first woman state representative and she recently declared open warfare against the bossing of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Congresswoman-elect.

It is evident in Illinois political circles that "Medicated Milk" from "Contented Cows" officially free from abortion is not soothing.

TAX PAYERS' RELIEF

The Board of Supervisors of York County, Nebraska, has decided to sell the County Poor Farm and has purchased property in the town of York where in the future the poor of the county will be kept. The reason for this action was that the cost of maintaining the farm was more than could be realized from it.

Maybe the York County Poor Farm was run on the plan followed on one of the farms controlled by the State University. The Holstein herds belonging to the University of Nebraska have for some years been specializing in the making of forced and exaggerated records. If the herd at York County Poor Farm was managed according to this plan it is no wonder that the farm did not pay and the York Board of Supervisors are to be commended for their refusal to carry it on any longer.

PUBLICITY RECIPE FOR POLITICIANS

The management of Rock River Farms is reported as receiving Illinois State Certificate No. 1, officially declaring the herd to be free from contagious abortion. If this herd has been infected with this disease it must be gratifying to the owner to know that they have been able to suppress it to the extent that they can get a State Certificate.

Not long ago this herd was receiving wide publicity from the fact that the cows were fed sea-weed to produce milk containing iodine—Medicated Milk for goitered patients and backward children.

The Jersey Bulletin recently carried an article commenting on the feeding of sea-weed with the view of

BREEDING TO TYPE



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

was the foundation animal of the most noted family of HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ever developed. A Remarkable Producer, she transmitted to her descendants her Individuality as well as her Producing Capacity.

My senior herdsire

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

traces FIVE times to this great foundation cow.

My junior herdbull

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA

traces to her no less than SEVEN times.

It would fill this page to tell all about her performances and those of her Six Daughters but it would fill this magazine to tell all I can about my Accredited Herd.

Come and see them and You will want some of the Choice Animals I will sell.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA

PENNSYLVANIA

putting iodine in the milk and suggested, if the experiment was successful, that possibly Johnny could get his weekly dose of castor oil by feeding the cows castor oil beans.

Whether it be feeding sea-weed to produce Medicated Milk or castor oil beans to produce laxative milk for bilious Johnny, publicity through a purebred herd seems to be one of the latest methods resorted to by politicians who seek public favor.

COMPULSORY TESTING

Whether or not a State has the right to compel dairymen to tuberculin test their cattle is to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Farmers Protective Association of New York State claims that the present law as well as the method of enforcement violates the Federal Constitution and that the tuberculin test as at present practiced, is unreliable.

Christ Teuscher, of Rome, New York, refused to submit his cattle to the test and the Commissioner of Agriculture quarantined his herd. The Courts dissolved the temporary injunction pending trial but Mr. Teuscher lost the case and the State Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court. The Farmers Protective Association plans to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

In many parts of the country there is a strong feeling that mandatory testing is unfair, unwise, and unconstitutional.

We believe every intelligent dairyman realizes the importance of maintaining a tubercular free herd. However, he wasn't born with this knowledge, he has come to this conclusion either by observation or by reading literature upon the subject. Much opposition to the tuberculin test would be overcome if those in charge of the work would confine their testing to herds owned by dairymen who are in sympathy with the movement and realize its value.

With hundreds of cattle owners waiting and anxious to have their cattle tested, if some of those in charge of tuberculosis eradication work are looking for trouble instead of taking care of the work at hand, should not they or their chief be transferred to some other department? For instance, set them to work enforcing the Volstead Act where machine guns and State Troopers would not seem out of place.

Henry Ford Sells Out

NOT long ago the newspapers of the country were carrying articles that Henry Ford was going to invent a mechanical cow. One in which farm feeds could be placed and that would yield a product that was milk or resembling milk in all particulars.

A year or two previous the newspapers said that Henry Ford was endeavoring to mate representatives of a number of dairy breeds in an effort to develop a perfect cow. Evidently something went wrong with Henry's experiments for recently the equipment on his Model Farm of 3,000 acres near the city of Detroit was sold at public auction and farmers in crowds came from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to attend and bid.

The reason given for the break up of this Model

Farm was that the city of Detroit and its suburbs were growing so rapidly that the land was becoming too valuable to be kept for crop growing purposes.

"Love your farm. Every farmer should not only love his work as the artist loves his work, but in this spirit, too, every farmer should love his farm itself as he would love a favorite horse or dog. He should know every rod of the ground, should know just what each acre is best adapted to, should feel a joy and pride in having every hill and valley look its best, and he should be as much ashamed to have a field scarred with gullies as he would to have a beautiful colt marked with lashes; as much ashamed to have a piece of ground worn out from ill treatment as to have a horse gaunt and bony from neglect; as much hurt from seeing his acres sick from wretched management as he would be to see his cows half-starving from the same cause.—Clarence Poe.

A large milk yield can not be kept up without drawing on the reserve mineral supply in the animal's skeleton if calcium and phosphorus are not available in the feed. These minerals are much more readily available in properly cured legume hay, particularly alfalfa, than in the inorganic form.

Better salesmanship and advertising may increase the total amount of clothing or automobile purchases without such additional purchases displacing other things to any great extent. But neither advertising nor salesmanship can increase the total amount of food any one person may consume.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

More About Parents

AFTER committing to the mail the first part of this article concerning parents, the writer somewhat questioned the wisdom—though not the truth—of such a discussion. Then, just a week later, an article by one of the best known women writers—Kathleen Norris—appeared on the woman's page of one of the foremost daily newspapers, the heading of which was: "Jazz Mad Mothers Whose Daughters Long for Guidance. How Can an Evil Tree Put Forth Good Fruit?" This was an indictment of a rather different nature than presented on this page, and dealt with conditions that are not likely to confront the readers of it. But the very fact that others were giving consideration to the failures of parents as such rather encouraged the continuance of this line of thought. For, wherever church or social workers gather together for mutual help and discussion of their problems sooner or later there creeps into the consideration the subject of parents derelict to their highest duty.

PARENTS MAKE LIFE TOO EASY

In seeming opposition to the parents who wish to dominate the lives of their children are those who fail in their duty by making life too easy for them. Particularly is this true of parents who have attained success in spite of poverty in their own early days, and who, recalling their own hardships, wish to spare their own children a similar struggle. Yet observation shows that the majority of successful men and women are those who have known hardship and struggle in becoming successful. And it is only too true that the children of wealthy parents have a far harder time in making something of themselves than those who are accustomed to work. It is utter folly to send a boy to college, supply him with a car and unlimited spending money and expect him to do any sort of work. How can he keep his mind on his studies under such conditions? It is equally foolish to expect a girl to become a capable housewife and an unselfish member of society when she has never had to do anything for herself, but has had her wishes fulfilled almost before they were uttered. It is true that one does meet useful members of society, of both sexes, who are so in spite of such obstacles, and such cases indicate unusual qualities of character. Too much spending money is at the bottom of much of the evil, surrounding and confronting many of the young people of to-day. Indulgent American parents wish to give their children all the so-called "advantages," failing to realize what the real advantages are, and forgetting entirely the long list of their noted countrymen, from Abraham Lincoln down, who became what they were because the handicap of poverty in their youth developed their character, and made them fully prepared for the battle of life. It is the duty of all parents to give their children the best education possible, helping them to develop their minds, to learn

to think for themselves and so be ready to win their own battles in life. There can be no muscular strength without exercise, and the harder the exercise the greater the strength. No child that is kept in cotton wool can possibly be ready to meet the strenuous demands of a successful life to-day.

FAIL TO TEACH RIGHT FROM WRONG

During the early years of a child's life there are many valuable opportunities to teach right from wrong, especially on those occasions when correction must be administered. Parents of the proper sort will not lose a single chance to make their children understand why they are punished, and unless this is done the punishment seems more like retaliation than correction. Morals are the regulations that grown-ups have learned, from experience, are necessary to get along well with their fellow men. In different times and places different sets of morals are accepted as the proper thing. Children, having no contacts with life, have no morals to speak of until some one teaches them right from wrong, and, since they are reasoning little beings, with more common sense than they are given credit for, they deserve to be given good reasons why certain things are right and others are wrong. Right here is where the neglect mentioned earlier in this article, comes in—parents so often will not take the pains to explain the why and wherefore. How many children are given any teaching concerning the rights of others, respect for other people's property, the right time and place for certain things? How many get their first knowledge of some of the mystifying facts of life as something nasty and forbidden? How many children are taught the value of obedience, instead of having it blindly exacted, and merely being soundly smacked for failure to give it? Every time there is an occasion for punishment, the proper sort of parent will take time to explain fully to the child, the fundamental rules of conduct involved. There is too much hasty slapping, too many "don'ts" and "mustn'ts" and too little explanation of the reasons.

SET BAD EXAMPLES

Perhaps the worst accusation brought against the parents of to-day is that they set bad examples for their children. There is no need to dwell upon the power of example—that has been conceded years ago. What sort of example do the parents of to-day set their children in honesty, in telling the truth, in law observance? Who has not known of instances of dishonesty in small things on the part of people who should do better—the misrepresentation of the age of children when buying tickets where the age affects the price—the willingness to take more change than is right because a cashier is careless—the willingness to beat a corporation or the government where it might not be found out. How about income tax returns? Children are mighty keen to pick up such instances. Instances and opportunities of

failure to tell the truth are too many to be cited, yet many a man who licks his son for being caught in a lie never hesitates when it suits his own convenience. There is no surer way of developing the habit of truth in a child than by having him live with people where he may have truth as an example to imitate, for he will imitate the lying he hears only too readily. Here one might mention the lack of frankness that often exists between parents. "Don't tell your father" or mother, as the case may be, is heard entirely too frequently, so that the child gets the idea that evading the truth is very useful in dodging difficult situations.

How about law observance—both liquor and motor—and others? The growing disregard of the Prohibition laws means a menace in regard to the observance of all laws. No parent should expect a child to be any better or to do any better when such examples are set before him by those he loves and respects.

Severe as these accusations are, there is only too much ground for them, and it is time that American parents stop and take stock of themselves and their failure in the greatest trust ever reposed in them.

Value of Home Equipment

THE possibilities of home making, one of the oldest occupations in the world, are boundless. There is hardly a new discovery that does not affect the home in one way or another. Yet many home makers complain of the dreadful monotony of doing the same thing the same way each day. Other women enter upon their daily tasks as upon a gay adventure. Something old to be done in a new way that lends zest to life.

The former is like the engineer who spends his days tinkering with tools as he is told, with no thought as to why it is done. The latter looks at her job as a splendid contribution to the interests of abundant living in her community and, therefore, is constantly studying to find better ways of doing it.

Scientific management, as applied to a home, is a means of conquering the drudgery and hand labor that still remain. The housewife who will make a study of the number of efficient tools she can use and who eventually supplies herself with them, multiplies her own value to the home and community.

The trouble with most farmers and their wives is that they do not realize that oftentimes the need of the home is as great as the need of the farm. Up-to-date farm implements are purchased as rapidly as possible, until the farm is well equipped. What is left may be applied to home equipment.

The intelligent use of tools for homemaking is nothing new. As far back as three hundred years before Christ, Aristotle, that Greek philosopher, wrote, "The manager of a household may be compared to a weaver who has not to make but to use wool, and to know what sort of wool is good and serviceable or bad and unserviceable. He ought also to know which things pay better than others, and which pay best in particular places, for some do better in one place and some in another." We do not know if he went any further in his discussion. He may have thought such a topic unbecoming to the dignity of a philosopher. From

the quotation we find, however, that the problems of his time are among those still uppermost in our thinking—the question of educating that we may know what we need, and how to acquire it.—*Southern Planter.*

The First Consideration

THAT high and increasing standards of living and comfort should be the first of considerations in public mind and in government needs no apology. We have long since realized that the basis of an advancing civilization must be a high and growing standard of living for all people, not for a single class; that education, food, clothing, housing, and the spreading use of what we so often term non-essentials, are the real fertilizers of the soil from which spring the finer flowers of life. The economic development of the past fifty years has lifted the general standard of comfort far beyond the dreams of our forefathers. The only road to further advance in the standard of living is by greater invention, greater elimination of waste, greater production and better distribution of commodities and services, for by increasing their ratio to our numbers and dividing them justly we each will have more of them. The superlative value of individualism through its impulse to production, its stimulation to invention, has, so far as I know, never been denied. Criticism of it has lain in its wastes but more importantly in its failures of equitable sharing of the product.—*Herbert Hoover in February Nation's Business.*

A British judge says the first is one of the dangerous years of married life. Yes, it is the first.

Household hints: Two old evening gowns sewed together will make an excellent penwiper.

MARCH

On a soaked fence-post a little blue-backed bird,
Opening his sweet throat, has stirred
A million music-ripples in the air
That curl and circle everywhere.
They break not shallow at my ear,
But quiver far within. Warm days are near!
—*Max Eastman.*

In the dark silence of her chambers low,
March works out sweeter things than mortals know.
Her noiseless looms ply on with busy care,
Weaving the fine cloth that the flowers wear.
She sews the seams in violets green hood,
And paints the sweet arbutus of the wood.
From a sunbeam makes a cowslip fair,
Or spins a gown for daffodils to wear.
She marshals close armies of the grass,
And polishes their green blades as they pass.
And all the blossoms of fruit trees sweet,
Are piled in rosy shells about her feet.
Nor does she err, and give to mignonette
The perfume which belongs to violet.
Nature does well whatever task she tries,
Because obedient. Here the secret lies.
What matter, then, that wild the March winds blow?
Bear patiently her lingering frost and snow!
For all the sweet beginnings of Spring
Beneath her cold brown breast lies fluttering.
—*May Ruby Smith.*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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MARCH 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

New York State Breeders Object

A BILL has been introduced into the New York State Legislature that carries with it an appropriation of \$25,000 to purchase purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to be placed on State Institution farms.

Holstein breeders in New York generally object to setting the State up in the purebred breeding business in competition with privately owned herds.

There is no objection to a State Institution Farm keeping a dairy herd to produce milk or dairy products for its inmates. The breeding of purebred cattle, however, is a recognized business project which can best be carried out successfully in connection with economical and profitable dairying. To be a constructive breeder requires years of careful study and experience and a peculiar fitness for the work.

In Holland where our Holstein-Friesian cattle was first established, breed improvement work was carried on for generations on the same farm, the herd and farm being handed down from generation to generation, the son working with the father, thus the same breeding projects were carried on year after year.

For the State to attempt to breed cattle where the help is constantly changing, where the Superintendent of the Institution may know nothing about cattle and if he does know has no time to devote to the work and is dependent on Tom, Dick and Harry, it would be impossible to do constructive breeding.

If the State was in a position to take up the breeding of purebred cattle it would be unfair to the taxpayers, who are dependent upon the income of their dairies for a livelihood, to have to compete with State-owned herds.

The plan to make forced official records or to exhibit purebred cattle at shows and fairs so extensively advocated by the Old Registry Association is not constructive breeding. It is rather a scheme to exploit the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry.

Rich and poor alike who have been following the making of forced records advocated by the Old Registry Association and exhibiting of purebred cattle at shows and fairs, have found the project expensive and destructive, and the work as a whole has met with much disfavor.

Those in control of the management of the Old Registry Association, in order to keep the official record making department in operation, are endeavoring to interest the management of State Institutions to take on the work, where the expense of keeping cattle under forced record making conditions and the losses resulting therefrom can be buried in other expense items.

Politicians of late have been seeking publicity and notoriety and trying to gain public favor contending that they were in sympathy with the farmers. To do this, it is not uncommon to see a "Little Politician" and a "Big Bull" photographed together, and this group picture given wide publicity in the Agricultural press.

The Alms House and Insane Asylum is no place to carry on constructive breeding. It is difficult to conduct a dairy herd economically under such unfavorable conditions and in many instances it would be far less expensive for the taxpayers if the milk needed for the Institution was bought on the open market.

There might be another reason why the New York Legislature is being asked to appropriate \$25,000 to buy purebreds. Men back of this movement might be trying to tap the State's Treasury in order to make a few sales of high record cattle at increased prices.

Holstein affairs in the State of New York are getting into a bad plight. One of the Political Wards at Albany, who admits he does not own any purebred Holsteins, was made President of the New York State Holstein Association two years ago and it is this organization that is backing the movement to set up the State of New York in the purebred breeding business.

Springfield State Hospital (Md.) Consigns to the National

WITH Springfield State Hospital (Md.) listed among the consignors to the sale to be held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Old Registry Association in Philadelphia June 6th and 7th the true character of some of the so-called National sales is reflected.

As the Real Breeders withdraw their support from public auction sales of a National character and men and Institutions who resort to questionable cattle practices fill in the ranks and become the chief supporters of National sales it would tend to reflect the true character of those engaged in price fixing and cow swapping.

The Springfield State Hospital is a charitable Institution supported by the taxpayers of Maryland and situated in Sykesville. In 1926 we reported an incident in which certain prominent politicians connected with the management of the Hospital were sending their cattle to the Institution to be placed on official test.

Further it was alleged that cows on official test at Springfield State Hospital were being doped and cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

Still further, it was alleged that a grade calf was sub-

stituted and registered for a purebred that died and this grade calf was exhibited on the show circuit in the herd of a certain Maryland politician and drew prize money as a purebred at many fairs in the eastern part of the United States.

Now it appears that the Holstein public is going to have a chance to buy some of the Springfield State Hospital cattle at the coming National sale.

Quits Under Fire

THE Bradford County Agent, to whom we had occasion to refer in the past in reference to what we believe to be questionable cattle practices carried on under the guise of Agricultural Extension Work, has resigned his position.

All promoters have occasionally to seek new pastures. The following article is taken from the daily press:

"Towanda, Pa.—D. K. Sloan, for sixteen years extension worker in Bradford County, has announced his resignation as farm bureau agent here to accept a similar position in Lycoming County with headquarters at Williamsport. He starts upon his new duties March 15.

"Sloan began work in Bradford County March 15, 1913, under an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad and State College, and is believed to have served one territory as an extension worker longer than any other man in Pennsylvania. At Williamsport he succeeds W. H. Vansant, resigned."

We hope that Mr. Sloan, in his new field of activities, will stick to conservative, practical dairy herd improvement work. If he does, he will receive the support of this journal.

Grades or Unregistered Purebreds?

ACCORDING to the Old Association's figures 671,078 purebred Holsteins have been registered since 1921.

If the natural increase in registrations of 14% that was established for a ten year period between 1911-1921, had continued, the Old Association should have registered 1,244,031 animals during the period from 1922 to 1927. This latter number would merely represent the natural annual increase of 14% which is very conservative. If we subtract the number registered, which was 671,078, from the number which the Association should have registered, it leaves a difference of 572,953 purebreds that should have been registered but are going unregistered as grades.

The owners of these unregistered purebreds are practicing careful selection and close culling because they have no way of marketing their worthless stock through forced record-making channels. Because of this close culling and careful selection a high uniform standard of excellence and some real outstanding animals are being developed by the breeders and owners of this large number of unregistered purebreds who, in their herd operations, are following the practices of the early Holland breeders who first established the breed. It is by means of this class of unregistered purebreds that grade Holsteins are acquiring the reputation of being better than purebreds.

Room for Growth

IN THE last census only one farm in ten reporting livestock reported any purebreds. Only three per cent of all the cattle, 3.5 per cent of the swine and 1.3 per cent of all sheep were purebred according to that census.

An analysis of census figures shows that the states that rank high in numbers of purebred bulls are also high in average milk production per cow. The 48 states were arranged in the order of percentage of purebred sires, ranging from 91 per cent for the highest state down to 8 per cent for the lowest. By dividing the list into four groups of twelve states each, and averaging the milk production per cow in each group, it was found that the top group on the purebred sire basis was also the leading group in average milk yield. On through the classification, the average milk production fell off as the percentage of purebred bulls decreased.

The use of purebred sires possessing the invaluable ability of transmitting their worth to their offspring is one of the surest possible means of raising the average of livestock efficiency.

Holstein Milk and Holstein Politics

HOLSTEIN milk is the best balanced milk food for infants, growing children and invalids, was the tribute paid by Dr. C. Ulysses Moore at the annual banquet of the Washington State Breeders. Owing to the smallness of the fat globules it is next to that of the human mother's and that of the goat, the most easily digested milk procurable for the feeding of infants. The fat content of Holstein milk is in the best proportion to the other milk solids.

Dr. Moore is a specialist in Child Nutrition, is Director of the Collins Institute of Nutritional Research at the University of Oregon's Medical College and is the author of the book, "Nutrition of Mother and Child."

Dr. Moore's lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing results of his own investigational work. His experiments showed the beneficial effect of butter and the deleterious effect of coconut oil substitutes on the bodies of small animals particularly the bony construction and the teeth. The doctor emphatically warned his audience against using butter substitutes.

Some of the Washington cattlemen are telling that they are definitely promised that the 1930 Delegate Convention of the Old Association will be held in Seattle. This will be quite a jump from Philadelphia. Evidently the Washington cattlemen do not remember the statement made by a prominent Holstein politician at a Delegate Convention several years ago that "pre-convention promises are not binding." Considering that it has not yet been announced who the delegates are it would seem that whoever made the promise was either a bit premature or else the whole thing is even more of a cut-and-dried farce than most of us believe.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

Easy Money

A MEMBER of the New Registry Association writes us that Mr. Leo B. Lamb, formerly employed by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, called on him as a representative of the Old Registry Association.

Mr. Lamb in apologizing or explaining why he is now working for the Old Association said that he was earning some EASY MONEY.

That's what we thought Mr. Lamb was doing when he was working for us.

Another State Record Broken

THE above is a statement appearing in the advertisement of Essex Farm, Riderwood, Maryland. This farm is operated by John M. Dennis & Son. The senior Mr. Dennis is a politician in Maryland and was mixed up with Mr. Forrest G. Farr in a little scheme to make records at Springfield State Hospital; Mr. Dennis sending cows from his own private herd to the State Hospital to be placed on official test under Mr. Farr's supervision and direction.

Test supervisors, working under the direction of the Maryland Agricultural College, after investigating the methods which Mr. Farr practiced in making official records went before the College Authorities and made affidavits to the effect that cream was being added to the milk and that cows on official test were being doped. These affidavits were dated February and March, 1926, and according to the Advanced Registry Rules, testing should have been stopped until a thorough and searching investigation was made. However, instead of discontinuing the test, Mr. Farr was permitted to continue making records until sometime in May when many cows then on official test had completed their yearly record; one cow was admitted to the 1,000 lb. butterfat class and given wide publicity by Mr. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

When the Authorities at the College were questioned as to why testing was permitted to be continued after fraud was uncovered they replied by stating that the Board of Regents, of which John Dennis is a member, took the Springfield Hospital matter out of their hands after the tester made the investigation.

Later, when Mr. Dennis' son was questioned as to why the Springfield State Hospital affair was not exposed, he said that Mr. Farr was a good fellow and that the matter ought to be hushed up, or words to that effect.

Readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will recall that we exposed the Springfield State Hospital affair in our issue of September 8, 1926, and as a result of this exposure eleven records were cancelled, yet the State Officials or Maryland Authorities who made it possible for Mr. Farr to continue testing after fraud was uncovered by the testers, have never been exposed by the Old Association officers.

If Essex Farm is again making records, and has broken the State Record with substantially the same organization supervising records now that was supervising records in Maryland in 1926 and with Dennis still a member of the Board of Regents of the College, what

guarantee have we that the record has been honestly made or that they have been properly supervised?

The outstanding feature in the Springfield State Hospital record fraud was that those who were attempting to perpetuate the fraud were able to corrupt the machinery that had to do with the supervision of the records. It was not a question of putting something over unknowingly; it was rather a question of corrupt political influence being exerted in such a way that the College Officials, whose duty it was to guard the integrity of the records, were pushed aside after they had started to make an investigation and were not only forced to permit fraud to be perpetuated but their lips were sealed as to what had taken place.

The testers, however, who made the investigation uncovering the fraud, refused to be a party to the fraudulent concealment of such practices and left their positions. To further add disgrace to a disgraceful situation the Powers-That-Be that were trying to cover up their fraudulent practices, attempted through false accusations, to discredit the testers who appeared to be the only ones connected with the machinery that had to do with the supervising of official records in Maryland that dared come out and take a firm stand for right and against dishonest practices and wrong-doing.

In other words, the machinery that had to do with the supervising of official records at Maryland Agricultural College appeared to be functioning perfectly in the Dennis-Farr mill that was turning out questionable records under their supervision. The only flaws in the organization were two honest testers. They have left their positions and others have taken their places. The new testers, no doubt, if they profit by the experience of former testers will not report any questionable practices for fear of being held up to ridicule and shame.

We are not inferring that fraudulent practices have been indulged in in making records at Essex Farm, but we are, however, raising the question that, in view of the past, what proof have we that the records are being properly supervised?

We exposed the attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital in which the Dennis-Farr Organization was implicated, in our issue of September 8, 1926. Two years later on April 13, 1928, a former Professor in the Dairy Department of the College wrote us a letter. The letter came unsolicited. In fact we did not know that there was such a man as S. H. Harvey until we received his letter. We have since had the pleasure of meeting him and have found him to be a man of sterling quality as his letter will imply.

The letter follows:

Phone, Hyattsville 1345.

HARVEY DAIRY
Incorporated

Hyattsville, Md., April 13, 1928.

Editor HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sir: I have been interested in your articles covering the Springfield Hospital case, and have read your further review in the March 8th issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. During the two-year period, from June, 1922, to September, 1924, I was Superintendent of Advanced Registry work in the State of Maryland. I was in charge at the time test work was begun at Springfield.

On one of my early inspection trips, several high grade cows present in the herd were pointed out to me. They had all the markings of purebreds. This fact leads me to believe that there may be considerable truth to the alleged substitution.

My services continued at the University of Maryland in other capacities until August of this past year, so that I had a rather intimate knowledge of testing affairs, and especially the Springfield case. Both supervisors making the affidavits were well known to me. I have high regard for the integrity of both men. Mr. LaBroad was a student of mine in a Massachusetts high school at one time.

I admire the position your paper has taken in regard to this affair. As far as my information goes, I do not believe you have departed from the truth at any point. The action of the college authorities in requiring the Superintendent to continue testing at Springfield was unpardonable. The association rules are very specific in regard to situations where irregularities or attempted fraud are even suspected. The conduct of the case by the college officials and the association as well, stands without my commendation. Credit should be given Mr. Ingham—he advised the "higher ups" the proper course to follow. This, I do not think was acted on.

Salaried men of the University, receiving \$10,000 and \$7,500, should have displayed more backbone. It was a classical case of buck passing, and a rather evident attempt to conceal the real facts.

Keep up the good work. I am glad to learn that your association is making real progress.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) S. H. HARVEY.

Again we want to make our position clear that we are not accusing the management of Essex Farm of resorting to any questionable practices in the making of official records. However, in fairness to other breeders, in view of what has been uncovered in the making of records at Springfield State Hospital, we believe that members of the firm who are reported to be the owners of Essex Farm should resign or withdraw from any offices that will put them in a position to exert any influence over the tribunal that has to do with the supervising of official records.

Milk Standardization

MILK standardization is against the law in many of our States. These laws seem to be interpreted to mean that it is illegal for the dairyman or small breeder to standardize milk but the big companies always do. This is one of the reasons why dealers in some of the large milk consuming centers advocate that the dairymen keep cows whose product tests high in butterfat.

Senator John C. Schumann has introduced a bill in the Wisconsin State Senate which would prohibit milk dealers from Decreasing the butterfat content of the milk they received but would permit them to Increase it. That is, if the milk they purchased averaged 3.5 per cent butterfat they could not skim part of it, sell the cream as such, mix the skim milk with the unskim milk and retail a milk testing 3.3 per cent. They could, however, if they wished, mix cream with the unskimmed milk and retail a product testing four per cent. Think they will?

MAY INCREASE TUITION FEES

A spokesman of the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee says that they are considering a proposal to increase the tuition fees the University of Wisconsin charges students living in Wisconsin as well as

out-of-state students. The Committee believes the University appropriations are growing too large and a fee increase would relieve the drain on State Funds.

President Glenn Frank asked that the Legislature appropriate \$9,581,990 for operation and maintenance for the next two years. In addition he asks for building appropriations totaling approximately two million dollars.

Calves Birth-Months

IN WHAT month are the most calves born in your territory?

Figures have been compiled for New York State for 1928. Nearly everyone we have asked said April, but April is second, March having the greatest number. The fall months of September and October have less than we expected.

On a basis of 100 the figures are as follows: January 8; February 10; March 18; April 16; May 8; June 4; July 3; August 4; September 8; October 8; November 7; December 6.

Maybe these figures will help to explain why milk distributors always want to cut the price of April milk almost to the vanishing point. The farmer knows that it costs him as much to produce milk during April as it does any other winter month and has always felt that he was treated unjustly when milk prices touched rock bottom at this time of the year.

A great many people who follow the narrow pathway of life get that way.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

More About Farm Accounts

FARM accounts are always a bugbear to the farmer. In the first place a farmer is usually a hard worked man. His hands get calloused and hard and his fingers become all thumbs, as far as writing is concerned. When the farmer comes into the house at night he wants to read his favorite paper or magazine, listen to the radio and go to bed.

He has mighty little time, and less inclination, to delve into a set of figures. Therefore, it has been a hard task to get farmers to keep books. They are all like a farmer I know well. I asked him what it cost to raise a heifer to two years of age. He said about \$50,—that was several years ago and he about hit the nail on the head at that time. Farmers usually know pretty well about costs, whether they keep accounts or not. Their information may not be absolutely accurate, but it is somewhere in the neighborhood of correct.

Well I told him he ought to keep an account book or he could not tell where he was losing money. I asked him how he kept up with his affairs anyway? He replied that he took in all the money he could get hold of during the year and paid out as little as possible. "What is left in the bank," he said, "is mine." That is the kind of accounting many farmers follow.

However, it is gratifying to know that the young people of the farm who have more knack for that sort of thing, and who can secure the help of their teacher in the work, are taking hold of this matter and helping to keep daddy's books. Three hundred and six Ke-

wanee county school children are taking a farm accounting course and 180 of them are actually keeping the accounts of their home farms. In Manitowoc County 130 farmers have formed a club, and have their books checked by experts who give advice and assistance from time to time.

In Sheboygan County, the agricultural teachers have helped 479 farmers to start farm accounts. It is all good work.—*Review Herald Reporter, Plymouth, Wis.*

May Have Exceeded Authority

DAIRYMEN who produce milk for New York City consumption have many times complained of the arbitrary decisions and actions of the inspectors from the City Health Department. The complaint is made that many of these inspectors know practically nothing about cows and that armed with a score card to which they constantly refer, they require expensive alterations in the barns under threat of refusing to permit the milk of the inspected dairy to be shipped to New York City. They have even gone further and have placed a ban on the dairy.

That the inspectors complained of have exceeded their authority is the only conclusion that can be drawn from a written statement made by Dr. Andrew A. Reitwiesner, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the City Health Department which says:

"At no time is an inspector authorized peremptorily to exclude a dairy on the first inspection. All such exclusions must come from this office, and they are not made without a true bill against the farmer. This generally means that action is taken only after a reinspection of the dairy farm. These reinspections as well as the original inspection are being made by a group of men, almost all of whom are graduates of one of our agricultural schools, and have either lived on farms or are well grounded in dairy work."

Forced to Sell

DURING the business year 1927-28 of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association the registered Holstein-Friesian herd of Elmer C. Ludt averaged 384 lb. fat, 11,200 lb. milk. This was the average for the entire dairy operated by a working dairyman who feeds and milks his own cattle besides attending to his general farm work.

At the head of the herd stands Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia. In the past we have several times commented upon the dairy type of this great Holstein-Friesian sire, a bull whose daughters are vigorous, handsome and are real producers thus demonstrating in the most effectual way the value of the Donsaskia bull as a transmitting sire.

To those who like record backing the Ludt herdsire is bound to appeal. His own sire was a son of King of the Ormsbys and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, a sensational producer and record maker whose daughters and granddaughters evidently inherited her capacity. The Donsaskia bull was from Saskia Princess Pontiac credited with producing 30.61 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old and 905.43 lb. butter in a year. Her dam was a good record daughter of Tidy Abbe-

RAVENSWOOD HERD



IS ACCREDITED

IS ABORTION FREE

IS BRED FOR PRODUCTION

I offer Good Young Stock of Either Sex

Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

kerk Princess and she was sired by Spring Farm King Pontiac, a son of King of the Pontiacs and the sensational producer Tweede White Lady. But if there was not a record back of Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, if none of his ancestors had been known outside of the herds in which they were raised, the type, style and producing capacity of his daughters would stamp him as a desirable member of the great breed to which he belongs.

At the Annual Cumberland County Field Day Mr. Ludt has exhibited members of his herd and, despite the fact that they have been shown in their working clothes they have carried off their share of the prize ribbons in this show which there has always been strong competition in all the classes.

The Ludt herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited list for a long time so it combines the three



TWO MEMBERS OF THE LUDT HERD

great desirable points, health, production and individuality.

Having disposed of one of his farms, Mr. Ludt will offer his herd at public auction on Thursday, March 14. There are no less than twenty cows fresh or soon due to freshen. Besides yearling heifers and bulls there are a number of bull calves. A full line of farming implements, horses, hogs and sheep will also be sold. The farm is in the limestone section of Cumberland County, is about two miles south of Carlisle, Pa., on the road leading to Mount Holly and is situated both sides on this concrete highway so can be readily reached by auto.

Starting a Creamery or Cheese Factory

DAIRYMEN living in districts where dairy farming is not extensively practiced have many times lost money through helping to finance the erection of creameries and cheese factories. Glib-tongued salesmen and promoters have been successful in interesting a few of the leading farmers and business men in starting such an enterprise on a coöperative basis. Oft times the county agent has been induced to go along through his enthusiasm and lack of judgment helped to bring disaster upon the men he is supposed to serve.

Unless there are sufficient dairy cows living in the territory around the factory or creamery it is a waste of time and waste of money to erect a building, stock it with machinery and then open the doors for business. When the management of a chain store decides upon opening another branch the prospects for business in that town are carefully scrutinized. Nothing is done

unless it appears that there is enough business available to support the enterprise.

Two bulletins have been recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. One is entitled *Essentials for the Operation of a Local Creamery* and the other *Points to Consider in Establishing a Cheese Factory*. The writers believe that, to succeed, a local creamery should have tributary to it nearly 900 average cows. Some plants have started where dairying was in its infancy and have been successful but the likelihood for failure is much greater than for success because with a very small output, the unit cost of operation is very high; consequently the price the creamery can pay for butterfat is likely to be so low that it will tend to discourage rather than encourage dairying.

The smallest quantity of milk that can be profitably manufactured into cheese is a daily supply of 5,000 lb. which represents the production of 250 to 300 cows. This is a one-man factory.

Factors that are of importance in locating the factory are good roads, which facilitate collection or delivery of cream or milk. The employment of a thoroughly experienced, competent and reliable worker is strongly recommended as well as the need for sanitation and high quality products.

Each bulletin gives a detailed list of the equipment that is necessary in factories of a small capacity as is economically practical under most conditions.

To show that things have changed in the cheese and creamery business we need only say that the writers recommend mechanical refrigeration as being preferable to refrigeration with ice.

AUCTIONEER



MEAD'S THE MAN

When I make good for you I am making good for myself.

Anybody can sell cattle at a price, but it takes a Real Honest-to-Gosh Auctioneer to get the Best prices.

It's time to Wake Up! Pry yourself loose from old-fashioned methods. It costs no more to get the best. Get our prices for your next sale.

What makes a successful sale? The same thing that makes a success of anything—Careful planning and enthusiastic carrying out of these plans.

Last, but not least, an AUCTIONEER who inspires confidence that means BIDS. That is the correct combination.

Our 25 years of experience is at your service. Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora,

New York

DOWNTON'S PRODUCERS

A daily average of 34.7 lb. milk for each cow in his dairy is reported by A. W. Downton, of Starrucca, Pa. These are not barn figures but are the actual deliveries at the local creameries. For the month of January the thirty cows of all ages and all stages of lactation averaged 1,040 lb. with an average test of 3.5 per cent fat. For three months this herd of never more than thirty milkers will average 1,100 lb. milk monthly delivered at the creamery with an average test of 3.4 per cent. Mr. Downton, who feeds no silage whatever and does not grow any corn, has every reason to be proud of the performances of his accredited herd of purebred Holsteins of which he has raised every animal with the exception of one old cow.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN ADAMS COUNTY

A grade Holstein owned by Roy A. Weaner, of Gettysburg, Pa., stood first in the Adams County Cow Testing Association for February by producing 61.5 lb. fat, 1,708 lb. milk. This cow is eleven years old. A purebred owned by Mr. Weaner stood in seventh place with 51 lb. fat, 1,456 lb. milk.

R. M. Spangler, of Gettysburg, also has two representatives in the honor list, both purebreds. One stands in second place with 60 lb. fat from 1,763 lb. milk and the other, a four-year-old, in sixth place with 60 lb. fat from 1,764 lb. milk.

A purebred in the herd of the Hoffman Orphanage at Littlestown, stands third with 54.5 lb. fat. T. N. Cashman, of York Springs, has a two-year-old with 53.8 lb. fat, 1,380 lb. milk and another two-year-old with 49.4 lb. fat, 1,336 lb. milk. Elmer A. Bubb, of East Berlin, has a four-year-old registered Holstein with 52.2 lb. fat, 1,582 lb. milk. W. Earl H. Cashman, of New Oxford, is represented by a four-year-old purebred with 50.1 lb. fat, 1,473 lb. milk.

In the twenty-six herds there were 257 milking cows under the care of Tester Robert Coble. There were twenty-five cows that exceeded 40 lb. of fat and fifteen that produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk. During February seven cows were sold because they failed to pay for their board.

ENGSTROM HOLSTEINS PRODUCE

The purebred Holstein herd owned by Oscar Engstrom of Rockford, Ill., averaged 34.2 lb. fat, 946 lb. milk in the Du Page County Cow Testing Association. There were seventeen milkers in the Engstrom dairy. Nearly all of them were milked twice a day but two or three that recently freshened were milked three times. The Engstrom herd led the association for the month of January.

The Cynical Bachelor observes that when a man has been married for five years and still talks back, he's a pretty independent sort of cuss.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 16, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 22—Middletown, Md. Oliver Z. Coblentz Sale.
March 25—Mount Joy, Pa. Allen G. Brubaker Dispersal. Seventy accredited and registered Holsteins. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
March 26—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Twenty-five purebred Holsteins.
March 27, 1929—Gettysburg, Pa. John C. Bream Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 29—Carlisle, Pa. Bruce Stuart. Fifty head of registered Holstein-Friesians.
March 30, 1929—Newville, Pa. James Ginter 40 purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd.
April 27, 1929—Salunga, Pa. C. A. Spahr Sale.
May 21—Frederick, Maryland. Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

BRUBAKER-REIST DISPERSAL

Two accredited herds of purebred Holsteins will be dispersed March 25 when the herds of Allen G. Brubaker and Allen J. Reist are sold at public auction. Both herds have specialized in the making of large records. Those who prefer animals that have already made records or young animals with high record ancestry will have an opportunity to secure them on that date, for the two herds contain sixty-six head.

S. T. Wood, well-known sale director and pedigree man is handling the publicity and managing the event. One of the stars of the sale, according to Mr. Wood, is Mae Veeman De Kol Marie, a cow that as a five-year-old is credited with 34.18 lb. butter in a week averaging nearly 95 lb. milk daily. She has a yearly record of nearly 1,000 lb. butter and over 23,000 lb. milk while the year previous she is credited with 910 lb. butter and 22,470 lb. milk. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Lass now past fourteen years old who is also in the sale together with a number of his daughters and grand-daughters. The catalog shows that this bull appears in the pedigree nineteen times as sire, seventeen times as grandsire, and eight times as great grandsire.

The Garden Spot Dairy Farm will certainly have many visitors March 25th when these two well-known herds go under the hammer. Colonel Mead will officiate and Mr. Wood will be on hand to tell of the pedigrees and attend to the many details of sale management.

THE COBLENTZ HERD DISPERSAL

On March 22d Oliver Coblentz, of Middletown, Maryland, will dispose of his entire herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Coblentz intends to discontinue farming, otherwise he would not part with his Holsteins. The Coblentz herd is on the State and Federal Accredited List and contains thirty-seven head of registered stock, sixteen of which are cows in milk, with four heifers. There are two bulls of serviceable age besides the herdsire Trebm King Charles Colantha. Evidently they are not troubled with abortion in the Coblentz herd for there are no less than fourteen calves, an indication that means far more than any amount of certificates.

Trebm King Charles Colantha has a remarkable pedigree. He traces twice to Colantha Johanna Lad through both sire and dam. His dam is from a daughter of the well-known Canadian sire King Segis Alcartra Spofford and she is also a grand-daughter of Keyes Walker Segis, Canadian cow with a seven-day record of 34.65 lb. butter and a yearly record of over 20,777 lb. milk. Many near relatives of Trebm King Segis Colantha have won prizes in the show ring for his sire Grahamholm Contraband Colantha is by the noted Grahamholm herd bull Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad.

The Coblentz farm is two and one-half miles southeast of Middletown, Maryland. The sale will be held Friday, March 22d and will be managed by S. R. Miller if Mr. Miller is able to attend and if not, his son Jay will officiate instead.

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT

In a certain part of Alabama a colored pastor had made himself extremely unpopular with his congregation. When his unpopularity was at its height, the time for the annual election of preachers came around. The reverend called his flock together:

"Brethren and sistern," he said, "all who want me for their pastor for another year will please say 'Aye.'"

No one wished him back; consequently there was a death-like silence. However, the pastor was not daunted. He waited for a moment and then cried: "Ah, ha; silence gibs consent. I's your pastor annuder year."

A New York married man is charged with having an "imaginary sweetheart." At that, its probably safer than having a real one.

DAIRY DOPE

By AN OLD TIME DAIRYMAN

Dairying is the art or science of feeding cows of all colors, feed of most any color to make them give white milk out of which to make yellow butter.

Dairying is often called the rich man's hobby but the poor man's salvation. No branch of agriculture gives as quick returns for labor or feed. You reap tomorrow as you sow to-day.

Radical changes in feed or care will take or pay their toll in the next twenty-four hours.

I once read the following motto in a dairy barn. "Treat us as you would your wife or sweetheart, and get results. We give real milk in exchange for the milk of kindness."

More truth than poetry in that.

Handle the dairy sire with care and caution.

It is the gentle bull, like the gun that isn't loaded, that kills.

Cow testing association records are usually good guides as these records are more likely to be made under conditions that you can duplicate, than are some of the Advanced Registry Records.

Very often Official Advanced Registry records, especially short time records, are made under unnatural conditions and surroundings and are really no indication of a cow's ability to produce under farm conditions.

Milk cows are as high in price as at any time since I can remember, war time not excepted. Especially high grades of the leading dairy breeds. Can you tell me why? Here is my answer!

I believe that the high price of dairy cows at this time is not the result of a keen demand for such cows by men who want to enter the dairy business on account of profitable prices or returns, but rather by a demand for cows by established dairymen to replace the cows that are condemned by the tuberculosis test. This tuberculosis clean-up campaign is nation wide and few people realize the number of cows that are slaughtered as a result. Personally I am for the test, though it is far from perfect as yet.

The safest way to start in the dairy business is to buy a few well bred heifers of the breed you favor and grow into it, rather than plunge into it.

While it is the most remunerative of all branches of agriculture it requires more personal attention, perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness than any other.

There are four kinds of dairying. Farm Dairying, where the butter is made on the farm, the by-products fed, and the finished product marketed; Wholesale Milk Dairying, where the milk is produced and delivered to creamery or

cheese factory with no by-products to feed; Retail Milk Dairying, where the milk is bottled and sold at retail; and Centralized Creamery Dairying, where the milk is separated or skimmed on the farm and the butterfat sold at so much per lb. to creameries, often necessitating the shipping of cream by railroad.

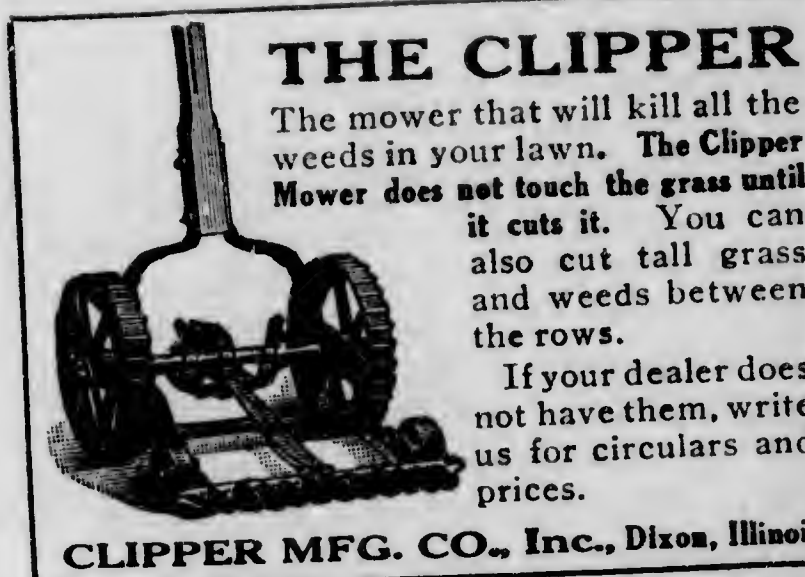
Each has its advantages and disadvantages and the branch to follow as the most profitable will have to be decided by local conditions, nearness to market, etc. Study these closely then decide which kind you will follow.

There is profit in any of them if careful thought, pluck, common sense and willingness to work are put in combination with the right kind of cows. But as the poet says "Don't expect lots of milk from a mongrel. She's not bred up a profit to bring. But insist on a cow whose mother knew how and whose grandmother did the same thing."

Six cows, 11 two-year-old heifers, 6 bulls, three to eighteen months old; 2 registered Guernsey calves, three months old, T. B. tested. Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

Marjorie, to hotel clerk: "A room for the night please."

Clerk: "Do you have a reservation?"
Marjorie: "What do you think I am, an Indian?"



PUREBREDS SURPASS GRADES

In the Somerset, N. J., Cow Testing Association there were 169 Holsteins that were on test from ten to twelve months during 1928. Of the 169, eighty were grades and eighty-nine were purebreds. The grades' average was 8,967 lb. milk, 304.6 lb. butterfat, while the average for the eighty-nine purebreds was 10,166 lb. milk, 340.9 lb. butterfat.

Lula—Blanche is the most treacherous woman I know.

Leila—Why so?

Lula—She shot two of her husbands from ambush.—The Pathfinder.

FOR SALE.—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

SELLING OUT!

As I intend to discontinue Farming I will offer at Public Sale

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

on my farm 2½ miles southeast of Middletown, Maryland
37 Registered Holstein-Friesians



SIXTEEN MILK COWS, Four Good Heifers, 14 Husky Calves, 2 Yearling Bulls and the two-year-old herdsire TREBMAL KING CHARLES COLANTHA
Bred at Mountain View Farms, his pedigree shows a wonderful combination of Ancestors noted for both Production and Individuality.

REMEMBER—THIS HERD IS ACCREDITED

Salesmanager: S. R. Miller

Be Sure and Come

OLIVER COBLENTZ, Middletown, Maryland

MARYLAND PRODUCERS

Charles F. Bowers, of Union Bridge, Maryland, had three cows that showed up prominently in the Carroll County Cow Testing Association. Beauty was credited with 57 lb. fat, 1,838 lb. milk, Nellie with 52.9 lb. fat, 1,429 lb. milk and Gladys with 51 lb. fat, 1,669 lb. milk.

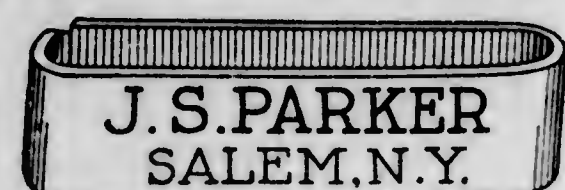
The Bowers herd of seventeen purebred Holsteins led the County Association by averaging 32.6 lb. fat, 927 lb. milk. This was 2.7 lb. fat and 21 lb. milk above their nearest competitors.

Queen, a purebred Holstein cow, owned by George C. Zentz and Sons, Thurmont, Maryland, is credited with 54.8 lb. fat, 1,481 lb. milk while enrolled in the Frederick County Testing Association.

The Zentz family are keenly interested in dairying and are students of individuality as well as sticklers for production.

"Make Animal Tagging Easy"

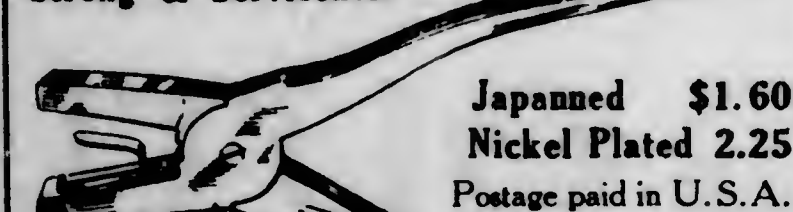
Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags



Size of Clinched Tag		
25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

CLINCHER PUNCH

Strong & Serviceable



Japanned \$1.60
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BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
OR
KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

ACTIVE IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Ten of the twelve leaders in the first division of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association are registered Holsteins while another one is a grade. The leader for fat production is the registered three-year-old cow Bess owned by George Wilson and credited with 2,344 lb. milk, 86.7 lb. butterfat on three milkings a day. The leader for twice-a-day milking is a purebred owned by S. W. Zeigler credited with 71.6 lb. fat, 1,665 lb. milk. Aaggie, owned by P. C. Gible of Mechanicsburg, Pa., has to her credit 68 lb. fat, 1,789 lb. milk. A. G. Wingert has two purebreds in the honor list as does Ivo V. Otto and George Wilson. E. C. Ludd of Carlisle, is represented by the purebred Echo with 67.2 lb. fat from 1,868 lb. milk. A. N. Lehman and Al Kost each owned purebreds credited with the production of 60 lb. or more of fat.

There are thirty-two herds tested by A. A. Raudabaugh in which there were 384 milking cows. There were thirty-

two that exceeded 50 lb. fat and 102 credited with 40 lb. or more while no less than 85 exceeded 1,200 lb. of milk.

During February three purebred bulls were purchased by members of this Association and five cows were sold to the butcher.

MAPLE SHADE ANIMALS ARE PRODUCERS

Size does not always mean quality but it does in the case of the Holstein herd owned by M. L. Jones of Westtown, Penna. In the West Chester Cow Testing Association during 1928 Mr. Jones' herd averaged 9,445 lb. milk, 314.1 lb. butterfat. We do not know just how many cows Mr. Jones had in his herd during the year but the average monthly number of milkers that came under the cow tester's observation was 146.75, or more than twenty-three per cent of the number he tested in the entire association.



COUNTRESS FINDERNE MARKWELL

One of the Many Big Producers at Maple Shade Stock Farm.

This is the largest eastern Holstein herd enrolled in cow testing association work that has come under our notice and Mr. Jones certainly deserves congratulations not only on the size of his herd but also because of their high average production.

Eight different cows each produced over 400 lb. of fat in the year. The leader for fat production is credited with 523.7 lb. from 10,008 lb. milk. The second in the herd for fat production is credited with 483.8 lb. but she leads for milk with 15,030 lb. The lowest of the other six was 11,136 lb. milk and the highest 12,645 lb. showing uniform production and also a uniform amount of butterfat in their milk.

Mr. M. L. Jones owns and operates a tract of 930 acres near Westtown consisting of six different farms. He has been in the dairy business for fifty-five years but it is only about fourteen years since he began to change from high grades to purebred Holsteins.

The Jones establishment is known as Maple Shade Stock Farm. It is operated as a business establishment. If the cows do not pay a good profit over the cost of feed and labor they are sent to the butcher. Rigid and persistent culling over a number of years combined with good care and feed has developed the Jones herd until it is one of the most efficient as well as largest Holstein herds in the State of Pennsylvania.

A MICHIGAN SALE

Princess Traverse Belle Veeman was born March 3, 1928 and so is just a year old. She is a very nicely marked heifer, a daughter of Traverse Princess Walker Echo and Belle Veeman Dora whose dam was Altadale Belle and whose sire was Bull Run Dora Veeman.

Princess Traverse Belle Veeman was dropped in the herd of Richard J. Hathaway of Hastings, Mich., who on the first day of February sold her to Leon Fuhr of Delton, Michigan.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

A registered Holstein three-year-old, owned by George Wilson, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is credited with the production of 86.7 lb. fat, 2,344 lb. milk in the first Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. Her average test was 3.7 per cent. Fern, another member of the Wilson herd, is credited with 61.6 lb. fat, 1,711 lb. milk.

In second place is Nancy, a purebred owned by A. G. Wingert. She is credited with 84.6 lb. fat, 2,418 lb. milk. Aaggie, another member of the Wingert herd has to her credit 66.1 lb. fat, 2,003 lb. milk.

Echo, owned by E. C. Ludd, of Carlisle, produced 67.2 lb. fat, 1,868 lb. milk. Kit, owned by A. N. Lehman, of Carlisle, has to her credit 64.9 lb. fat, 1,708 lb. milk. Paul C. Gible, Ivo V. Otto and A. F. Kost have registered Holsteins in the leading ten which are all above 60 lb. fat.

Tester A. A. Raudabaugh reports that there were 384 milking cows in the thirty-two herds under his charge. Of this number no less than thirty-two produced over 50 lb. fat, 102 over 40 lb. while 85 were credited with 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

FOR SALE

Six Registered two-year-old heifers, extra well grown and bred. 5 due soon. 5 Yearling heifers. 4 Bulls Tuberculin tested.

HENRY JARVIS Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

A good bull is called half the herd. A poor one often turns out to be the whole works.

A MARYLAND SALE

In January C. B. Price, Clear Springs, Maryland, purchased Prince Antietam Echo, a young herdsire just a year old. He was sired by Antietam Abbecker Ormsby and his dam was Dot Princess Echo, a daughter of King Tillie Echo and Dot Alicine Princess.

Antietam Abbecker Ormsby was from Antietam Ormsby Korndyke and his sire was Kookee Mayflower whose three maternal dams each produced over 30 lb. butter in seven days, the dam being credited with 38.14 lb. from 714 lb. milk. His sire's dam Kookee De Kol 3d three different years made over 30 lb. butter from 700 lb. milk in seven days.

King Tillie Echo is a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia the bull sold at Milwaukee ten years ago last June for \$106,000.

As the readers of this item have already surmised Mr. Price obtained his bull from that well-known breeder, J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, Maryland. The Roulette herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited list for the last nine years and Roulette cattle have been exhibited at a number of Maryland Fairs and have always carried away a goodly share of the prizes. Mr. Roulette likes light colored cattle and Mr. Price's new herdsire is light colored. The Roulette cows are high testers as well as big producers so Mr. Price went to a good establishment to secure a herdsire.

GOOD FOR KEATOR

Iduna Sadie Vale Ormsby, owned by Van C. Keator, of Factoryville, Pa., was high cow for February in the Lackawanna County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. She was credited with 2,066 lb. milk, 68.2 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby and Iduna Pietje 2d, and a number of the Keator herd are closely related to her.

Second honors went to Pietje Daisy Hartje of the Linair Dairy Farm also at Waverly. This cow produced 67 lb. fat, 1,764 lb. milk.

Tester J. C. Hindman says that during the month there were 319 cows in milk enrolled in this Association. These produced about 232,233 lb. milk, an average of 726 lb. per month, which is 226 lb. above the average for the state.

During the month the members of this Association started a crusade against the unprofitable cow by disposing of six which were not paying their board bill. Four purebred bulls were purchased to head Association herds.

MORE EVIDENCE NEEDED

The prisoner was notorious as a local character for evasion of the truth. It was a fairly plain case, but the magistrate was puzzled when the prisoner said he wanted to plead guilty. He had been prepared for a long and involved chain of untruths.

"John," he said, after a moment, "I shall have to have more evidence before I sentence you."

Having Sold My Farm

I Must Sell My Herd

SO ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

Starting at 12 O'clock, You Can Set Your Own Price on My Animals



CHOICE YOUNG PRODUCING COWS

With Creditable C. T. A. Records.

They Have Been Bred to My Herdsire

PENSTATE HOMESTEAD FOBES

His sire is the great show bull that headed the State College Herd.

His dam is by a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol and from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. His individuality is everything that you would expect from his breeding.

Calves by Him--Cows and Heifers Bred to Him

This Herd Has Passed THREE Clean Tests

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, SOWS and GILTS of splendid bloodlines. Backed by such noted animals as Highland Pride 2d, Rival's Successor 11th, Longfellow's Fannie 4th and Ohio Boy 6th, son of Highwood Rival and Epochal's Champion Lass.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead
Sales Manager: S. R. Miller
Production Manager: Robert Coble
For Catalog Write

JOHN C. BREAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Farm Is Three Miles from Town Along the Hagerstown Road

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

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or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

OLD HOME FARM



PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

THE CORN BORER SPREADS

New regulations regarding the European corn borer quarantine became effective March 1st. The borer has spread during the past year but its progress, except in the New England States, has been less than in previous seasons. It has found its way West to the Indiana Shore of Lake Michigan, has spread in the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan and its spread has been so extensive that the entire state is put under quarantine.

BOYS CHECK UP ON COWS

A Junior Cow Testing Association has been formed in the Agricultural Department of Frederick, Maryland High School with five student members, Roscoe Shook, Rendall Garst, Ira Geisbert, Franklin Stottlemeyer and Emory Burrier.

The boys take this work as part of

their agricultural instruction. The student periodically weighs the milk from each cow in his herd, representative samples of the milk from each cow are taken to the department laboratory and tested for butterfat and thus the student is enabled to compute the amount of milk and butterfat each of his cows produce during the milking period.

Similar associations have been formed by the agricultural students of the high schools at Middletown, Thurmont, Walkersville and Liberty.

A MINNESOTA TRANSACTION

In January A. J. Haberman of Bixby, Minn., sold to W. C. Arnold of Medford, Minn., the good young cow May Cuba Inka Ormsby. She is a daughter of Sir Ormsby De Kol Champion Oak and Cuba Inka Ormsby 2d. She had been bred to North Star Gerry Homestead, who was by Bessie Fobes Oak Homestead from North Star Georgia Johanna.

Minnesota Holsteins are noted for their size and individuality. Mr. Arnold's purchase traces to the Ormsby strain through both sire and dam and Ormsby, among breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, is synonymous with production of rich-testing milk.

CLOVER SEED PRICES CUT

Evidently the makers of statistics made a mistake last fall when they predicted a shortage in the sweet clover seed crop and consequent higher prices. Recently we commented in these columns on the fact that one of our advertisers, George Bowman, had lowered his price on clover seed and he has just sent advertising copy to appear for the first time in this issue for which the price of sweet clover seed has dropped a full dollar per bushel or from \$4.00 to \$3.00.

Bowman stands back of the seed he sells for the ad reads "Return seed if not satisfied."

HOLLYWOOD FARM FULLY ELECTRIFIED

Recently the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN announced that the Stimson Estate had sold Hollywood Farm, well-known Holstein breeding establishment in the State of Washington. Harold Stimson says that the farm was one hundred per cent electrified and was the first farm in the State of Washington to have that distinction. Threshing and baling are done by electricity and the threshed grain is not only re-cleaned but also elevated to storage by electric power. Even the silos are filled by electric power.

Alfalfa is seldom grown in western Washington, dairymen there obtaining this hay from the eastern part of the state. After a number of experiments fifteen acres were seeded at Hollywood three years ago. Last year over one hundred tons of hay was harvested.

When the farm was sold it contained 595 acres of which about seventy were still uncleared. For the past three years, H. C. Stimson says, the surplus straw,

potatoes, seed grains, etc., sold more than paid for the oil meal, soy bean meal, salt, alfalfa hay, etc., purchased.

In 1925 seed oats were made a main crop on this farm, later seed barley and seed potatoes were added. For the last three years oats grown here averaged 102 bushels per acre and seeded oats sold for \$60.00 per ton sacked. Last year 125 tons of straw were baled which sold for \$14.00 per ton. Mr. Stimson is authority for the statement that 110 tons of Certified Netted Gem potatoes were harvested from five acres.

During the fall of 1928 the retail store in Seattle owned by the farm was sold. The Stimson Estate was offered a large building in Seattle and it was suggested that part of the consideration be Hollywood Farm. As the farm appraisal was above the value placed on it by the estate it was decided to make the trade and so this herd, established in 1910 by the late Fred S. Stimson, passes out of the Holstein picture.



CHICKS WITH VIM & VIGOR

Hatched by men with 19 years experience, from cull-ed flocks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post at the following prices:
S. C. Wh. Leghorns... 11c each—\$100.00 per 1000
S. C. Br. Leghorns... 11c " " 1000
Barred Rocks... 12c " " 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds... 14c " " 1000
S. C. Blk. Minorcas... 14c " " 1000
Mixed Broilers... 9c " " 1000
Order now for spring delivery. Capacity 60,000 eggs.
\$1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.

The Pennsylvania Hatchery,
Liverpool, Pa.

Our Slogan "Service After Delivery"

T. B. HOG PREMIUM RULES

For some time the great packing companies have paid a slight premium for hogs certified as coming from accredited areas. The rules of such payments were recently changed, the changes becoming effective March 1st. The premiums are paid only on those certified hogs which, on the killing floor, show legible marks of certification after the hair has been removed.

The new rules are:

(1) Effective March 1, 1929, the premium on certified hogs bred and fed in accredited counties will be paid only on those individual producers' consignments which, on post mortem, are reported by the Government Inspectors as having less than 10 per cent of the hogs in such a consignment retained for tuberculosis.

(2) The premium will not be paid on any individual producers' consignment that has one or more carcasses condemned or sterilized for tuberculosis.

(3) The committee strongly favors the system, whereby each farm or farmer is given a permanent code of letters, which brand mark is to be registered in the office of the Live Stock Commissioner at each market, and this system is to be put into operation at all markets just as soon as possible.

If a woman can get a voter she doesn't care anything about a vote.

MONEY MAKERS

The Holstein herd of Elmer Eichelberger, of Lewisberry, Pa., averaged 311.6 lb. butterfat, 9,116 lb. milk in the northern York County Cow Testing Association which finished its second year January 1st. One of his cows, Grace, is credited with 13,058 lb. milk, 531.5 lb. butterfat as a seven-year-old. The Eichelberger herd produced milk at a cost of \$1.05 per hundred pounds, the lowest figure attributed to any of the twenty-three dairies enrolled in the Association. The butterfat cost was thirty-one cents a pound and only six of the herds were lower in this respect.

MADIGAN COWS STAND FIRST AND SECOND

The registered Holstein herd of Al Madigan, of Towanda, Pa., averaged 9,047 lb. milk, 341.9 lb. fat in the Laurel Hill Cow Testing Association of Bradford County, which finished its fourteenth year December 1, 1928.

Pieterje, a member of the Madigan herd was credited with 474.1 lb. fat, 12,971 lb. milk, Fayne, a four-year-old with 463.8 lb. fat, 10,162 lb. milk, Kipa another four-year-old with 433.2 lb. fat, 9,769 lb. milk while Pollyanna a seven-year-old is reported to have produced 403.9 lb. fat, 13,375 lb. milk. Pieterje and Pollyanna stood first and second respectively in the whole Association for the amount of milk produced and the tester's report shows that there were 414 cows enrolled during the year.

POTATOES FOR DAIRY FEED

Potatoes which cannot be marketed at satisfactory prices are a cheap and succulent dairy feed provided they are fed carefully and not in too large quantities.

Potatoes contain 1.1 per cent of digestible protein and 17.1 per cent total digestible nutrients. They are low in protein but are a source of carbohydrates. Not more than twenty-five pounds of potatoes a day should be fed to a cow since they have a tendency to flavor the milk. If fed in large quantities the butter is likely to be a poor texture.

It is better to feed potatoes after milking. They should be washed and sliced. Any root or tuber crop should be sliced in order to avoid choking.

Potatoes that have become green from exposure to the light contain solanine which is a poison and occasionally proves fatal.

ATTENTION MOTHERS!

Take notice! Your babies enlarged, tinted and framed for \$3.98. Come early and avoid the rush.—Ad in New York paper.

Remembering what happened to the price of liver when we found that it had a peculiar "therapeutic" value, we wonder how the honey market is going to react to the news that bee stings can cure rheumatism.

FORTY DAIRY HOLSTEINS

ACCREDITED OF COURSE

WILL BE SOLD

Thursday, March 14, 1929

at the E. C. Ludt Farm, two miles south of Carlisle, Pa., on the road leading to MT. HOLLY.

20 Milk Cows, fresh or soon to freshen. A few bred for Fall freshening.



6 Bred Heifers 10 Choice Yearlings 2 Service Bulls
Several Choice Bull Calves

In C. T. A. work this herd for 1927-1928 averaged 384 lb. butterfat, 11,200 lb. milk.



WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE DONSASKIA

heads this herd. His dam was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince; his sire was by King of the Ormsbys from Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. He is a show bull and a cracker-jack of a sire.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
HORSES, HOGS AND SHEEP.

YOU CAN BANK ON ANYTHING YOU BUY FROM ME

Auctioneers: Mead & Dietch
Performance: A. A. Raudabaugh
Pedigrees: S. R. Miller

FOR CATALOG WRITE

E. C. LUDT, Carlisle, Pa.

GALLONS AND BUSHELS

A dairyman wants the gallon done away with as a unit of measure. He says that a little foam or a variation in temperature makes the measure inaccurate and that weight only should be considered. Well, while we are about it, let's ditch the bushel unit. What is the use of translating the various bushels into pounds and then performing a mathematical operation in ratio and proportion to find the comparative value. States to the west use the hundredweight and find it simpler. It is used to some extent with us in speaking of potatoes, but that only brings confusion as you have to stop to learn if the man is speaking in terms of bushels or hundredweight.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

SCOTCH DAIRY RATIONS

Rations for dairy cattle differ materially in different parts of the world. A Scotch black-and-white four-year-old was fed on swedes, hay, straw and a mixture of two parts crushed oats and one part peanut meal cake. After freshening she received a ration consisting of eight parts crushed oats, three parts soybean meal, three parts peanut meal cake, four parts distiller's dried grains and one part wheat bran. Of this mixture she received twenty-four lb. daily besides one lb. whitefish meal. She was given this ration until the beginning of the pasture season, May 1 and her highest days milk production was 83.5 lb.

After May 1st it was intended to keep her in the barn part of the day and feed her liberally but she was determined to go to pasture with the rest of the herd and made so much fuss that it was decided to pasture her day and night. Scotch pasture grass must be luxurious for she would refuse concentrates and during the greater part of the summer the only feed she would eat in the barn was a mash made of bran. In order to provide more protein, soybean meal was

stirred into the mash but this had to be done cautiously for if there was more soybean meal than the lady fancied she would refuse to eat any of it. Her barn ration generally consisted of from ten to twelve lb. bran and two to three lb. soybean meal, this being divided into three feedings.

In September a few roots were added and when the cows were housed for winter in October, she received a daily allowance of forty lb. turnips, with twelve lb. of a grain mixture, very similar to that fed in the early part of the lactation, and plenty of hay.

When she freshened for her second calf she was just under four years old and in the lactation period mentioned, has produced 20,570 lb. milk, 6,451.1 lb. butterfat in 343 days, her average test being 3.14 per cent. She is due to freshen again two weeks over the year from the start of the lactation now completed.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. E. MILLER, Penna. Chambersburg.

FARM MACHINERY

"Although hand tools were used almost exclusively for thousands of years, when the application of power other than man power to the work of the farm began, the development of machinery was very rapid. In the early part of the nineteenth century the grain was cut with the sickle or cradle and bound by hand. It was threshed by beating with the flail or by the treading of animals. The plow was a crude affair, usually homemade and shod with iron by the village blacksmith, and the principal tool for cultivation was the hoe. A cast-iron plow was first made by

Charles Newbold, of New Jersey, sometime between 1790 and 1796, and John Deere made his first steel plow in 1833. Patents on the reaper were granted to Obed Hussy in 1833 and to Cyrus W. McCormick in 1834. The two-horse cultivator was first used about 1861. The first patent on a drill granted to an American was in 1799, but the force feed for a drill was not patented until 1851. The first patent on a corn planter came in 1839.

"These machines did not come into general use until many years after the date of the first patent. The old men of today can remember the hand methods which prevailed throughout the country during their boyhood and young manhood. The opening of large areas of rich agricultural land to settlement in the United States during the middle of the century, followed by the scarcity of workers caused by the Civil War, were no doubt the important influences in bringing about a rapid introduction of farm machinery."—*Agricultural Engineering by J. B. Davidson.*

SOLD WHILE YOUNG

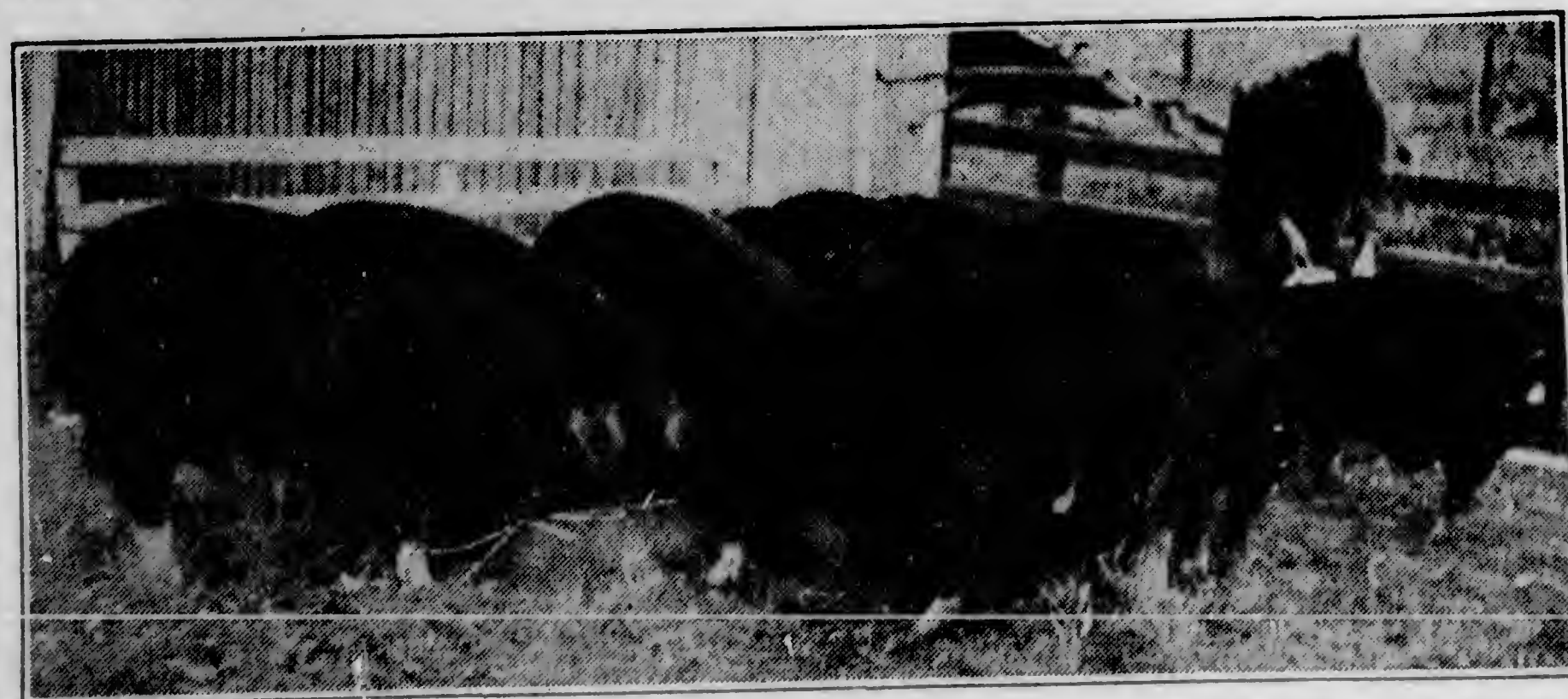
About the middle of December a very nice heifer calf was dropped in the herd of Peter L. Will of Teutopolis, Illinois. This calf was a daughter of Lyons Sarcastic Model and De Kol Pontiac Agatha. She did not remain the property of Mr. Will for long for only three days later W. H. Westjohan of Sigel, Ill., came to the barn, saw the calf and her mother and decided that the heifer calf should be his property. She has good ancestry for her sire is a son of Lyons Sarcastic Model and Aaggie Midzie Sarcastic while the dam was by Lillyville King Beachwood from De Kol Maratanza Pontiac.

The Will herd has quite an enviable local reputation for large and persistent production. Pontiac and Johanna blood predominates in the herd which Mr. Will operates by pay-at-the-pail methods.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, 10 cents. Rocks, Heavies, 12 cents. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineaas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS, Pardee Strain, \$30—100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

FOR SALE—Purebred Lakenvelder and Jersey Black Giant eggs. \$1.75 for 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs 40c. MARY BONHAM, Chilhowie, Va.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. Mrs. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. Mrs. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHEL, Farmington, Del.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that lay 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. Mrs. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS. (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the most approved type and color. Healthy range raised stock. Medium and large sized young Toms and Pullets. A few extra fine tested breeding hens. CHARLES McCCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FINE CLOVER HONEY. 12 lb. can, \$2.00 postpaid. B. B. FLORY, Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa.

NEW VICTORY SEED OATS. For price and sample write HENRY MARSHALL, Coopersville, Mich.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Postpaid 250—50c; 500—75c; 1,000—\$1.50. Exp. pressed 10,000—\$7.50. WALTER PARKS, Darien, Georgia.

PURE HONEY. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; buckwheat, \$1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y. Prepaid 3 zones.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, nine varieties, state certified, low prices. S. C. White Leghorn chicks and pullets. GUMSER WILLOW FARMS, Holland, Mich.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my famous comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOF, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets. Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobbler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

PEACH TREES, 4c. each in hundred lots. Apple, cherry, pear, plum. Grapes and Ornamental Shrubbery. Prices reasonable. "State Inspected." Catalog free. LEO H. GRAVES, Farina, Illinois.

LIVE STOCK

RECORDED O. I. C's. Dam farrowed 241 (8 years). Hornless Holsteins. Sire's dam: 748+ butter 4.2 fat. SUMNER, WYALUSING, PA.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDES. DALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—English bull dog pups make real farm dogs. Will ship C. O. D. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Sylvania, Pa.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES.—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coonhound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Five months old. Genuine heelers with plenty of grit. Guaranteed to satisfy. \$20 each. J. E. CLARK, Franklinville, N. Y.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heavies, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S COATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

QUEEN ALFALFA

Alfalfa is the only Illinois farm crop which has paid the grower every year since the war. According to the University of Illinois corn has paid only three years out of the last eight. Alfalfa is a ravenous user of calcium and phosphorus. But if it is an old seeding and the yield is not what it used to be, the chances are that alfalfa has used up the surplus and the surface soil after testing will prove to be slightly acid.

Once established, alfalfa or sweet clover, due to the deep root system, can bring up calcium from the subsoil. However, the yield will not be as heavy, and it is advisable to spread additional limestone in case the surface soil, upon testing, proves to be sour. The same applies to phosphorus on the brown silt loam mid-west soil. It often proves highly profitable to spread a ton of raw rock phosphate per acre on alfalfa ground. The increase in yield may be as much as a ton per acre on some soils.

In any event, it is difficult, if not impossible, to locate a roughage equal to good alfalfa hay. This applies in a limited way to horses and to hogs, but especially to the feeding of cattle and sheep. If corn is King, there is no question but that alfalfa has a right to be Queen. With all the talk about all the other legumes, it is difficult indeed to prove that there are any the real equal of alfalfa.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

QUEER ACCIDENT

L. V. Hudson was brought into a hospital at Hammond, Ind., with a mashed lip. Asked how he received the injury he said "I was drinking out of a milk bottle and the darn cow kicked the bottle."

THE AVERAGE HOOSIER FARMER

"The Hoosier Farmer is a sober, industrious citizen, not greatly different from his brothers, uncles, and sons who are engaged in other occupations. He goes to church on Sunday and works about eight hours a day on week days (more in the summer and less in the winter). He comes of native stock and lives a wholesome normal life. He rears a family of four children who receive a better education than the United States average. He pays more taxes than the average citizen and receives less benefit than the average for such payments.

"The average Hoosier Farmer lives on a 102-acre farm worth \$8,661. He has other farm property worth \$1,205. He has greatly increased his annual output per man until in 1928 he produced almost twice as much as his father did in 1880.

He has learned to produce so efficiently that he is forcing some of his less efficient neighbors out of a job. During this period since 1880 he has increased his output per man more than his friend, the average manufacturer. He has hopelessly outdistanced the average merchant in this respect. He has learned to produce a bushel of wheat in an hour, a bushel of corn in a half hour, a bushel of oats in fifteen minutes, and a pound of pork in two minutes.—Dr. E. C. Young.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

MILK INDUSTRY WORTH BILLIONS

The United States is consuming an average of 1,000 pounds of milk, in one form or another, per person per year. This figures around three pounds per day for each individual. Of this, 50 per cent is consumed as a beverage, either "straight," in malted milks or other milk beverages. The other 50 per cent is in butter, cheese, bread and other products.

The business of supplying the American public with bottled milk has grown into an industry whose capital stock is valued at around \$30,000,000,000.

To supply the daily bottle of milk, there are about 23,000,000 milk cows in the country. There are about forty industries engaged in producing various milk products. As the milk leaves the farm, its annual value is about \$3,500,000,000. Then, as the milk is carried to the consumer, its value increases. Taking the milk industry when it has passed through final stages of bottling, manufacture and so on, the value is close to \$30,000,000,000.

BOSSY DIDN'T LIKE SCHOOL

The vocational agriculture class of the high school at Barnesville, Ohio, had a vacation recently. The cause was a none too contented Bossy. She was taken into the classroom for a milking demonstration. The noise of the students and the unfamiliar surroundings were too much for the cow's disposition for when the teacher, Mrs. Zedna Fowler, was conducting the demonstration, a well aimed kick knocked her off the milk stool and she was taken to the hospital with a broken leg.

You do not know what a hen is worth until you roost her on Miracle Roost one year. \$7.65 equips one hundred hens. One third down, balance ninety days. Made in any foot lengths, from four to eight foot lengths. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., 111 East Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

FARMING WITHOUT HORSES

Horses have been dispensed with on the dairy farm operated by the Oregon Agricultural College which is now using tractor power for all farm work.

Estimates by the College Animal Husbandry and Farm Mechanics Departments indicated that the farm could be run more economically with a tractor than with horses.

A tractor which can be used for cultivating row crops is the main power plant under the new scheme of management and operation. A complete list of attachments for this tractor is used, including a plow, mower, rake and cultivator. With the tractor and equipment the Dairy Department will work the main farm and 90 additional acres recently rented. The entire acreage can thus be used to produce crops for profitable production of dairy products.

The smaller amount of labor and the large number of jobs which can be done with the tractor easily absorb the added cost of interest and depreciation on the power equipment, according to the Dairy Department. A 7-foot mower driven by a power take-off from the tractor is used. A side delivery rake can be pulled at the same time, if desired. A sweep rake attachment is used for bucking up the hay to a stacker or baler.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

Position, as General Farm and Herd Manager, or Herdsman, wanted by married man thirty-two years old with life long experience in all branches of farming and the Holstein business.

Can make big records, but would rather locate where practical methods are followed. Department F, c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

From a Riverside (Calif.) Newspaper
The Pure Milk Producers' Association met at Reynolds Hall yesterday. Twenty persons were present. A community luncheon was served at noon, in charge of Mrs. Glen S. DeCow.

The teacher was giving a lesson on the seasons.
"Now, tell me, Johnny," he said, "which is the proper time to gather fruit?"
"When the dog's chained up," replied Johnny.

Jerseys—One load young, sound springer cows; one load two-year-old bred heifers. All T. B. tested, all raised here. Ben Sheppard, Springfield, Missouri.

You are offered A CHOICE BULL CALF

Son of



CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE

His sire was the great King Hengerveld Hartje. His dam, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year, averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times-a-day milking, and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

The Dam: Cliftonwood Lyons Hartje is producing 50 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. She is a grand young cow and a real producer.

Cliftonwood Herd Passed Its Last THREE Tests CLEAN.

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville, Penna.

WideWater Ormsby King Korndyke

Heads this Herd of Producers.

His individuality will please you.

His sire is by the great

ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD

His dam BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY weighs 1800 lb. in everyday dress.

She is a wonderful producer and a good tester (4.2%)

She was by COLANTHA DENVER CHAMPION from a daughter of CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD.

LET US QUOTE PRICES ON SOMETHING GOOD.

W. C. GAUGER
WATSONTOWN, R. D. PENNSYLVANIA

Are You Looking for Type Plus Production IN A BULL?

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire Is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are famous for tremendous production.

His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE, are splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

THIS GREAT COW



HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

is the dam of our herdsire.

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

who has sired a splendid bunch of heifers. The older ones are now in milk and are Producing Heavily and in Type and Size they resemble their Granddam.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd

X
W ELLIS
N Y STATE
ITHACA N Y
COLLEGE OF AGR'L

HEILMAN'S SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

Saturday,
MARCH 16,
1929



200 HEAD
OF
LIVESTOCK

65 HEAD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
41 COWS AND HEIFERS.
8 BULLS AND 16 CALVES.

20 HEAD OF GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS.

In the offering you will find 13 four-and five-year-old cows by the best sire in New York State, *CHAMPION SYLVIA GRISELDA LAD*. Mr. Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pa., at present time has a sister of these young cows on official test milking 90.1 lb. milk in one day and 23.51 lb. butter, 601 lb. milk in 7 days. Such is the type of young cows you will find in this lot.

Also bull and heifer calves from the above cows—born October to December, 1928. A number of fresh and close-springer purebred cows in the offering; as good as they grow.

Also good, fresh and close-springer grade cows and heifers.

Our herdsire *KELSO CHAMPION SYLVIA PONTIAC* will be sold as well as 7 yearling, purebred, service bulls.

100 Head of Chester White Hogs, boars, gilts and sows. These are exceptionally fine hogs.

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and White Guineas.

Sale starts promptly at 10:30 A. M. Conditions will be announced. Lunch Free. Autos will meet trains at Annville and Lebanon Stations on sale day.

Send for catalog and be sure to come early.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON,

CLEONA,

Lebanon County

PENNA.

The
Holstein Breed
and
Friesians

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1929 No. 6

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Registry Association's Finances Reviewed

Registry Association Expends Over
\$4,200,000 in Nine Years

Holstein breeders have been required to pay a \$2.00 tax to support the management, in carrying on promotion and extension work, for each dollar they have received in service in the way of registration and transfer certificates.

Approximately \$2,700,000.00 has been expended in carrying on promotion work, including managing expense, other than the Secretary's office.

The expense of maintaining the Secretary's Office where the Herd Book records are preserved, registration and transfer certificates issued, including publishing and delivering the Herd Book, amounts to \$1,467,000.00.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

BREEDING TO TYPE



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

was the foundation animal of the most noted family of HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ever developed. A Remarkable Producer, she transmitted to her descendants her Individuality as well as her Producing Capacity.

My senior herdsire

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN
traces FIVE times to this great foundation cow.

My junior herdbull

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA
traces to her no less than SEVEN times.

It would fill this page to tell all about her performances and those of her Six Daughters but it would fill this magazine to tell all I can about my Accredited Herd. Come and see them and You will want some of the Choice Animals I will sell.

A. W. DOWNTON
STARRUCCA PENNSYLVANIA

CARROLL FARMS

Our herd is managed under practical, every-day, business, dairy conditions.

Our cows are Producers and pay a good Profit for their feed and care.

Our herdsire is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Payne.

*Let us sell you some Good,
Young Stock.*

RALPH G. ROOP

New Windsor

Maryland

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ONE OR BOTH

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy Ybma Glista
Born July 5, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

DAM: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter, a granddaughter of the great King of the Pontiacs.
A well grown bull, more white than black and good every way. **Price \$100**

HEIFER: Maple Grove Ann Retta Glista
Born April 16, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34-lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista, 16.50 lb. butter in 7 days averaging 53 lb. milk daily as a junior two-year-old. **Price \$100**
A Good, Thrifty, Well Marked Heifer

The Pair for \$190

*An Accredited Herd in
An Accredited Area.*

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

Oldenburg Herd

*where Selective Registration has
been practiced for Years!*

One of our Dairy Cows



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE
South Bend, Indiana

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1929

No. 6

A War Veteran and His Herd

SIX years ago Fred Hilner of Millville, Columbia County, Pa., purchased a pair of purebred Holstein females. To-day his herd numbers twenty head and practically everyone is a descendant of the two foundation animals.

The first bull that headed the Hilner herd was King Artis Boon Korndyke De Kol. This bull was a son of Loyalsock King Artis Boon and Loyalsock Korndyke Pauline. The dam was a daughter of King Korndyke Daisy Hengerveld. The sire was by King Colantha Clothilde 3d. King Artis Boon Korndyke De Kol was dropped in the herd of S. A. Hilner of Jerseytown, Pa., and S. A. Hilner is the father of Fred.

One of the foundation animals was Queen Susa Pauline 2d, a daughter of Sir Lilith Paul De Kol. The old cow is no longer living but she is represented in the Hilner herd by a nice bunch of daughters and granddaughters.

The other foundation cow was Greenwood Nesco Colantha Dora, a daughter of Cornucopia Pontiac Veeman 3d and Nesco Colantha Dora. She has two or three daughters in the herd and a number of granddaughters.

The stellar attraction of the Hilner herd is the great cow Pauline Lottie Hengerveld. She was born October 8, 1923. Her sire Segis Pontiac De Kol Pelham was by Empire Segis from Idleaze Pontiac Pelham Vale.

Pauline Lottie Hengerveld is a very handsome animal. In 1927 she was exhibited at the Columbia County Fair and was second in a large class. One of her sons, Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, was the first prize bull calf and was also awarded the Junior Championship.

In 1928, Mr. Hilner again exhibited at the Columbia County Fair. The second prize again fell to Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, the judge deliberating a long time between her and the cow to whom he finally awarded the blue ribbon. Her son, Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, won first prize as a senior yearling and his younger full-brother was a prize winner in the bull calf class. Mr. Hilner used Veeman Netherland Hengerveld as a herd bull for some time and some of the younger members of the herd were sired by him.

King Veeman Segis Netherland headed this herd for a while and left behind him a nice bunch of heifers. He was sired by Fairwood King Netherland and his dam was Whitebred Segis Pontiac. We have been told that on two milkings a day this cow reached 70 lb. daily as a two-year-old. Her dam, Winnifred Segis Hengerveld, as a three-year-old produced in cow testing

work 12,400 lb. milk in a year while as a six-year-old in two months she was credited with 4,254 lb. milk.

Individuality runs in this family. King Veeman Segis Netherland was shown two successive years at the Columbia County Fair and each time won second prize in his class. His sire, Fairview King Netherland, was a former grand champion at this great Holstein show, for the Columbia County Fair, held annually at Bloomsburg, brings out some splendid representatives of the breed. That King Veeman Segis Netherland transmitted the family individuality was shown by his son Veeman Netherland Hengerveld when he carried off



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGERVERELD
Prize winner at Columbia County Fairs,
1927-28. Former head of the Hilner herd.

blue ribbons each year he was shown at Bloomsburg while other sons and daughters of King were prize-winners.

The Hilner dairy consists of producers with a very creditable fat test. The milk delivered at the milk station for nine successive months averaged 3.75 per cent. Other good points about this herd are that there has never been a case of abortion in it nor has any of the animals ever reacted to the tuberculin test.

Mr. Hilner purchased his favorite animal Pauline Lottie Hengerveld when she was only seven days old and has raised all the other animals in the herd.

Mr. Hilner also is a hog breeder. At the 1928 Bloomsburg Fair a Poland China Sow and Litter exhibited by him took first premium. He specializes in Berkshires of which he has around seventy head and he carried off a long string of prizes including first for aged boar, first, second and third for senior boar pig and first, second, third and fourth for senior sow pig.

The Hilner farm consists of 125 acres. It is quite a way back from the state road. Few men in search of cattle visit the establishment, so Mr. Hilner makes most of his sales by correspondence.

At the time the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited this establishment Mr. Hilner was

building a silo 9x35 in order to provide feed for his dairy.

Much of the credit for the building up of this herd is due to Mrs. Hilner who is willing to aid her husband any way she can. The Hilners have four children, a boy and three girls.

Fred Hilner is a veteran of the World's War and saw ten months of service in France. He says that for the future he is content to stay in the United States as he has seen all the foreign countries he wishes to see. He is a hard worker, a painstaking farmer and a real livestock man and is building up good herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Berkshire swine. Success to his efforts.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde

NONE of the Cabinet appointments made by President Hoover created more surprise than his selection of Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, to be Secretary of Agriculture. Nearly every agricultural cooperative organization in this country had its favorite candidate for the office and, as far as we know, none of them picked the winner.

Naturally there has been much discussion regarding the appointee who was formerly Governor of Missouri. John F. Case, editor of the *Missouri Ruralist*, who is much pleased with the appointment, has written an article from which we have gleaned the following:

"Arthur Hyde is not a farmer. He is a lawyer and one of the best in Missouri. But Hyde has spent most of his life in country towns. He knows country people. He is farm minded. He is sympathetic. Moreover, he is a keen student of problems affecting agriculture.

"If there is a distinct characteristic of Arthur Hyde it is courage. He will be a fighting representative of farmers. When he ran for the nomination for governor in 1920, a man with no political organization, almost unknown and presumably handicapped by being a decided 'dry,' it was assumed Hyde didn't have a chance. At a public dinner in that wet stronghold of St. Louis, Hyde challenged his opponent to state his position. The man evaded. 'I'll tell you,' shot back Hyde. 'I am dry. You are wet in the city, dry in the country, and with various degrees of humidity in between.' Even the wets chuckled and voted for him. Hyde was nominated and elected by more than 100,000 plurality.

"Faced by a hostile legislature in the second half of his administration Governor Hyde by a combination of diplomacy and force put over some mighty important legislation.

"While governor of Missouri, Arthur Hyde, in my opinion, sponsored more constructive legislation than any other chief executive the state has had. Two of his important measures, county unit which would have provided high school education for every farm child in Missouri and consolidation of state departments in the interest of economy and efficiency, were held up by referendum by job holding officials and defeated in the next election. But Hyde did his part of the job. He backed educational institutions to the limit.

"Arthur Hyde is impatient of 'red tape.' He goes straight to the heart of things. Once in commenting on a talkative public official, he said 'I'd like more meat

and less wind.' He is direct and forceful. He gets things done.

"It has been said that President Hoover selected Hyde, not because of his agricultural knowledge but because he was impressed with Hyde's ability as an executive. It is a big job to head an organization of 30,000 folks. Governor Hyde—we Missourians always will call him that—has a genius for organization."

Mr. Case was President of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture and naturally was in close contact with Governor Hyde who, by virtue of his office, was an ex-officio member of this Board. He says that once at breakfast he asked the Governor his opinion of the McNary-Haugen Bill. Hyde said, "I have given a lot of study to that bill. I am about seventy-five per cent in favor of it." However, he would not commit himself as being for the equalization fee. Mr. Case says further:

"Personally Arthur Hyde, youngest member of the Cabinet, is approachable, genial, and wholesome. He is keen of wit, brilliant of speech, enjoys a joke, and never forgets a friend. American farmers, as they come to know him better will love him as we of Missouri love him. He has proved our friend; he will prove your friend."

City's Right to Make Milk Regulation Upheld

SAN FRANCISCO has an ordinance requiring that all milk sold in the city and county be pasteurized within the county limits. A suit testing the ordinance was brought by Albert Witt, dairy operator at Colma, San Mateo County, who was refused a permit by the San Francisco Board of Health to sell milk pasteurized at his dairy.

Witt contended that the Board of Supervisors had no right to enforce more stringent regulations on the sale of milk than those specified by the State laws. The ordinance and the action of the San Francisco Board of Health were upheld by the State District Board of Appeals.

Idaho Against Oleo

WHOLESALEERS of Oleomargarine in Idaho must procure an annual license, the fee for which is \$200, according to a bill which has just passed the Idaho Legislature.

Retailers of oleomargarine must procure an annual license also, the fee for which is \$50, or if taken on the semi-annual basis, the fee is \$27.50 per half year. In addition to this, all licensees must report to the State Department of Agriculture the number of pounds of oleomargarine sold by them during each preceding month.

Charlie: "Say Judge, why did you give that bull first premium?"

Judge: "Because it had a good straight back, good bloodlines and I bred and raised both the sire and dam of the animal."

Holstein Breeders Required to Pay \$2 Tax for \$1 Service at the Secretary's Office

**\$2,700,000.00 for Officers Expenses, Extension and Promotion Work, Etc.
\$1,467,000.00 to Maintain the Secretary's Office Where
Registrations and Transfers Are Recorded**

IN CHECKING over the expenditures of the Old Registry Association since May 1, 1919, about a month before the present managing influence came into control, up to the period ending December 31, 1927, we find the sum total of the Association's operating expenses as taken from the Treasurer's Report, in round numbers to be \$4,184,000.00.

It is impossible, from the published reports, to show in a detailed manner for what purpose this vast sum of money was expended or who received it or what services or material benefit was given in return for the money. However, it is possible by analyzing the reports and checking over the expenditures for each year to estimate the approximate amount of money that has been expended in promoting the different projects which have been carried on by the Association.

In checking over the financial reports we are impressed with the fact that all the way along many expense items have been charged to the secretary that rightfully belong to other departments; there being a tendency to swell the expenditures at the secretary's office and minimize the expense in other departments.

The secretary's office is the most important, in fact, it is the all-important department of a Registry Association. Therefore, if there should be any attempt to manipulate the financial affairs of a Registry Association it would be natural to use the secretary's reports as "burying ground" to cover up such expenditures.

For example, in the Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 1923, the secretary's office is charged with an expenditure of two hundred and sixty-two thousand, one hundred forty-five dollars and forty-seven cents (\$262,145.47). This amount includes among other things the cost of publishing and delivering the Herd Book, Prizes at Fairs, Student Scholarships and the sum of \$45,862.50 is listed under the heading, "Transfer Fees, reverted to States, etc."

Therefore, in computing the secretary's expense for the above mentioned year, we are including the following items amounting to \$149,921.43, which, we believe, cover the legitimate expense in connection with the secretary's office, exclusive of publishing the Herd Book, which we are carrying as a separate item for reasons which we will mention later.

Salary, Secretary	\$5,666 67
Salaries, Administration Clerks	105,847 39
Traveling Expenses, Secretary	1,246 51
Rent, Light, Heat, Janitor and Telephone	9,562 57
Office Supplies	6,479 95
Printing, General	7,396 89
Postage, General	7,236 71
General Expenses	2,789 23

Investigation Membership Applications	\$1,243 10
Furniture and Fixtures	2,452 41
Total	\$149,921 43

Under the Extension Department Expense for the year ending December 31, 1923, the cash disbursements for the year—paid by Treasurer's Vouchers—is listed as \$202,387.69. If we add the \$45,862.50 representing the 50 cent tax on each transfer reverting to the State Associations it would swell the total Extension Expense for that year to \$247,000.00, nearly \$100,000.00 in excess of the expense connected with the secretary's office.

By analyzing the expenditures charged to the secretary's office each year and eliminating those expenditures which we do not believe should be charged to the secretary's office, as mentioned above, the total expense of operating the secretary's office, including the recording of Applications for Registry and Transfer and the issuing of Certificates but exclusive of publishing the Herd Book, from May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1927, amounts approximately to \$1,221,000.00.

The total expense for publishing the Herd Book for this period as gleaned from the Auditor's and Secretary's Reports amounts to \$245,165.70. If this amount be charged to the secretary's office it would give us the total expense of operating the secretary's office, including publishing the Herd Book, as \$1,467,000.00.

The Association's total operating expenditures from May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1927 in round numbers amounts to \$4,187,000.00. If from this vast sum of money we deduct the expense of operating the secretary's office, of which a liberal estimate would be \$1,467,000.00, the balance of \$2,720,000.00 represents the amount of money which has been expended by the present managing influence.

ADVANCED REGISTRY DEPARTMENT EXPENSE

The Advance Registry Department, much to the surprise of many breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, is not maintained by fees collected from breeders who place their cattle on official test but the money which goes to pay the expense of maintaining the Advanced Registry Department is collected at the secretary's office in the form of registration, transfer and membership fees from ALL the breeders who patronize the secretary's office, yet a very small percentage of them patronize the Advanced Registry Department.

The approximate expense, representing the disbursements in the Advanced Registry Department from May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1927, is \$666,000.00.

A very small percentage of the breeders have found it to their advantage to patronize the Advanced Registry Department. It is the wealthy breeders and speculators who place their cows on official test, yet the rank and file of the breeders have been forced to pay the expense of maintaining this department through the payment of increased fees at the secretary's office.

PRIZES AT FAIRS

It was a long established custom for Registry Associations to offer premiums for the best exhibit of dairy cattle at fairs and shows. The management of the Old Registry Association, taking advantage of this old established custom, has been donating large sums of money as prizes and premiums to certain fairs and shows where the wealthy breeders or the preferred class made it a practice to exhibit.

Very substantial premiums were offered at fairs and shows of a State and National character, making it possible for a few wealthy breeders to fit a show herd and ship one or two carloads of cattle, taking in a Fair Circuit and exhibiting each week during the season and so scoop up practically all of the prize money which the Association was awarding.

From May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1927, approximately \$172,000.00 has been appropriated for prizes at fairs.

BUTTERFAT AND MILK PRIZES

For a time the Association donated prize money to be paid to the owners of cows producing the largest amount of butterfat and the largest amount of milk on official test.

The prize for milk was awarded without regard to butterfat percentage, thus encouraging breeders to develop a strain of heavy milkers and low testers, which is undesirable.

The financial report shows that over \$70,000.00 was expended for butterfat and milk prizes before the practice was discontinued.

UNFAIR USE OF ASSOCIATION'S FUNDS

Eighty-five per cent of all purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are said to be owned by the plain breeders and dairymen and it is this class of owners that contribute largely toward the financial support of the Association in the form of membership fees, registration and transfer fees.

Less than 10% of the purebred cattle have been placed on official test. The owners of these cattle represent a very small percentage of the entire number of breeders. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the Association's financial reports show that \$666,000.00 has been taken from the General Treasury to support the Advanced Registry Department, which was patronized chiefly by a few wealthy breeders and cattle speculators.

In addition, \$70,000.00 has been taken from the General Treasury to pay prizes for cattle with official records, thus over \$700,000.00 of

the breeders money has been unfairly appropriated, in the eyes of the majority of breeders, to carry on a promoting and selling scheme based on forced official records, the whole project having been put over under the pretense that it was Breed Improvement Work.

EXTENSION SERVICE EXPENSE

The Extension operations of the Old Registry Association has been a constant and heavy drain upon the Association's resources, resulting in a burdensome tax on breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle who patronized the Old Registry Association. Nearly one million dollars, \$919,000.00 in fact, represents approximately the amount that has been expended by the Extension Department under the heading of *Extension Work*.

A large part of this money has been paid out as salaries and traveling expenses to the multitude of Political Representatives and Propaganda Spreaders that have been traveling the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Some of them devote their time largely to building up political fences in an effort to keep the present management in control of the Association. Others spend a large portion of their time in spreading unfavorable propaganda against the New Association. Still others are promoting sales and encouraging the making of forced records and another group is acting as sale representatives to sell to Calf Club members and Bull Club members, calves and bulls from breeders' herds who patronize the Advanced Registry Department.

Up until December 31, 1927, the salaries paid to Extension representatives amounted to nearly \$200,000.00 and their traveling expenses upwards of \$80,000.00. Buried somewhere in the Association's expenses is the campaign to advertise Special Milk which was carried on at the Association's expense in many cities, including the cities of Milwaukee and Chicago, near the homes of two of the directors who are attempting to produce Special Milk and place it on the market at an increased price.

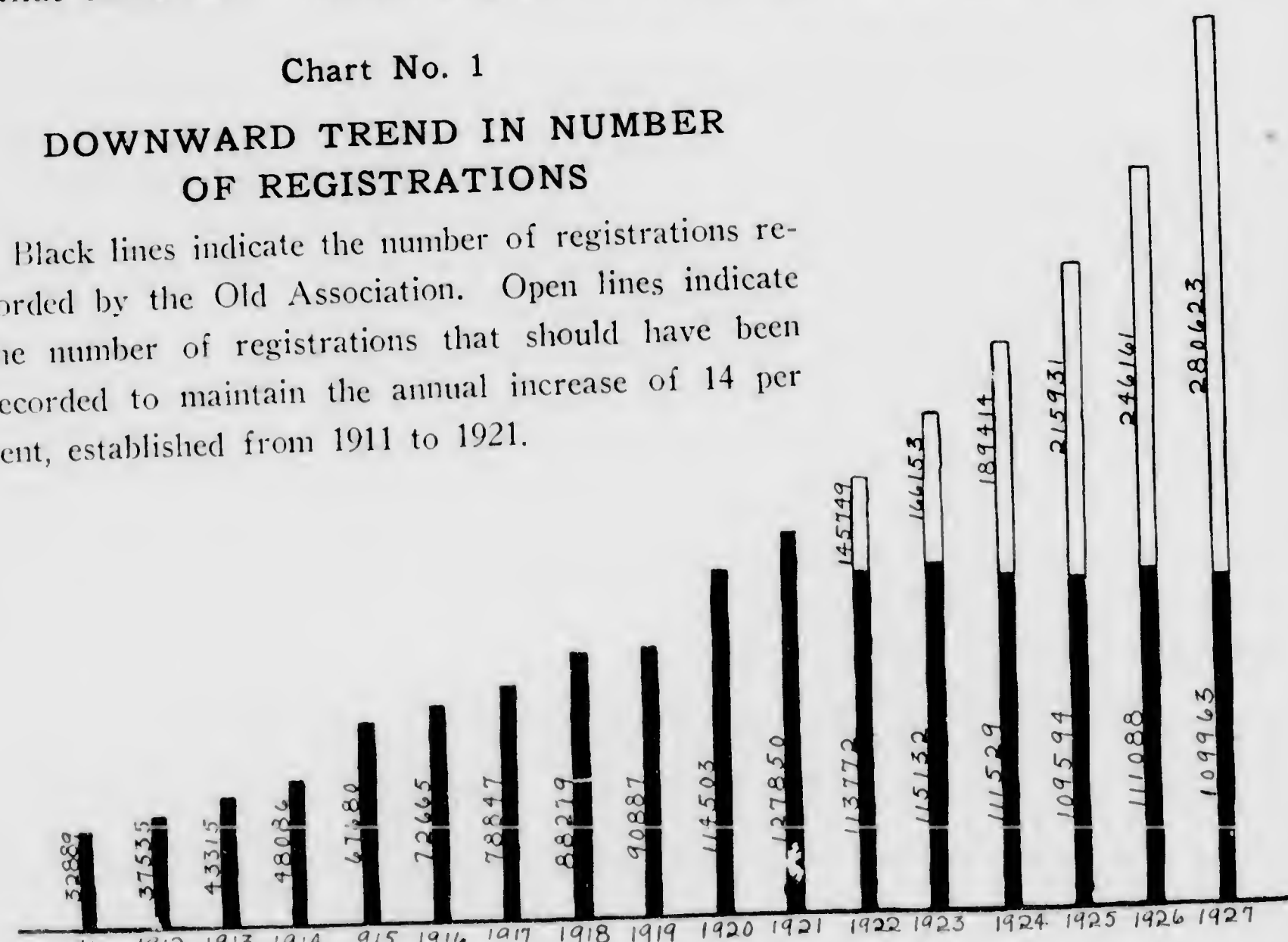
INCREASE IN TRANSFER FEE

At the Annual Meeting in 1922 a resolution was offered and passed increasing the transfer fee charged

Chart No. 1

DOWNWARD TREND IN NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS

Black lines indicate the number of registrations recorded by the Old Association. Open lines indicate the number of registrations that should have been recorded to maintain the annual increase of 14 per cent, established from 1911 to 1921.



members to \$1.50 and providing that 50 cents on each transfer was to be set aside and revert to the State from which it originated to be used in financing the so-called State Associations. The aggregate sum collected at the secretary's office for this purpose amounts to over \$230,000.00. It is from the money derived from this increased tax or transfer fee that the State Associations with high salaried secretaries have been able to keep alive and continue to prey upon the Holstein public against the breeders' wishes.

OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FROM THE HOLSTEIN TREASURY

In checking over the financial reports it was found that at least \$2,500.00 had been contributed to an organization known as the American Dairy Federation; \$27,000.00 had been contributed to an organization known as the National Dairy Council and \$6,000.00 or more to an organization known as the National Dairy Association.

Again the question is raised as to the justice of taxing the plain breeder back on the farm, who with his family is struggling along in an effort to make an honest living, and use the money thus collected to support any or all of the organizations above mentioned.

If the American Dairy Federation, the National Dairy Council and the National Dairy Association are legitimate and worthy organizations then the money which goes toward their support should not be taken in any such "blindfold fashion" from poor farmers who need every dollar they can get and sometimes more too, to properly feed, clothe and educate their family.

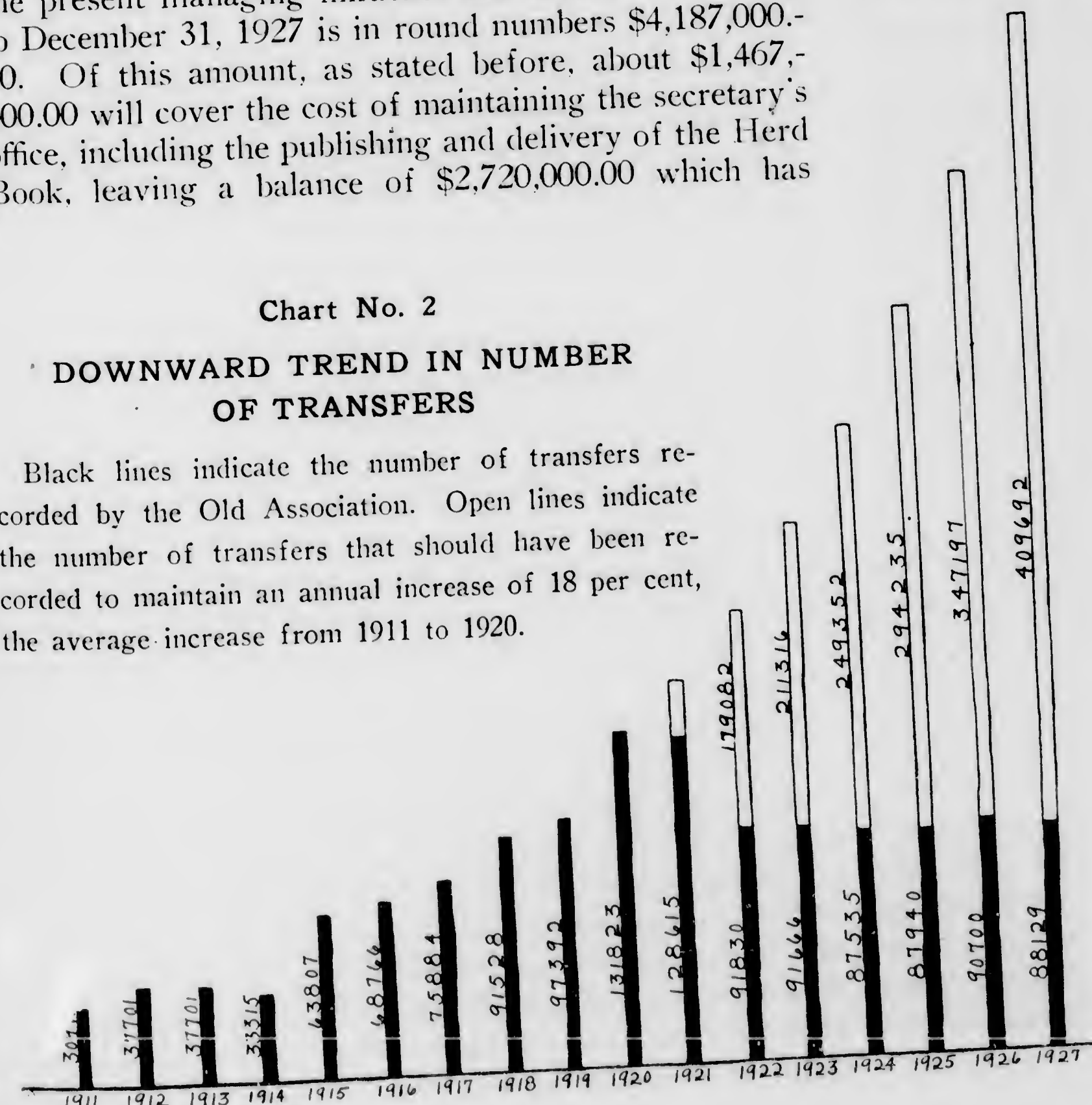
\$2,700,000.00 WASTED

The total disbursements covering the period in which the present managing influence has been in control up to December 31, 1927 is in round numbers \$4,187,000.00. Of this amount, as stated before, about \$1,467,000.00 will cover the cost of maintaining the secretary's office, including the publishing and delivery of the Herd Book, leaving a balance of \$2,720,000.00 which has

Chart No. 2

DOWNWARD TREND IN NUMBER OF TRANSFERS

Black lines indicate the number of transfers recorded by the Old Association. Open lines indicate the number of transfers that should have been recorded to maintain an annual increase of 18 per cent, the average increase from 1911 to 1920.



been expended in exploiting the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

During the period above mentioned all of the Association's receipts, including the increased fees, have been expended together with interest money amounting to over \$150,000.00, yet the Association has been managed in such a way by the present Political Management that it has been operated at a loss. The aggregate loss appears to be over \$200,000.00.

ASSOCIATION OPERATED AT A LOSS

The report of the Finance Committee in five of their reports, between the years ending April 30, 1921 and December 31, 1927, admits "Depreciation in the Association's Net Worth" to the total amount of \$214,321.41.

The Auditor admits in his reports "Excess of expense over income (LOSS) to the amount of \$167,000.00.

These heavy losses would seem to be unjustified if the Association was properly managed and we will ask our readers if it is not an indication that something is wrong?

As stated in the beginning, it is impossible by studying the Association's financial reports to trace every expenditure to its source. We have merely listed the various expense items over a period of years with the view of determining approximately for what purpose the major portion of the money has been expended. We are not accusing the officers of any irregularities in handling accounts. At the same time, it would be impossible to uncover any irregularities should they exist by merely referring to the published reports. It would rather require an experienced auditor who would have the privilege of going to the bottom of each item and tracing it through. However, the above figures will give our readers an opportunity to come to some conclusion in their own minds as to whether the Association's funds are being expended conservatively and to the best interests of the breed or whether, in their judgment, the affairs of the Association are being managed in an extravagant and wasteful manner.

BOARD OF OFFICERS EXPENSE

One of the large items of expense in connection with the Association's management is that of the Board of Officers and Committees. It has become a custom in recent years for the Board of Directors and many of the committees to meet at leading fairs and shows or conventions of an agricultural nature. An increased Board of 16 Directors together with the other officials and committeemen makes the expense in connection with these meetings a heavy tax upon the Association's resources particularly so when we take into consideration that a large number of the Directors are men of means

who, accustomed to traveling in state, put up at the best hotels and bill the Association for it.

We have no way of determining the detailed expense items that enter into the "Expense of Officers and Committees" but the aggregate sum charged under this head, including travelling expenses of the officers, amounts to a total of over \$200,000.00.

A small Board of Officers who would meet when necessary to transact the Association's business and who would not make it a practice of meeting at the leading fairs and shows in order that their railroad fares and expenses to these events would be borne by the Association, would result in a great saving to the Association and would not give the dairy public the impression that the Registry Association was being conducted as a millionaire's hobby and that the plain breeders were being taxed to provide spending money for those in power.

GENERAL EXPENSES

In the reports of each department appears an item "General Office Expense" or "General Expense." Nowhere in the reports is there an itemized statement showing the various charges that are listed under the two above mentioned headings. However, the aggregate total of such items that appears in the officers' reports amount to an aggregate sum of over \$90,000.00.

Just why this large sum of money should be taken from the Association's treasury and expended and the expenditure listed under the blank charge of "General or Office" expense should of course not be overlooked.

LEGAL EXPENSE

The present management of the Association has been accused of law and by-law violations. In at least two instances the laws of the state of New York have been repealed or amended in what appeared to be an effort on the part of the Association's management to legalize their illegal acts.

Further the Association's affairs have been managed in such a way that many of the members have felt that their personal rights were being invaded and, in order to defend their own position and thereby establish and preserve the rights of all members, legal proceedings were instituted against the Association's management, the management employing a large corps of attorneys who were paid out of the Association's treasury to fight the members.

The total fees charged to legal expense as listed in the financial reports, is around \$90,000.00.

LOSS RESULTING FROM PUBLISHING HERD BOOKS

At first thought the average breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle would say that the printing of the Herd Book was a necessary and essential part of a Registry Association. On the other hand when we consider the cost of publishing the Herd Book and the benefit which the breeders derive from it, he undoubtedly would conclude that a more economical and efficient method should be devised to provide the breeders with the necessary information which is obtained from the Herd Book.

First of all the Herd Book is merely a printed form of the pedigree record as it is preserved in the secretary's office.

In order to trace pedigrees it is necessary for the breeder to have a complete set of Herd Books. At the present time the Old Registry Association has published 61 volumes which have cost the Association an average of more than \$4.00 for each book. Lately these books have been sold to the breeders at a fixed price of \$2.00 per volume. At this fixed price the cost of a full set of Herd Books would represent an investment of \$122.00 which, with annual interest charges and depreciation would amount to more than the average breeder would pay if he had an extended pedigree prepared for each of the foundation animals in his herd. Therefore, if the Registry Association would dispense with the publishing of the Herd Book and would establish a department that would furnish breeders with extended pedigrees at the actual cost of preparation, the breeder would be saving money when compared to the cost of buying the Herd Book including interest and depreciation, and the Registry Association would save the expense of publishing the book.

The cost of publishing the Herd Book, as recorded in the Financial Report of the officials from the period beginning May 1, 1919 and ending December 31, 1927, represents an aggregate sum of \$247,000.00.

During this period the Association has realized through the sale of Herd Books to breeders, as recorded in the Auditor's Report, the sum of \$39,000.00. Thus the Association has sustained a loss resulting from publishing Herd Books of over \$208,000.00 since May 1, 1919. The fact that the Association is able to sell only a few of the Herd Books is proof that the breeders generally are not using them.

In this connection the expense attended with the publishing of the Blue Books, as shown by the officers' reports is \$107,775.38. The receipts from the sale of the Blue Books during this period has amounted to \$37,000. The net loss being \$70,000.

Chart No. 1 shows the number of registrations recorded by the Association from the year 1911 to the year 1927, the black lines indicating the number of registrations each year representing an average increase of 14 per cent until the year 1921. Since that time there has been a gradual decrease shown by the solid black lines. The open lines show the number of registrations that should have been recorded to keep up with the natural increase of the breed.

Chart No. 2 shows the number of transfers recorded by the Association from 1911 to 1927, showing an average increase of 18 per cent up until 1920-21 and a gradual decrease since that date. The open lines show the number of transfers that should have been recorded had the same percentage of increase continued after the year 1920 that was established in previous years.

The two tables showing the number of registrations and the number of transfers recorded by the Association reveals that about the time the Association's resources began to melt away there was also a great falling off in the number of registrations and transfers.

In our next issue we will review briefly the personnel of the management which will enable our readers to determine their fitness or qualifications to manage conservatively and intelligently a Registry Association to the best interests of the Real breeders and dairymen.

Are Home Grown Grains Making or Losing Money for You?

BY GEORGE LESLIE

FROM now on through the winter the men who depend on their dairy cows for a living will need to sharpen their pencils and do some real figuring on feed costs and the profits made over those costs each month. It is true that the season of somewhat higher prices for milk is here, but to make it also a time of materially increased production the cows must have their rations apportioned with strict regard to their known requirements.

While it is true all the year, what Prof. Jordan says of carbohydrates is especially applicable in the winter. His statement is that "a reduction of the carbohydrates below the necessary quantity will cut down the milk yield. An adequate supply of easily digestible carbohydrates is no less important physiologically than keeping up the necessary proportion of protein."

Thinking of production in terms of protein, as most dairymen do, leads them to overlook the very real need for an adequate proportion of carbohydrates in the feed at all times, but more particularly in cold weather. At this season the cows are put on their mettle because in sections which supply milk to large cities there is a heavy demand for milk and milk products. To make milk to their utmost capacity they must have plenty of good feed, in any season; but now they also need as part of their rations enough carbohydrates to supply energy and heat besides body fat. They will be better able to fill the pails if they are getting those materials which energize and furnish fuel along with those which build tissue and make milk.

Probably the best and cheapest of such feeds is cornmeal. We have always been strongly of the opinion that cornmeal should have a place in the dairy cow's winter ration because it is always palatable, is easily digested, generally cheap in price, and allows the animal to lay on some fat so that her hip bones and ribs are not unpleasantly in evidence all winter. It also helps in the production of heat and energy at a time when both are needed. It is quite true that the creamery or receiving station will not pay cash for the condition of your herd, but the use of cornmeal will make your herd look as though you really took some pride in its appearance. To us there is always something forlorn and downcast looking about a bony cow, one we call in "poor condition." There is no good reason why cows should be in this state and they are so only because their owners do not give them enough of the right kind of feed and plenty of drinking water. Enough of the easily digested and very palatable cornmeal to keep them looking fit through the winter will not cut down on their milk flow even though it takes the place of a pound or two of the milking ration. On the contrary, if the cows have cornmeal or corn and oats or barley and oats to use for heat, energy and condition, they can put a greater amount of the higher protein concentrates into the pail.

These home grown grains must not be relied upon

for the main grain feed, but must be used with good sense. If your crop of corn, barley or oats, or all three, was extra large and you have plenty of silage and fodder while the hay crop was scant or poor, the temptation will be strong this winter to use the home-grown grains freely with economy in mind. No doubt it will seem as though with all this cow feed grown on your own land you should be able to make milk much more cheaply using it instead of buying concentrates at what appear to be high prices.

Just here we are reminded of an eastern farmer who had, a few years ago, three or four we believe it was, a very large corn crop and wrote us that he couldn't see why his cows were not giving more milk. They were good Holstein grades and were, he said, being fed plenty of a ration consisting of half cornmeal and half mixed feed, with what he thought good roughage. We went into considerable detail to show him that he was not giving his cows, in such a combination of feed, the material with which to make milk in paying quantities, and that they were doing all they possibly could do on the rations they got. He insisted, however, that it ought to be possible to make milk profitably on feed grown on the farm, else the farm was no use; that he had that cornmeal on hand and must use it. He was giving his milking cows a practically 11% protein grain mixture with no legume hay, and half of the grain was cornmeal, a fuel supplying and conditioning feed, but not a milk maker. Consequently he could not bring the cows up to a profitable yield that winter.

There is no getting away from the fact that you can fill your cows up on cornmeal, oats and barley as the main grain ration at a low feed cost; but unfortunately there is a wide difference between filling and feeding. Filling a cow is causing all her interior available space or capacity to be occupied: while feeding her is giving her in the form of solids or liquids materials for nourishment and production.

When we consider production, corn is not a milk maker, because the proteins of this grain lack some of the elements which are essential to the elaboration of milk. Over half of its protein is made up of zein. There are two amino acids, lysine and tryptophane, one of which is essential to life itself and the other to growth, and zein does not contain either one. Two of the functions of protein are to serve as sources of energy and of body fat and the proteins of corn seem to serve most admirably in both ways. Again from Prof. Bull we learn that "For the production of energy protein and carbohydrates have practically the same value while fat is about two and a quarter times as valuable." Cornmeal has the sort of proteins for condition and energy and the most carbohydrates and fats, in proportion to protein, of all the grains we use for dairy cows. Nowhere, however, is there evidence pointing to the presence in cornmeal or oats or barley of any amount of milk making nutrients. It is therefore

quite apparent that cornmeal or oats or barley or mixtures of varying proportions of all three should not be relied upon as the chief grain ration for the dairy cow in winter no matter how plentiful and cheap they may happen to be.

According to Prof. Henry: "Fed without any protein-rich supplement, corn makes a decidedly uneconomical ration. This is also true when it is fed as the major part of the ration, even though the balance of the grains may be protein-rich."

Oats are relished by dairy stock more than almost any other grain. They are practically never refused and may be used to restore a normal appetite when a cow has gone off her feed. When rolled their lightness and bulk have a place in rations where wheat bran is used and they are a wonderful help in growing young stock.

Barley is almost a twin to cornmeal for conditioning and just about as useless for milk making so they can very well be substituted for each other.

If you have plenty of corn and oats or barley and oats this winter it will be good practice to use some of them with your higher protein concentrates. If your cows are not in good condition use 3 lb. daily for a cow of a mixture of half corn or barley and half oats. For small or medium sized cows cut this in half. Of corn or barley alone, from one to two pounds is enough, according to the weight of the cow; while if you have large cows giving a heavy flow of milk, as much as three pounds a day may be used in addition to your other concentrates provided you are not feeding a heavy mixture.

A case which is pertinent as showing how a judicious use of corn and oats with milk making concentrates can be made very productive and profitable has just come to our notice on a farm visited a few weeks ago in Pennsylvania. The owner was not like the man we mentioned above, expecting to compel his cows to make milk out of the grains he raised just because they were there to be fed. On the contrary, this Keystone dairyman fed a good twenty per cent protein mixture supplemented by two or three pounds of corn and oats. He fed according to production and did not ask "How much is the feed costing me?" but "How much milk can I get out of the feed and what profit will I have after the feed is paid for?" The result was that he had the highest average milk production per cow in an Association with 380 cows, almost 12,000 lb. In cost of grain his herd averaged the highest in 27 herds, but he also had the *greatest profit after his feed was paid for!*

To sum up, use corn and oats or barley and oats, or any of them alone, not as milk makers or the main grain ration, but as supplementary feeds for body condition, fuel and energy. See that the nutrients for milk making and the proteins for all the needs of the cow are provided in such feeds as linseed oil meal, wheat bran, gluten, cottonseed or soybean meal, alfalfa meal and the like. Then add the help of good hay, legumes to be about half of the allowance, with silage, beet pulp or roots as succulents. Don't hang fast to the idea that because you grow them corn, barley and oats are economical to feed to the exclusion of the really necessary, higher priced protein concentrates.

It is real economy in the winter to spend money to get enough of the right kind of feed, even though your bins may be overflowing with the wrong kind. Used judiciously corn, oats and barley are valuable. Used just because they are on hand and without understanding what they can and cannot do, they will wipe out much of your possible profit in the next three months, no matter how high milk goes, nor how good your cows are.

Farm Price Index Advances

THE index of the general level of farm prices advanced from 133 to 136 per cent of the pre-war level from January 15th to February 15th. At 136 the index is one point above February, 1928, and the highest February figure since 1926.

The advance in the index of farm prices from January 15th to February 15th was due to higher prices for all grains, fruits and vegetables, cotton, cottonseed, hogs, lambs, chickens and work animals, which more than offset slight declines in the farm prices of beef cattle and veal calves and seasonal declines in butter and egg prices.

Indices of farm prices by groups of commodities changed as follows: Grains advanced eight points, meal animals, four points; fruits and vegetables, 2 points; and cotton and cottonseed, one point. Poultry products declined three points, and dairy products one point.

Liberty, like a latchkey, is most beautiful when we do not possess it.

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GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora,

New York

Colvin and His New Herdsire

KING Ormsby Enderkamp Arlep is a young bull that is destined, barring accidents, to head two good Holstein-Friesian herds. He is owned by R. S. Gow and Vernon B. Colvin of Dalton, Pa. This handsome little bull was raised in the good producing herd of Arthur Howell & Son, of Thompson, Pa. His sire was King Ormsby Enderkamp, and his dam, Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld, has a cow testing association record that stamps her as an outstanding producer. Milked twice a day practically all of the year she is credited with right around 16,000 lb. milk, 600 lb. fat.

Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld is a daughter of Dutchland Konigen Hengerveld Lad and Winkje Arlep Korndyke 2d. Cows of the Winkje and Arlep strains are found in many southern Pennsylvania herds and are descendants of great cows brought from Holland to this country in the early eighties by the Lackawanna Breeders' Association.

King Ormsby Enderkamp heads three good herds in the northeastern corner of Susquehanna County, those of Howell & Son, Walker & Sons and E. R. Gelatt & Son. He was sired by King of the Ormsbys. His dam, Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel, was by Judge Segis from Aaggie Jewel Segis, she by Woodcrest Aaggie Jewel Son from Queen Segis 3d whose dam was a daughter of King Segis.

The younger members of the Colvin herd are daughters of Chief Lyons Dijkstra. There are four daughters of this bull in milk and of course, all are two-year-olds. The daughters of this bull are evidently producers for

they have milked from 42½ lb. up to nearly 60 lb. in their first lactation period. The daughters of this bull resemble each other so much that it is possible for a good judge to pick them out in the herd, evidence enough of the transmitting ability of their sire.

Chief Lyons Dijkstra is a son of Colonel Joh Lyons, a former grand champion at the Susquehanna County Fair. His dam is Dijkstra Hengerveld, a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje another famous northern Pennsylvania herdsire.

The dam of Dijkstra Hengerveld was Dijkstra Pender by Pietje Pender from Dijkstra S America 24 and was bred by the Lackawanna Breeders' Association. In fact, she has descended from cows brought to this country by that great importing company of dairy cattle breeders. Quite a number of animals in the Colvin herd trace directly through their dams to Holland cattle imported by the Lackawanna Breeders' Association.

The herd is small, numbering about two dozen. There are eleven milkers which have made a good showing in the local cow testing association. Mr. Colvin is a member of the Dairymen's League and is a working dairyman who, on his small farm, ninety acres, is building up a good producing herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians. Evidently King Ormsby Enderkamp Arlep will have a good home.

The Van Buskirk Herd

A PUREBRED Holstein herd that has been in existence for at least twenty years will be dispersed April 3d and 4th at Attica, New York. It is owned by F. D. Van Buskirk. The Farm on which the sale will be held has only been owned by Mr. Van Buskirk for a year or so. This farm is one of the oldest Holstein breeding establishments and was formerly owned by Senator F. C. Stevens, one of the great pioneer Holstein breeders, owner of the famous foundation cows Mechthilde, Parthena, and Tirania, the noted sire and show bull Sir Henry of Maplewood and many other famous foundation animals.

The Van Buskirk herd was founded in 1908 and it is said that all the animals in the herd with the possible exception of the present herdsire, trace to the stock with which the herd was founded. There are fifty descendants through the female line of Colantha Jewel Mercedes, a cow credited with the production of 596.9 lb. milk, 32.98 lb. butter in seven days when nearly ten years old. She has four daughters that are each credited with the production of 30 lb. of butter in seven days. There are four daughters of Colantha Jewel Mercedes now in the herd in which there are also descendants of Esmarelda De Kol Daphne, credited with the production of 34.03 lb. butter, 671 lb. milk in a week when nearly eleven years old. The herd has been fully accredited for six years and the animals will be sold with a sixty day retest privilege.

None of the animals in the Van Buskirk herd have passed their age of usefulness for there are only three cows that have reached the age of nine years. We are also told that the herd contains no blemished animals.

A number of good sires have headed this herd. Those

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

who like official records in the pedigrees of their animals can certainly find what they desire in the Van Buskirk Sale for the sires that have headed this herd have been from high record cows with high record backing.

Leon Gay, who is well known to readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, has been looking after the cattle on this farm for the past year or so. This was familiar ground to him for his father had charge of Senator Stevens' cows and Leon, when a boy worked around the animals whose performances at the pail and winnings in the show ring made them internationally famous.

Mix Your Food

DR. E. V. McCOLLUM, of Johns Hopkins University spoke at a meeting in Chicago last January and threw more light upon the complexity of feed problems, or if you prefer, told how little we knew about them.

"Twenty years ago," he said, "we thought we knew what made up an adequate diet. Some protein, carbohydrates, fats and mineral matter was all we needed. The idea prevailed that it did not matter where the



E. V. McCOLLUM
Scientist and Nutrition Specialist

mixture came from if it analyzed right. Now, although we may still be in the dark, we know that we need at least thirty-five simple things for an adequate diet. We need eighteen different kinds of protein, one sugar, nine, probably ten, inorganic or mineral elements, and six vitamins. That makes thirty-five.

"Nearly every natural food lacks one or more of these thirty-five parts. Egg yolk is as nearly perfect as any food, with the exception perhaps of some leaves of wild grasses which used to grow in the Mississippi valley.

"Farmers have been very interested in animal feeding. Suppose a farm animal only grows 60 per cent as fast as it is capable of growing, every one loses all

along the line. To be successful, we must take creatures well-born and so manage them that they will grow just as fast as they are capable, without being checked one day. We cannot do this unless the animals are kept under hygienic conditions so that disease is kept out. A sanitation program must go along with nutritional work."

A Big Day at Heilmans

AS USUAL, a tremendous crowd attended the annual Heilman Field Day and Sale held on his farm at Cleona, Lebanon County, Pa., Saturday, March 16th. Showers interfered with the enjoyment of the crowd but the sale was carried right along regardless.

The total of the entire sale was around \$15,885. This included poultry, hogs, horses, apples, etc., besides the cattle. The clerk's figures showed that the forty-eight purebred animals catalogued brought \$11,878, an average of \$247.10. Several of the cows had recently freshened. In some instances the calves went with them, in others, were sold separately, but as they were not catalogued and were very young animals we are following the usual custom and including them with their mothers.

The top price was \$360 which H. C. Balthausen bid for the three-year-old bull, Butter Boy Beets Johanna 3d. He was a good looking animal in breeding condition and a number of the calves sired by him were straight and indicated that he was a sire that transmitted type and conformation.

Two different females reached \$350, Kelco Sylvia Pontiac a five-year-old daughter of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad and Colantha Pollyanna Burke, a five-year-old daughter of De Kol Colantha Burke. Ten other cows crossed the \$300 mark.

The cows were sold for purebred dairy cows. Not a single one of them in the sale had been officially tested so that they were unblemished and not hurt in any way. Not more than a half dozen were from cows that had been officially tested.

In an early issue we plan to give a more comprehensive report.

Our Best Lady Friends

BY OLE HANSON

LITTLE did America's first pioneer and great discoverer, Christopher Columbus, ever dream when he brought a few cows along with him from Spain, that he was bringing what has proven to be the foundation of one of our mightiest and most essential industries—DAIRYING.

Nor did he visualize that those cows would become one of our country's great economists, the farmer's best business partner, the most skilled transformer of raw materials, in fact the MIRACLE OF ALL AGES.

Of all the creatures on earth, there are no others who give back in value such a large proportion of what is given them and keeps so little for themselves as "The Old Moo Cows."

If they are good cows they do not even grow fat on the food they eat.

If you treat them like "ladies" should be treated and give them plenty of food, drink and a comfy place to sleep, they will turn their food into a "golden liquid," more necessary to humanity than all its earthly gold or glittering stones.

They pay you in manifold for their board and let you keep all the profit for yourself. Do you happen to know of any other partner in business or life that is so generous as that?

These "Best Lady Friends" transform a raw product of the farm into a complete food which needs no further preparation, no washing, cooking, salting or sweetening, in fact it is ready for our consumption "as is." Do you happen to know of any other factory that can take a raw material from the farm and in less than twelve hours produce such a transformed and perfect food?

Forgetting for a moment the food that patient cattle put upon our table, let us consider other products which are being fabricated through all those days and nights afield, for our comforts, arts and industries.

Almost every part of the cow from the "switch" swinging at the end of her tail to the fine hair that grows inside her ears is used for something. The former is used in motor car cushions and upholstering, while the latter serves as "Camel hair" brushes.

From the hides comes suitcases, purses, boots, shoes, belts and harness gears.

From the horns, walking sticks, combs, hairpins, buttons, umbrella handles, etc.

Their bones are used in pipestems, crochet needles, Mah Jong tiles, fertilizer and filters.

Besides these articles, glue, soap, candles, cosmetics, oleo, glycerine, tankage, blood-meal and commercial fertilizer come in large measure from them.

Holstein Dairy Changes Hands

FRANK M. HELM, of Fresno, California, capitalist, dairyman and Holstein Breeder, recently purchased the Sanitary Dairy at Woodland, California, from Asa W. Morris and Sons Corporation, in whose herd Tilly Alcartra made her great records. A number of improvements will be made in the plant and a modern milk bar installed. Leslie Morris will remain as manager.

Mr. Helm recently sold the Jersey Farm Dairy at Fresno which, by the way, contained as many Holsteins as it did Jerseys, to the Dairy Dale Company of San Francisco.

More About Boydston

IN OUR January issues we told something about the purebred Holstein Herd owned by Earl W. Boydston of Clayton, Michigan. The Boydston herd, all of which had been raised on the farm averaged 12,503.5 lb. milk, 427.46 lb. butterfat in the Second Lenawee Cow Testing Association which ended its business year November 21, 1928. The Boydston herd stood at the head of the list for average milk as well as average butterfat production.

Mr. Boydston is a native of Nebraska and a graduate of the Nebraska School of Agriculture. In 1914 he

came to Michigan and settled in his present location. The influence a teacher has over his students is shown by the fact that Mr. Boydston attributes his reason for his move to the influence of one of his former professors, H. R. Smith. Professor Smith is interested in a large stock farm in Hillsdale County, Michigan and has a position with a Chicago Packing Company working in an attempt to eradicate tuberculosis so that the packers will lose less by not purchasing animals whose flesh is unfit for human use.

Mr. and Mrs. Boydston have three sons, seventeen, fifteen and thirteen respectively. The three boys are associated with their father in the dairy and cattle breeding business under the firm name of Earl W. Boydston and Sons. Here is one dairyman who has successfully solved the problem of keeping the boys on the farm.

You know the Dutch. They have a mania for work. Theirs is a land which had to be manufactured out of inclosed bits of sea and remanufactured now and then by being pumped dry. They scrub the streets as if they were plates off which to eat. And as if all this toil were but a mere trifle, they have invented a language the pronunciation of which requires more labor to the syllable than any other language to the page!—*Salvador de Madariaga in the Forum.*

We cannot in fairness continue to provide specialized education free to the few who propose to enter the professions while denying education to the many for the commoner vocations.—*Herbert Hoover.*

RAVENSWOOD HERD



IS ACCREDITED

IS ABORTION FREE

IS BRED FOR PRODUCTION

I offer Good Young Stock of Either Sex
Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

An Ohio Maple Grove Herd

MAPLE Grove Stock Farm is a favorite name for establishments where purebred cattle are kept. There are a number of Maple Grove Stock Farms scattered around the country. The one the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN know best is in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, but this story is about a Maple Grove Stock Farm near Xenia, Ohio.

The man who owns the farm and the cattle is Frank Wolf and every animal on the farm, with the exception of the herdsire, has been raised by Mr. Wolf and so have their ancestors in the female line for several generations.

The foundation of this Maple Grove herd was Flossy of Maple Grove born March 20, 1906. Her sire was Sir Maid Inka and her dam was Flossy Leola. She was dropped at Xenia, Ohio, in the herd of C. T. James,



FRANK WOLF AND HIS HERDSIRE

The bull was a prize winner at the Ohio and Indiana State Fairs.

but very early in her life became the property of Mr. Wolf. She developed into a large, handsome, rugged cow, very deep of body and her picture, which Mr. Wolf still uses on his letterhead, shows a cow of immense capacity as well as rugged conformation.

The Maple Grove herd has been enrolled in cow testing association work for several years. The herd average for 1928 was 10,680 lb. milk, 348 lb. butterfat. One-third of the herd consisted of two-year-old heifers in their first freshening and they were milked twice daily. The high cow is credited with 15,300 lb. milk, 492 lb. butterfat.

Pontiac blood predominates in the herd as nearly all the bulls for the past twenty years have been related to the famous old sire, King of the Pontiacs. There has been no attempt to inbreed but Mr. Wolf likes the Pontiac strain and has selected bulls carrying a percentage of that blood.

The younger members of the herd are sired by a bull of Pietertje, Ormsby and De Kol breeding whose dam also traces to King of the Pontiacs. He is getting nice calves and Mr. Wolf said that he is the best bodied bull he ever owned. Exhibited at the Indiana State Fair as a calf he was placed second in his class and he also won second prize at the Ohio State Fair.

His dam's dam was shown at the Indiana State Fair where she won first prize in the aged cow class.

In order to avoid inbreeding, this bull will be replaced by a half-brother from a cow that, as a junior four-year-old, was credited with the production of 18,000 lb. of milk, 924 lb. of butter in eleven months. This record was made on twice-a-day milking and her milk

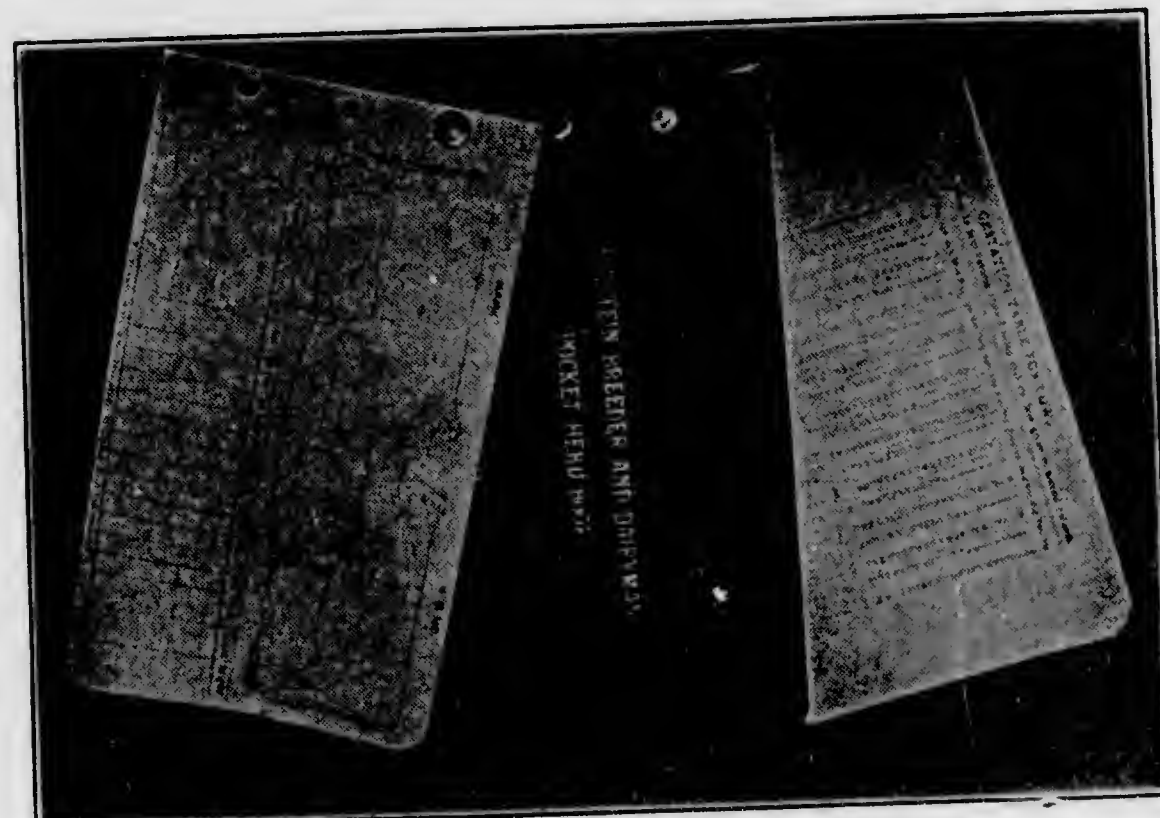
averaged 4.1 per cent for twenty-four successive months.

Frank Wolf is a dairyman who believes that purebred Holstein-Friesian cows are the most profitable dairy animals in the world. Starting with one cow he has built up a herd that, under ordinary dairy conditions has made a splendid showing for producing ability. He has not lost sight of type or individuality as the picture of his herdsire indicates.

This herd furnishes another example of the theory that, by securing good animals to start with, giving them good care and feed and not abusing them in any way by attempting to force them for exaggerated production records, it is possible to build up a valuable herd that not only returns a profit over the cost of feed and labor but is also an asset that can, if circumstances compel, be readily turned into cash.

We want justice for our farmers; we want prosperity for them; we want comforts for them. But, oh, my friends, we want for them, as they want for themselves, something far more valuable than justice, far more important than prosperity, far better than comfort. We want for them a chance to grow and every help and incentive to grow into the best and biggest men they can be. We want them to have the power to live and love either in poverty or in wealth. We want them strong enough to do either. We want them to possess an inner life of peace and joy, no matter what storms may rage without.—Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Color in the Home

CHEERFUL colored walls cannot take the place of either natural or artificial light in a room but they can do much towards reflecting the light already in the room, and so increasing the brightness of it. Gloomy colors absorb the light and when used in large areas as on walls, for floor coverings or draperies, the room requires much more direct light to make it livable. Even two good sized windows cannot admit enough sun light to banish the gloom from an average sized room, when it is papered in dark colors, and because such colors absorb artificial light, much more is needed at night to make it cheerful. It is also a well known fact that certain colors tend to have certain effects upon people; some to make one ill at ease, others to excite and still others to soothe and calm. We all know that a series of gloomy days has a depressing effect and gloomy colors in a room that is used constantly, produce the same result. Cheerful colors are not only more attractive in themselves, but produce pleasing results in ourselves and our friends, and since they cost no more, there is no good reason why they should not be chosen.

THE LOCATION

In planning the decorating of a room, the exposure should be considered in deciding upon the colors to be used. If it has a northern, or northeastern exposure, warm colors should be used, shades of orange and yellow being especially good because they will reflect what little sunshine there is in such a room, or will give a rather good imitation of it. Yellow curtains are splendid for use in such exposures—for as the light filters through them, there is quite a vivid impression of sunshine. Soft yellow walls and ceilings make a room look larger, for they will reflect the light, and permit fewer shadows to form.

This is well to remember when the room to be papered is a small one. However, intense shades of these colors, in large areas, should be avoided, as they will stand out at the expense of other furnishings, but they may be used for cushions, vases or in small areas. Shades of roses are also good in rooms that have a cold exposure. In a room that faces the south or southwest, the cooler shades should be used, blue and gray being two that will show up to good advantage, though these two colors are really at their best when combined with some other color. One trouble often arises when a personal preference for a certain color clashes with the correctness of that color for the type or location of the room under consideration. Suppose for instance one would like to have a gray room, yet the room to be decorated has a northern exposure which would naturally put gray out of the question. Use with it plenty of the warm tints—daffodil yellow, coral red, burnt orange or old rose. If blue is desired under similar circumstances, it might be warmed by the use of

yellow. If shades of yellow are desired in a room where there is plenty of sunlight, the colder shades, tan to brown, should be used, but an all brown room would be too monotonous and depressing, and should be livened with cream, old rose, burnt orange or Alice blue.

GREEN

Although nature uses green so lavishly and in so many different shades, a green room seems to be the last resort in decoration for most people, for, naturally enough, it seems a pity to confine ourselves to it indoors when there is so much of it outdoors, and especially since it is a color that fades badly. Green is best used as nature uses it, as an accessory to some other color, in fact to any and every other shade. Each plant has its own particular shade of green in leaf and stem, and that shade combines well with the flower. A study of such combinations will considerably broaden one's knowledge of the use and range of color.

PASTEL SHADES

In delicate pastel shades, there are none more beautiful than the French combinations of green and blue, green and lavender, and green and peach. Violet and blue—the delicate shades of both—combine well, as do lavender and blue, and lavender and maise. These delicate colors are better adapted to bedrooms and parlors while the deeper colors are best for the much used living and dining rooms.

RED

Just a word of protest against the use of red in large areas. It naturally suggests itself as a cheery cosy color, but in reality it is nothing of the sort, for it actually absorbs most of the daylight, especially on a dark day, when a red room becomes most depressing. Neurologists have discovered that rooms papered in red are responsible for much nerve irritation, and cause a restlessness and sense of hurry that result in brain fag. Men are accused of a fondness for red rooms, because they do not understand the result of spending hours at a time in such rooms. A touch of red, a pillow or a vase, stands out attractively, but too much of it is over powering.

When we stop to think of it, most of us know all these things about wall paper and curtains, but somehow, when the time comes to choose something new, we seem to forget. The wholesale houses are doing much for us, in this respect, for never were there so many beautiful designs and colors to choose from as are offered to housewives today.

"Of course," said a husband who made a specialty of manufacturing excuses, "the truth is bound to leak out some time."

"Yes," replied his wife, "and I am inclined to believe that it leaked out of you long ago."

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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MARCH 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Jersey Registry Association Follow Good Example

IT MAY be news to many of our readers that the Registration Certificates now being used by the American Jersey Cattle Club also carries a Transfer Record similar in principle to the Transfer Record shown by the Registration Certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Jersey Association. The A. J. C. C. made the certificate change the first of this year.

The Jersey Certificates also show a three generation pedigree, that is, besides giving the animal and its parents it also gives the four grandparents with the registration numbers of all seven of the animals.

We believe that the members and officials of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., made a great forward step when they decided upon combining the Registration and Transfer Certificates, thus having one Certificate that shows all the particulars of Registration and Transfer. This shows at a glance through whose hands the animals have passed and is a great aid in the control and eradication of disease.

The chief objectors to combining the Registration and Transfer Certificates are the dealing element who find it greatly to their disadvantage to have the complete history of ownership recorded on the Registry Certificate, particularly when the list of owners become so large that it is apparent that the cow is a "ringer."

Under the old system of issuing a separate transfer certificate for each sale, the dealer could destroy the intervening transfer thereby hiding the true facts in reference to the cow.

A purebred Registry Association should not adopt any forms or policies that will aid any breeder in disposing of his worthless animals for breeding purposes. In the purebred dairy cattle business the slaughter house is the place for inferior cattle and many a worthless purebred has been able to escape the butcher as a

direct result of the ways in which the Registry Association was conducting its business and the separate Transfer Certificate is one of them.

The combined Registration and Transfer record further throws a safeguard around the integrity of the record, in that it guards against the possibility of substituting grades for purebreds or one purebred for another, inasmuch as the Certificate which the owner receives carries a diagram of color markings which makes it possible to identify the animal.

We believe that the time is not far distant when all live cattle registry associations will follow these examples. It is a lot easier to keep track of one certificate than it is a half-dozen. Many instances have come to our attention where a dairyman has purchased a purebred and has only received a transfer certificate and for several months and even years has not known but that this was the only kind of certificate issued by the registry association. He has had no opportunity to compare the color markings with the animal and so has been unable to check up and see if he has really received the animal he was supposed to have purchased.

The members of the New Association are to be congratulated that their Association led the way in this important matter.

Price Governs the Supply

THE principal question now agitating the New York Milk Shed is "Will the territory produce enough milk next November so that it will not be necessary to bring in milk from distant points?"

It is true that supply and demand affects the price of milk, but it is also true that price affects the supply of milk. If the dealers set a high price for milk produced during November or if the big milk producers' associations and the dealers together set the price high enough the dairymen in the present territory can and will supply the market.

The ideal situation would be for the producers, every month of the year, to ship just enough milk to supply the demand and no more. When a big coöperative milk producers' association is being organized the dairymen are given the impression that this ideal is within easy reach, but so far not a single association has been able to attain what the organizers promise—the complete control of the milk marketing situation. Nor do we think that they ever will.

Congress Increases Federal T. B. Indemnity

EFFECTIVE by virtue of the passage by Congress of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, the maximum amount of Federal Indemnity that may be paid for cattle slaughtered for reaction to the tuberculin test is increased from \$25 to \$35 for grades and from \$50 to \$70 for purebreds.

However, the Federal Government does not pay more than one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the salvage. Nor does it pay more than the amount paid by the coöperating state, county or municipality.

This Federal Indemnity increase is very gratifying

to owners who are attempting to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds as there has been considerable talk of reducing the indemnity.

Some representatives of the big cities have gone so far as to advocate abolishing the indemnity on the grounds that it would be to the financial interest and benefit of cattle owners to eradicate disease from their herds.

On the other hand, there are those who advocate a compulsory blood test in order to control abortion in cattle. Any attempt to make such a test compulsory will immediately be met by the demand for Indemnity.

Under these conditions it is rather surprising that Congress increased the amount of the tuberculosis indemnity, however, cattle owners who are endeavoring to "clean up" will not find fault with its action.

All Records Broken

ALL records for long-time subscriptions are broken by the well-known dairyman and Holstein breeder, J. Harry Rakestraw, of Montoursville, Pa.

As the following letter shows, Mr. Rakestraw requested a life subscription to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and also one for his friend, the veteran breeder, T. L. J. Reese. Note that to insure that the subscription be fully paid up, Mr. Rakestraw signed the check and sent it along leaving us to fill in the amount. Probably we shall have to consult an actuary or a life insurance official in order to get the exact sum. We hope that both Mr. Reese and Mr. Rakestraw may live so long that we will lose money on the deal and that they may enjoy reading the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for many, many years to come. The letter follows:

MARCH 17, 1929.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Dear Sir:

Send to T. L. J. Reese, of Montoursville, your paper as long as he lives and send bill to J. Harry Rakestraw, for which I send you check.

I do not know just how my subscription is, so I am signing check. Fill in for Reese and myself.

Yours truly,

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW.

Another State Joins the Ranks of the New Association

ANOTHER state is added to the list of states having members represented in the New Association making thirty-nine now represented. All the leading dairy and Holstein states were identified with the New Association at the outset, the other states where dairying is not carried on extensively are beginning to realize the value and importance of the New Association and are joining its ranks.

The wonderful growth which the New Association is making is evidently causing the Political Management of the Old Association considerable anxiety as their missionaries are reported as making personal visits or a house-to-house canvass in an attempt to undermine and destroy confidence. These emissaries are reported as making many statements that are false and untrue and, no doubt, if the message which they were convey-

ing for those they represent was fit to print they would not go to the expense of conducting a whispering campaign.

Some of our members advise a good dog at the front gate.

Milk Recording in Old Wales

RECORDING milk production is not as modern as some of us may think. Before the tenth century the farmers of Wales used to take their cows to the hills in the summer time. The milk of all the cows was put into a common churn or trough and it was necessary to keep a record of it in order to divide satisfactorily the butter and cheese produced. The old Welsh dairymen had a rather peculiar way of ascertaining what was coming to them.

The cows were turned into untouched pasture and their milk yields measured (not weighed) and the amount of butter or cheese each owner received was handed over according to what each cow had yielded on this particular day.

The record was in accordance with what was known as the Venedotian measure, a vessel which was three thumbs across the bottom, six thumbs across the middle, nine thumbs across the top, and nine thumbs diagonally. According to Superintendent R. N. Jones, chief livestock officer for the Principality, a thumb was about an inch and the Venedotian measure held about ten pounds of milk. A normal cow was expected to give twenty pounds a day.

Venedotia was the chief of the early states which made up the country or principality of Wales.

Milking three times a day was well known in Wales in the twelfth century and the month of May was known as "the month of three milkings a day."

Dairy Cattle Statistics

THE number of cows on farms in the United States on January 1, 1929, was 21,820,000, as compared with 21,824,000 on January 1, 1928, and 21,801,000 on January 1, 1927. Yearling heifers that will be raised to make milk cows showed an increase from 4,201,000 a year ago, to 4,377,000 head on January 1, 1929. Heifer calves raised for dairy purposes also showed an increase last year as compared with 1927.

Saving Work in Silo Filling

IN THE fall of 1926 four silos at the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry Farm, Beltsville, Maryland, were filled with corn without any tramping and with only enough distributing to prevent the cobs from collecting too much in one place. In 1927 the same silos were filled without either tramping or distributing. The silage kept as well in 1926 and 1927 as it did when tramped during the filling process in the preceding years.

Two silos at the Pennsylvania State College Dairy Barn, of 250 tons capacity each, were filled without tramping last fall and the silage now being fed is just as good as when the practice of tramping was followed in the past.

Gleaning from Foreign Fields

By R. E. MORETON

AUSTRALIAN DAIRYING

THE dairy department of New South Wales reported the production in that State to be only half that of last year.

Partly as a consequence of the drought in New South Wales, London was buying New Zealand butter freely on the basis of 1s 5d (34 cents) from December to March and even further ahead.

PASTEURIZATION IN ITALY

The holding method of pasteurization is beginning to find favor in Italy and some important communications on its utility have been made. The various aspects of low temperature pasteurization have been studied at the Lodi Experimental Institute. The bacterial flora of milk pasteurized to 63°C. for half an hour was examined at different stages in the process of treatment and inquiries were made into the keeping properties of such pasteurized milk, maintained at various temperatures.

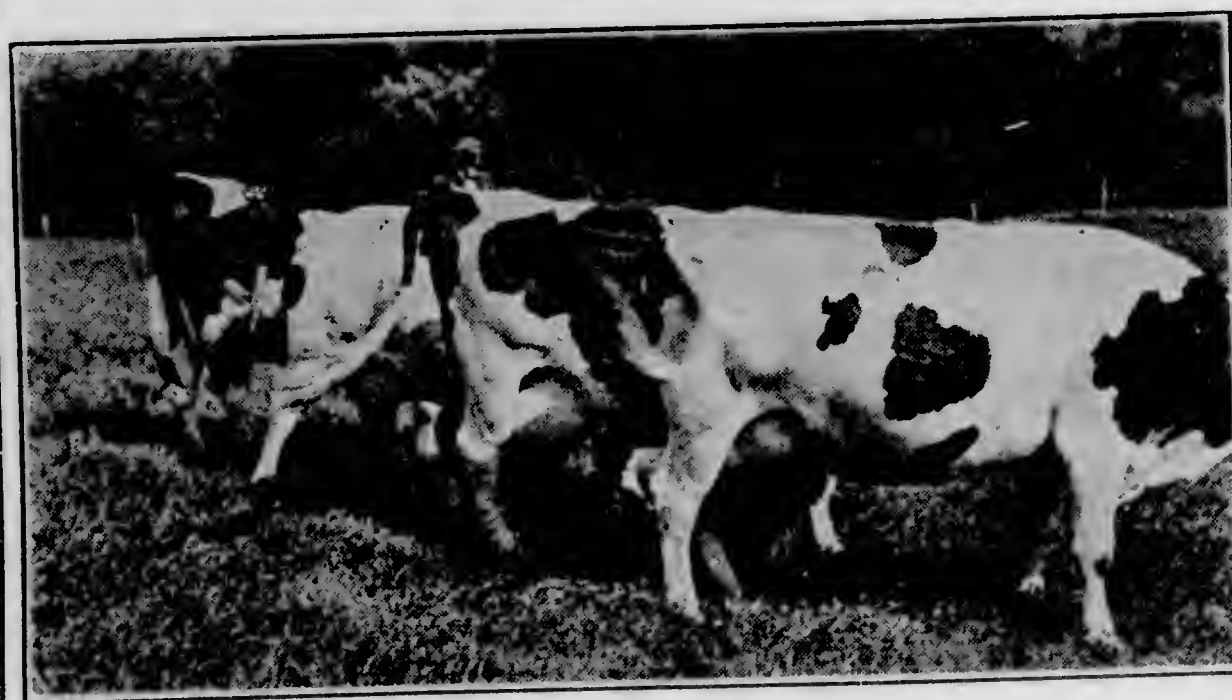
It was found that in the preliminary treatment of raw milk for the removal of dirt, clarification by means of centrifugal force induces a higher bacterial count than filtration.

In seven experiments it was found that the bactericidal effects of heat—which begins with the preheater and ends when the pasteurized milk leaves the holder—was always more than 99.9 per cent.

CRAIGE HILL HERD

Numbers 100 Head

It is a Strictly Business Dairy



DO YOU LIKE THESE TOP LINES?

At all times you can find here,
Good Cows, Promising Heifers,
Well-Grown, Well-Bred, Young Bulls.

Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for Yourself.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Craige Hill Herd is ACCREDITED

REFRIGERATOR CONTAMINATION

A certain amount of recontamination always took place when the freshly pasteurized milk was passed over the refrigerator.

The keeping properties of the pasteurized milk varied in different experiments according to the temperature at which it was kept. At 37°C. the milk remained sweet from 12 to 23 hours; at 30° 63 hours; at 17°C. for about 3½ days; at a temperature of 9°—10°C. the milk kept for 8 days but coagulation, both by the alcohol and by the boiling test, was observed in the sixth day.

So far as odor and flavor of the pasteurized milk kept at high temperatures are concerned, there was nothing unusual to be noted except the increased acidity which is normally observed when milk approaches the souring point. Old pasteurized milk kept at low temperatures showed a very slight increase in acidity, and frequently an abnormal odor, resembling cooked cauliflower.

ENGLAND

A number of Ayrshire bulls and heifers, selected from leading herds, were lately shipped to Kenya Colony, Africa, from England. At the recent show at Nairobi a silver medal was offered by the Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book Society for the best animal of the breed.

His Majesty, the King has six animals (five females and one bull) entered in the 1928 Ayrshire Herd Book. Fifty-five females and thirty-one bulls entered have gone abroad.

GREECE

A recent report on Economic conditions in Greece, published by the department of overseas trade, mentions that a feature of the agricultural development of that country is the increasing use made of artificial fertilizers. The local production of such fertilizers (mainly from a large and well equipped factory at Piræus) rose steadily from 30,500 tons in 1925, to 40,200 in 1926, to 45,600 tons in 1927. In this latter year the exports to Cyprus, Egypt, etc. amounted to 9,257 tons. The imports of artificial manures which had amounted to 28,000 tons in 1925, fell to 9,600 tons in the following year but rose to 13,800 tons in 1927.

Sheffield Prices

FOR the milk sold by them during February, the members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive \$2.81½ per hundred pounds for three per cent grade B milk. This is the price in the 201-210 mile zone, with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials and is equivalent to \$3.02½ net cash per hundred on a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis. It is fifteen cents above the price of February a year ago and is the highest price for this month in the history of the Association.

Secretary Halliday again urges dairymen to plan now to increase their milk production for next fall and winter.

"New York City health officials and city distributors are anxious to obtain the milk supply in the present milk shed but unless more milk is produced next fall

and winter than has been produced this season there is a possibility of such a shortage as will necessitate an extension of the milk shed. This may be avoided by a slight increase over last fall's production. Such a disastrous cut in prices as occurred last spring seems now to have been avoided. In fact, Sheffield prices for March have not been cut in any class. The indications now are that prices will average good and that dairymen will be repaid for the efforts they may make to keep the present milk shed intact."

Farmer and Law Maker

AMONG the many recent visitors to the offices of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was the Honorable George H. Bicker, member of the Assembly representing Butler County. Mr. Bicker, is a practical farmer who runs his own farm of 112 acres and manages his own purebred Holstein-Friesian herd. As might be expected Mr. Bicker is quite prominent in the agricultural circles of Butler County. He is Mas-



KING PIEBE MUTUAL FLOSSIE

He heads seven herds including that owned by Honorable George H. Bicker, Cabot, Penna.

ter of the Pomona Grange of Butler County and holds a number of other offices in agricultural and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Bicker is one of the seven owners of King Piebe Mutual Flossie, a bull that has just turned three years old. He is a son of the noted King Piebe and his dam, Lady Mutual Flossie, is a daughter of Williams Farm Flossie De Kol. Both dam and granddam have the reputation of being tremendous producers.

This is Mr. Bicker's first term in the Pennsylvania Legislature. We hope that he may continue to represent Butler County for many years. When agricultural constituencies are represented in the various State Legislatures by farmers instead of lawyers it might be a good thing not only for the agricultural communities but also for the country at large.

Dairymen's League Prices

RETURN to members of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., for February milk will be on the basis of a net pool price of \$2.97 per 100 lb. for 3.5 milk at the 201-210 mile zone.

This is the highest February price members have received for their milk since the organization was established. It is seventeen cents per 100 lb. above the

price for February, 1928 and more than fifty-one and a half cents above the average for February during the period from 1921 to 1928.

The officers of the League again urge dairymen to make plans to increase next fall's production of milk. If there is a shortage next fall it will be difficult to induce the New York City officials not to increase the territory from which the present supply is obtained.

Why Black Is Preferred

FOR many years it has been a mystery to breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle why buyers from South Africa, Australia and many other foreign countries prefer animals that are dark in color, many of them going so far that they absolutely refuse to take animals in which white predominates.

It is said the reason is that the plant popularly called St. John's wort grows wild in those countries. This plant has a peculiar effect on light colored cattle or sheep. This has been known for many years but within the past two years a reason has been discovered. The plant contains poisonous matter which affects the skin, but only affects white skin. Animals with dark colored skin or black hair seem to be immune. On susceptible animals the skin on the affected parts shrivel and the hairs fall out.

Distressed Damsel—"Oh, sir, catch that man. He wanted to kiss me."

Pensive Pedestrian—"That's all right. There'll be another along in a minute."

HORNLESS HOLSTEINS



ARE PERSISTENT PRODUCERS

Regular Breeders

Heavy Milkers

Good Testers

Choice Individuals

Full Information Cheerfully Given.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON,

Connell Bldg.,

Scranton, Pa.

Contains Answers to Questions You Often Ask Yourself The Basis of Breeding

By Leon F. Whitney

A 260 page book telling the results of scientific investigations and reasonings in every-day language that a farmer can understand, a non-technical explanation of heredity and production. Written by a livestock breeder. Profusely illustrated. Price \$3.00 a copy.

Order through the
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

TICK LAW VIOLATORS JAILED

For interfering with cattle tick eradication two farmers living near Pascagoula, Mississippi, were sentenced by a federal judge to serve six months in the county jail at Mobile, Ala. Last March an agent of the United States Department of Agriculture observed a herd of about twenty-four cattle stray from territory near Pascagoula into the vicinity of Grand Bay, Ala. Finding the cattle to be tick infested the agent drove the herd onto property belonging to W. C. Bullock where the cattle were dipped.

The agent instructed Mr. Bullock to quarantine the cattle on his premises and permit no one to take them until further notice. A few days later about midnight, according to the testimony, three men broke the lock of the gate and proceeded to drive out the cattle. On arising and going to the window Mr. Bullock was confronted with a shotgun held by one of the trio and told to remain in the house or he would be killed. After driving the cattle a short distance from the premises the man with the gun fired it, shots falling on the house. Aided by the moonlight, Bullock recognized one of the men. Later another one of the three men was identified. The jury returned a verdict of guilty within a few minutes after hearing the evidence.

Six cows, 11 two-year-old heifers, 6 bulls, three to eighteen months old; 2 registered Guernsey calves, three months old, T. B. tested. Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

MUST BE THE BERRIES

"My girl and I are horticulturally inclined. She is a peach and the apple of my eye, so we make a fine pear."
"Yes, but when I saw you out together you acted like a couple of nuts to me."

The mother had discovered her small daughter, Betty, aged 3, busily engaged in washing the kitten with soap and water.

"Oh, darling. I don't think the kitty's mother would like the way you are washing her."

"Well," Betty seriously replied, "I really can't lick it, mother."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 25—Mount Joy, Pa. Allen G. Brubaker Dispersal. Seventy accredited and registered Holsteins. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
March 26—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Twenty-five purebred Holsteins.
March 27, 1929—Gettysburg, Pa. John C. Bream Dispersal Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 29—Carlisle, Pa. Bruce Stuart. Fifty head of registered Holstein-Friesians.
March 30, 1929—Newville, Pa. James Ginter 40 purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd.
April 11—Chambersburg, Pa. Clarence L. Barnhart Dispersal. Thirty head of registered Holsteins. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
April 27, 1929—Salunga, Pa. C. A. Spahr Sale.
May 21—Frederick, Maryland. Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

ANOTHER GOOD PENNSYLVANIA SALE

A tremendous crowd attended the E. C. Ludt sale held on his farm near Carlisle, Pa., on March 14. Mr. Ludt has been running two farms and decided to relinquish one so had too many animals and too much equipment for one farm. The entire sale, horses, hogs, machinery, etc., amounted to \$10,665.82. There were forty purebred Holsteins sold including an uncataloged bull calf about a month old and they brought \$8,665, an average of \$216.62. None of the cows was sold with calves at foot and every calf was cataloged with the one exception which was also sold separately so that the average is computed on the exact number of animals. In addition a grade Holstein, really a purebred ineligible to registry, brought \$170.

The top price was \$495 paid for Echo Hengerveld Pontiac, a six-year-old cow of Canadian breeding. She had a creditable cow testing association record, was fresh January 4th and was milking around 70 lb. a day. She had two sons in the sale, K P O P Echo Pontiac born October 10, 1927, brought \$250 while H. A. Stottlemeyer, of Waynesboro, Pa., paid \$150 for a handsome little fellow, King Tidy Echo Pontiac, born January 4, 1929. The cow and her two sons amounted to \$895. The older son was by K P O P 52d and the younger one by the Ludt and Lear herdsire, Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia. There were seven cows that brought from \$320 to \$370, in fact, four different animals brought \$330 each.

An April bull calf from a daughter of Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia brought \$100 and heifer calves less than a year old ranged from \$95 to \$160.

In a subsequent issue we expect to give a more detailed report on this sale which is only one of the many good farm sales showing the healthy condition of the Holstein-Friesian Industry in one of the districts in which the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is strongest and in which it has the largest percentage of members among the active breeders.

The auctioneer was Colonel Glenn R. Mead. Jay Miller of S. R. Miller and Sons explained the pedigrees and A. A. Raudabaugh, tester of the Cumberland County Association told of the records made by the milkers in the Association and pointed out the points of conformation in which the various animals excelled.

C. G. LEIGH SELLING OUT

During the past year the purebred Holstein herd owned by C. Gordon Leigh of Newville, Pa., was enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. This is a small herd containing only twenty-one purebreds of all ages. There were five cows that completed the year's work and they averaged 9,612 lb. milk, 333.1 lb. butterfat. The heifers made a showing that was equally creditable, age considered. The Leigh herd will be dispersed at public auction Tuesday, March 26th. Besides the milkers there are seven yearling heifers and four bulls of serviceable age, sons of the cows that did so well in the cow testing association.

Mr. Leigh intends to dispose not only of his cattle but also of his herd of forty Chester White hogs, his horses and farming implements of which there is a complete line.

Mr. Leigh has specialized in the growing of potatoes and will sell his potato machinery consisting of a planter, sprayer, digger, and grader. There is also a new stave silo and an International silo filler, a milking machine and many other things that will be of interest to farmers.

SEM EBY CATTLE BRING GOOD PRICES

A big crowd attended the disposal of the Sem Eby herd held March 1st at Gordonville, Lancaster County, Pa. The herd had been on the accredited list for three years and the milkers were backed by cow testing association records. Satisfactory prices were realized showing that there is a good demand for producing Holsteins in what is considered one of the banner agricultural counties of the United States. The herdsire, Berks Farm Piebe Beets, brought \$305. but this was not the top price of the sale, it was \$510 bid for Elm Brook Holingen Bess. She had just dropped

a heifer calf which brought \$135 so that cow and calf went for \$645, a remarkable price for a farm sale. Pequea Piebe Valdessa, a bull calf born September 17, 1928, went for \$175; Korndyke Holingen Pontiac, a year old, for \$135 and two very young bull calves for \$55 each.

Five other animals, all cows, brought over \$300. A bred heifer brought \$170 and unbred heifers ranged from \$140 to \$180, young heifer calves from \$60 to \$100. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$7,245. If the average is figured on each animal sold it would just be \$207. If we follow the general custom of including the calves just dropped with the mother the average for the twenty-nine lots would be \$249.83. The eighteen milkers averaged \$275.

All the buyers were residents of Pennsylvania. Their names and addresses are: Warren L. Eby, Gordonville; Amos L. Laff, Gordonville; G. E. Tanger, York Springs; Ivan G. Martin, Ephrata; J. J. Byler, Gap; Samuel B. Zook, Elverson; Mahlon N. Haines, Haines Acres, York; Ira M. Eby, Gordonville; H. R. Metzler, Paradise; E. R. Creider, Lancaster; J. Earl Witmer, Manheim; M. B. Fisher, Gordonville; Earl L. Groff and Abram Groff both of Strasburg, Pa.

GRINDING FEED BY ELECTRIC POWER

During the past winter more than fifty tests on feed grinding with 3, 5 and 7½ horsepower portable electric motors have been made at the Pennsylvania State College. These tests were run with 6, 8 and 10 inch burr mills, in most cases without bagging attachments.

The average amount of shelled corn ground per hour was 1,049 lb., the energy consumption being .57 kilowatt hours per hundred lb.

The average amount of shelled corn cracked per hour during these tests was 3,133 lb. per hour. The energy consumption being .11 kilowatt hours per hundred lb.

Ear corn proved to be more difficult to grind than shelled corn. In the tests they averaged 652 lb. ear corn per hour with an energy consumption of .81 kilowatt hours per hundred lb.

It was not so difficult to grind barley, the amount ground being 773 lb. per hour with an energy consumption of .71 kilowatt hours per hundred lb.

Most of this work has been done with five horsepower motors operating eight inch feed mills. The motors have been equipped with 5½ inch rockwood pulleys using a grey rubber belt with the centers of the pulleys about fifteen feet apart.

The motors are single phase, 220 volt with an average speed of between 1,700 and 1,800 revolutions per minute.

DISPOSAL OF BARNHART HERD

Franklin County, Penna., is noted for the quality of its Holstein herds, purebreds and grades. One of the best known purebred herds is that owned by Clarence L. Barnhart, whose farm is located at Clay Hill, but who gets his mail from Chambersburg, Pa. The Barnhart herd is on the State and Federal Accredited List. It is enrolled in the Franklin County Cow Testing Association in which it averaged for the year 11,173 lb. milk, 475.1 lb. butter.

The head of the herd, King Korndyke Quality De Kol, has a number of daughters in the herds of central and southern Pennsylvania. Before Mr. Barnhart purchased him he examined his daughters and so placed a "Proved Sire" at the head of his herd. Despite all talk of super-registration and bull inspection there is nothing that can equal "Deliver-

ing the Goods" and King Korndyke Quality De Kol had done this before Mr. Barnhart purchased him.

King Korndyke Quality De Kol was sired by a son of King Quality. His dam, Ideal Winkje Korndyke, was noted for her milk production. She produced 719.6 lb. milk in a week and 2,918.8 lb. in thirty days as a junior four-year-old.



IDEAL WINKJE KORNDYKE

Her son, King Korndyke Quality De Kol, heads the Barnhart herd.

Her seven-day milk record was the highest in the State at the time of making and she is credited with the production of 30.53 lb. butter in seven days. King Korndyke Quality De Kol is a handsome bull and his offspring show type and conformation.

Mr. Barnhart who has been a dairyman for many years and is one of the oldest Holstein breeders in Franklin County, is a "crank" on individuality and so this herd is bound to interest buyers who are particular. It will be dispersed on Thursday, April 11th by Colonel Glenn R. Mead and sale director, S. R. Miller.

LOOKING INSIDE THE DAIRY COW

Scientists in the employ of the Government have been studying the inside and outside measurements of two famous animals the Jersey cow Sophie 19th of Hood Farm and the purebred Aberdeen Angus cow Blackbird of Dallas, a winner of many show ring prizes.

The living animals differed greatly in size, weight, and conformation, but when stripped of their outer coverings the skeletons of the two cows were very similar whereas the living Blackbird measured larger than Sophie in many dimensions, a comparison of the skeletons showed that of Sophie to be larger than that of the Angus in a large proportion

of the measurements obtained. This is interesting evidence that outward form or conformation is not always a reliable guide to the inside of a cow.

Sophie weighed but 927 lb. and Blackbird 1,565, but here again the outside differences failed to indicate the same relationship to the inside. The internal organs of the two cows did not differ sufficiently to indicate significant differences in function.

Neither was body conformation a fair indication of the skeletal structure of the two cows. In the living form, Sophie presented the angular lateral wedge shape that has been so strongly emphasized in selecting the good dairy cow, whereas Blackbird because of the difference in fleshing exhibited only a slight wedge shape laterally. But the two skeletons were almost identical in lateral wedge shape. Blackbird, however, showed a much greater vertical wedge shape than Sophie, when living, but her skeleton shows less of the vertical wedge shape than does the skeleton of Sophie.

Sophie's udder was practically filled with milk-making tissue, whereas the gland tissue in Blackbird's udder was almost negligible. This appears to be the most fundamental difference, either skeletally or organically, between these two specimens of cows of diverse functions. It is obvious that the udder of Blackbird was extremely limited in capacity for milk production.

From these comparisons the investigators conclude that the evolution of the dairy and beef types, which has been accomplished through breeding and selection, has not materially altered the skeletal structure of the domestic cow, but that the difference in beef and dairy type is due rather to extreme fleshing on the one hand and to udder development and absence of fleshing on the other.

Another feature which dairy cattle judges have been inclined to consider important is the openness of conformation or width of spaces between ribs and between vertebrae. They have held that openness favors easier passage of the nerves from the spinal cord out through the spine. The investigators, however, call attention to the fact that more of the nerves pass through holes in the vertebrae than through notches between them. In the case of the nerves that pass through the vertebrae, they say, space between the vertebrae is not particularly significant of the freedom of their passage. And the nerves which pass between the vertebrae are in the region of the loin where the distances between vertebrae are not readily determined by examining the living animal. The fact that the "nerve holes" in the vertebrae, through which pass the nerves that lead to the mammary gland, were only 66 per cent as large in the beef as in the dairy skeleton may or may not be significant.

A thin pliable hide is regarded by judges as an index to dairy temperament. Sophie's hide was only half as thick as Blackbird's. This difference, however, may be attributed largely to Blackbird's heavy fleshing and excessive fat disposition.

A COLORADO PRODUCER

Parthena Feikje Pontiac is a nine-year-old cow owned by Dr. Austin E. Miller of Delta, Colorado. Dr. Miller enrolled his herd in the Delta Cow Testing Association and Parthena startled patrons of the Association by producing 106.3 lb. fat, 2,362 lb. milk during the month of December on three milkings a day. In the first four months of her lactation period she has produced 400 lb. butterfat. Her record is made on home grown feed, the grain ration consisting of ground barley and oats with 30 lb. of corn silage. Like the rest of the herd, Parthena is fed alfalfa hay in a



PARTHENA FEIKJE PONTIAC
C. T. A. Record 106.3 lb. fat, 2,362 lb. milk during December on three milkings a day. Owned by Austin E. Miller, Delta, Colo.

corral and her shelter is an open shed. That these methods of handling are satisfactory under Colorado climatic conditions is shown not only by her performances but also by the fact that the average production of the Miller herd for the month of December was 64 lb. butter.

Parthena Feikje Pontiac was born April 18, 1918. Her dam, Miss Mercedes Parthena, is from Mercedes Parthena Posch and was sired by a son of King Pieter. Parthena's own sire was Alfaborn Feikje Pontiac a son of King of the Pontiacs 6th from a daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Pleione.

Parthena's picture was taken in the corral and shows a typical western barnyard scene. Thousands of western cows are handled in a way that would shock some of our eastern dairymen. The cows are outdoors all year around with the exception of while they are being milked and then they are only under an open shed.

Grain, alfalfa hay and silage are fed to supplement pasture, the hay being stacked right by the stanchions where it can be reached with a minimum of labor. That cows do well handled in this manner is shown not only by the performances of Parthena but also by the high average production of Dr. Miller's Holstein-Friesian herd.

GIVE IT A TANNING

Foreigner—I want to buy some strong rope—my cow he changes his hide every night.

Dealer—How's that?

Foreigner—One night he hide in the creek, other night he hide in the thicket. Want to tie him up.

AD BRINGS QUICK RESULTS

Quick results from his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was reported by Henry K. Jarvis of Syracuse, New York, who advertised a number of yearling and two-year-old heifers. One of the oldest breeders in Chenango County, New York took five yearlings and a two-year-old as well as seventeen head that Mr. Jarvis did not advertise. Artless Estey of Tully, New York, also took a couple of the two-year-olds.

Years ago Jarvis was in considerable demand as a cattle judge at a number of fairs and so is qualified to pick out animals of good conformation. He has had a life long experience as a dairyman and is building quite a clientele in his business of livestock agent.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

PAGE MR. VOLSTEAD

"Drunkness Among Cattle" is the subject of a contribution presented before the academy of veterinary medicine of France. It appears that cattle fed on fermenting fruit or which have access to such products become alcoholically intoxicated. This is particularly observed in Normandy—home of the apple blossom—where cows often have access to piles of ripe apples at apple picking time in the fall of the year. The alcoholic fermentation already started before the apples are eaten, is completed in the warm confines of the rumen and other compartments of the bovine stomach whence the alcohol is absorbed in sufficient quantity to cause the usual phenomena of an alcoholic "drunk." Analogous phenomena have been observed in cattle from eating sugar beets.—*North American Veterinarian.*

ANOTHER GENERATION

Not far from Waverly, Pa., is a farm owned by Graham Carpenter. Graham is the only son of the well-known Holstein breeder, George Carpenter of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who at one time had one of the greatest Holstein show herds of the east.

Graham Carpenter was out of the Holstein business for a while but could not stay out. Some time ago he purchased ten head of purebreds from Ellis Ellsworth of Meshoppen, Pa., who has one of the best known herds in northern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carpenter is remodelling his barns and plans to have a much larger herd than he has at present. Among the young heifer calves there are two very nice ones sired by a polled Holstein bull. As might be expected, the heifers also are polled, again showing that hornlessness is a dominant trait in cattle breeding.

Graham Carpenter is well informed on all phases of the Holstein industry. From association with his father and his father's friends he knows considerable of the early history of the breed in this country and of the great cows imported from Holland about 1880 by the Lackawanna Breeders Association.

Some time we are going to induce Mr. Carpenter to write some of his recollections.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter prefer country life to living in the city of Wilkes-Barre. They have a nice home on the farm and Mrs. Carpenter teaches school in the nearby town of Waverly.

A BAD SHOWING

During the three years 1926 to 1928 inclusive, one out of every ten farms in the State of Iowa have been foreclosed or sold involuntarily.

Federal courts granted bankruptcy rights to 534 Iowa farmers in the year ending June 30, 1928, a decrease of 124 from the preceding year. Before the war an average of seventy farmers was forced into bankruptcy each year from 1910 to 1914. In 1925 there were 361 farm bankruptcies, the highest on record.

THE CLIPPER
The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.
If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.
CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

"I thought you rather liked Mr. Crasher. You know he believes in equality for women."

"Yes," said Miss Cayenne. "He goes too far in that idea to suit me. When he took me to the opera he insisting on matching coins to determine which of us was to pay for the tickets and the supper afterward."

FOR SALE.—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MISGUIDED AMBITION

"How old is your son?" asked the visitor.

"Well," replied the dad, "he's reached that age when he thinks the most important thing to pass isn't his examination, but the car ahead."

COMMONSENSE
FEEDING METHODS

VARY FEED RATIONS

It is impractical to attempt to have a different grain mixture for the varying needs of each cow. It is possible, however, to add a little hominy or cornmeal to the regular grain mixture given cows that are producing milk and losing flesh. Cows that are putting on flesh and giving less milk than they normally should give can be fed some linseed oil meal on their usual amount of grain. A separate and suitable fitting ration should be given to dry cows and to those being dried up. Such a ration should be as low as from 12 to 15 per cent total protein. A mixture of 300 lb. cornmeal or hominy, 300 lb. ground oats, 300 lb. wheat bran and 100 lb. linseed oil meal makes a very satisfactory dry ration. It may also be fed the growing stock.

FEEDING PROBLEMS

With feeds at their present prices, as great a use as possible should be made of standard wheat bran and cottonseed meal says the *New York News Letter*. Gluten feed and oil meal are relatively high. The bulkiness and laxativeness of wheat bran will tend to counteract the heaviness and constipating effect of cottonseed meal. A mixture of 200 lb. of wheat bran with 100 lb. of cottonseed meal will contain twenty-four per cent total protein and make a satisfactory substitute for 300 lb. of gluten feed in any grain mixture.

The following grain mixtures are suggested for use by those who have home grown oats and barley to feed. With alfalfa hay use 300 lb. barley, 300 lb. oats, 250 lb. wheat bran, 150 lb. cottonseed meal. With clover hay use 300 lb. barley, 300 lb. oats, 200 lb. wheat bran and 200 lb. cottonseed meal. With mixed hay use 200 lb. barley, 200 lb. oats, 300 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. cottonseed meal and 100 lb. linseed oil meal.

ORIGIN OF MILK POWDERS

What is said to be the origin of milk powders was related to the writer by the man who was in charge of the said creamery at the time.

A number of years ago in a certain Wisconsin town in which a great central creamery is located, the problem of disposal of the residue left after churning butter, namely, buttermilk, caused a very serious and acute situation. The stench and pollution caused by this residue in near-by sewerage and streams caused the residents to register a complaint to the Sanitary Commission. Something had to

be done. "The tail couldn't wag the dog although the tail was big and strong." The creamery had influence and money, but the citizens prevailed, an injunction restraining the Creamery from disposing of their refuse in this manner was served, the Creamery or the stench had to go. A special septic tank was suggested. This idea was turned over to an engineer to be worked out, but it was found, the Creamery being in the heart of the city, that such disposal was out of the question.

Some one suggested evaporating the water, so that the solids could be hauled off like so much ashes. This suggestion fell on fertile soil and before the end of 30 days the machine was in process. Large heated steel rollers turned slowly in shallow pans of buttermilk, causing the solids to adhere to the rollers. Attached scrapers scraped off the adhering solids.

In an effort to make use of the resulting residues they were analysed and it was found that the lactose (sugar) had been converted to lactic acid and was not thought to be of much value to man or animals. Experiments however, proved to the contrary. Every germ, every bacilli has its enemy and so lactic acid was found to be the archfoe of coccidiosis bacilli so prevalent in present day chickens. Instead of this buttermilk being hauled out as so much ashes, it is packed in bags like so much gold dust. How many commercial eggshakes can you find in the market today without dried buttermilk?

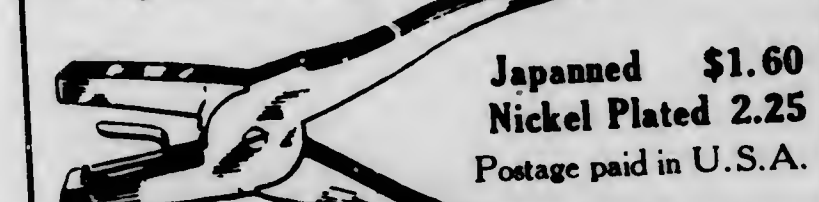
A CRAWFORD COUNTY TRANSACTION

Lafayette Creacraft and Son, of Centerville, Pa., recently headed their herd with a very handsome young bull bred at the Maple Grove Stock Farm. This young fellow was born April 10, 1928. His sire was Maple Grove Ybma Glista whose dam, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, has dropped fourteen calves in the Maple Grove herd. In the Meadville Cow Testing Association, Princess produced in one year 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk and nearly all the year she was milked only twice a day. In 1927 when she was in her sixteenth year she produced 505.3 lb. butter, 13,141 lb. milk on twice a day milking throughout the year and on the 6th of last September, when sixteen years, ten months and twenty days old she dropped her fourteenth calf, a brother to Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

The dam of the young fellow now heading the Creacraft herd is Maple Grove

"Make Animal Tagging Easy"
Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags

Size of Clinched Tag
25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively
50 " 2.50 and lettered
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Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

Clever Coreva Glista. She is a daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Dinah Glista and through both her parents traces to the great Glista Coreva, one of the biggest producing cows in the Cornell University herd where the Glista family was developed. Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista was put on official test as a two-year-old and is credited with the production of 349.2 lb. milk, 15.05 lb. butter in seven days.

The Creacraft herd consists of both registered and high grade Holstein-Friesians, a good dairy on a well kept farm. As the Maple Grove Dairy is not only a herd of producers but is also on the State and Federal Accredited list and has been for a number of years it is evident that Creacraft and Son have headed their herd with a young bull that can be recommended in every particular. Frank Jones, the capable manager of Maple Grove Stock Farm praises him very highly and also praises the dairy and farming establishment owned by Creacraft and Son.

CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE

A Holstein-Friesian calf normal and healthy in every respect except that it lacks a tail was born on the Edward Schanilec Farm near Sasco, Wisconsin, early in March. Now if some Wisconsin George Stevenson would develop a Holstein family using this calf as the foundation animal many a man milking in the barn on a hot summer's day when the flies were thick, would decide to place a bull of that strain at the head of his herd.

Enid—"How do you mean you made a faux pas last night?"
Mabel—"Well, I told Jack I'd never been kissed before, and it appears I was engaged to him last summer."

Since spanking has gone out of style, a lot of parents have to take it out on each other instead of the children.

STOTTELMYER HAS NEW HERDSIRE

H. A. Stottlemeyer of Waynesboro, Pa., has placed at the head of his herd the well bred young bull King Tidy Echo Pontiac. This handsome little fellow is a son of Echo Hengerveld Pontiac, a cow of Canadian breeding, a granddaughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Lyndale Pietje Pontiac Echo. Echo Hengerveld Pontiac has to her credit a record of 20.26 lb. butter, 400.5 lb. milk in seven days and 648.75 lb. butter, 13,869 lb. milk in a year made as a junior two-year-old. Her average test for the year was 3.74 percent.

While enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association she is credited with the production of 398.7 lb. butterfat, 11,500 lb. milk in 362 days. She is a large handsome cow, an animal of great capacity and also very attractive. Her dam Englewood Pontiac Echo as a two-year-old has to her credit 836.25 lb. butter, 18,296 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 3.66 per cent. She is also credited with 26.71 lb. butter, 510 lb. milk in seven days as a three-year-old.

King Tidy Echo Pontiac was sired by Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, a bull of typical dairy type and conformation with many daughters and granddaughters who have done excellent work in the Cumberland County Testing Association. The Donsaskia bull was by Winterthur Bess Burke Best, son of King of the

Ormsbys and the phenomenal producer and record maker Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. His dam, Saskia Princess Pontiac, is credited with the production of 30.61 lb. butter in seven days as a junior four-year-old and 905.43 lb. butter in a year. She was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from a big producing daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince. It will be seen that Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia combines the blood of some of the greatest sires known to the Holstein breed.

Mr. Stottlemeyer is a dairy farmer who has built up a good producing herd. He lives near Waynesboro, Pa., very close to the Mason and Dixon Line. His dairy is noted locally for its high test, the milk produced running very close to four per cent butterfat. The herd is entirely purebred Holsteins and the animals are not only well bred but also good individuals.

FIRST TEN ALL HOLSTEINS

Robert Harvey of Highspire, Pa., owns a registered Holstein that produced 59.9 lb. fat, 1,617 lb. milk during February, heading the Dauphin County Herd Improvement Association.

An unregistered Holstein owned by the State Hospital at Harrisburg is credited with 53.3 lb. fat, 1,270 lb. milk in twenty-one days.

Others with Holsteins in the leading ten are Mr. N. E. Swab, A. Erdman, Isaac Reigal and Byron Tomey. The ten leaders were all black-and-white and

averaged 1,583 lb. milk, 52.2 lb. fat, the average test being 3.29 per cent.

In the twenty-five herds visited by tester George J. Hock there were 281 milking cows. Of this number twenty-five exceeded 40 lb. of fat and fifty-five produced 1,000 lb. or more of milk.

FOR SALE

Six Registered two-year-old heifers, extra well grown and bred. 5 due soon. 5 Yearling heifers. 4 Bulls. Tuberculin tested.

HENRY JARVIS Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

WE GET INTO FAST COMPANY

A Cumberland Valley dairymen recently had occasion to visit New York City and called on a relative staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. A number of magazines were in one of the rooms for the entertainment of visitors and to his surprise he noticed among them the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The Waldorf-Astoria is the union of two hotel buildings. The Waldorf was built in 1890 by William Waldorf Astor, who later went to England and became Baron Astor of Clivedon. The Astoria was built by John Jacob Astor. It was opened in 1897, and the twin hotels were named the Waldorf-Astoria. Here George C. Boldt inaugurated room telephones, pneumatic tubes for mail delivery, pantries for room service, floor clerks and other novelties which are now a matter of course in all first-class hotels. Leases of the Waldorf and the Astoria were purchased from the Boldt Estate by T. Coleman du Pont in 1918, and the "Waldorf-Astoria, Incorporated," was formed to operate the hotel. In 1925 the Waldorf-Astoria Realty Corporation bought the entire property from the Astors and leased it to the operating company.

The Bethlehem Engineering Corporation has purchased the Waldorf-Astoria and its site. The price is rumored to be twenty million dollars. It is reported that the hotel will be demolished and in its place will be erected a fifty story office building, 200 by 400 feet.

DAIRY HERD STANDS FIRST

The purebred herd owned by Clifford Israel of Beloit, Ohio led the Columbiana County Association for both milk and butterfat for the recently ended year. There were twenty-five herds enrolled and 293 cows on test the entire year. The Israel herd averaged 463.43 lb. butterfat, 14,310.4 lb. milk. The highest member of the herd is credited with 543.06 lb. fat, 18,891.6 lb. milk. This showing is all the more creditable as quite a number of the competing herds were milked more than twice a day.

"I understand," said the Scotchman, "that tipping is forbidden in this hotel." "Yassah," said the colored porter, "it suah am—but so was dem apples in de Garden ob Eden."

TOO MUCH "BULL"

The case of R. A. Moore v. Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., reported in 271 Southwestern Reporter, 126, was an action against a railroad to recover damages for a Holstein bull, (purebred of course), killed by being struck by defendant's train at a crossing. The owner recovered a verdict of \$1,000 against the railroad, and the latter appealed. On the question of defendant's negligence, and whether such negligence, if found, was the proximate cause of the death of the bull, the court quotes the following as an excerpt from the brief of counsel for the railroad:

"If the attorney for the appellee in this case had been a passenger on the train in question, we believe that he, as well as the other passengers, would have agreed with (the engineer) when he stated, 'He didn't have no business looking off the right of way,' and during the period of time that his life and the lives of the rest of the passengers were intrusted to (the engineer) that he would have insisted most strenuously that (the engineer) continue to watch the track ahead of him and not look for \$1,000 bulls, which might be parading up and down dirt roads alongside the track."

"When the writer of this brief was considerably younger than he is now, his ambition was to be, not only a pirate and a second Julius Caesar, but between times a railroad engineer. When not a pirate, or leading his conquering legion into battle, he pictured himself leaning out of the cab window, with his eyes fastened on the rails ahead of him, and this boyish picture has made such an impression that it has developed into the idea that the engineer, when driving his steel horse over the rails at 40 miles an hour, with the lives of the passengers dependent on his properly discharging his duties, should look ahead, and keep looking ahead, watching the rails and signals, and disregarding the passing scenery to the right and left, or the antics of a refractory registered Holstein bull that might suddenly conceive the idea of butting a railroad train off the track. If (the engineer) had been watching the bull as it ambled down the road, which paralleled the railroad track, until it reached the crossing, and then, instead of going ahead, turned and suddenly darted at right angles across the track, he might have failed to see a broken rail, a thrown switch, or a signal of danger, but he would have seen the bull. However, there is no testimony that he could have stopped his train in time to have avoided taking the conceit out of the bull."

"We have several times avoided a personal collision with a bull by hastily ducking under a wire fence, or climbing a tree; but unfortunately railroad trains cannot adopt either procedure, and where a bull conceives an ambitious desire to test out his strength with a railroad engine, or, prompted by youthful vanity and a desire to impress some young heifer, undertakes to dispute the right of way with a train moving at 40 miles an hour, we are not advised of anything that the railroad engine can do to avoid

the impending tragedy, where the bull gives no warning of his intention until he presents himself immediately in front of the oncoming train.

"It is true, if the bull had adopted the dueling code, and sent his challenge in advance, that the train could have remained at Orange until the bull's ardor had time to cool; but apparently the bull was advised of our present Penal Code, which hangs you for killing a brother in fair fight, but permits you to go scot free if you suddenly and without warning assault the object of enmity. This knowledge and these motives may have passed through the mind of the bull so that, instead of sending a challenge to passenger train No. — to meet him in fair fight at the third crossing, head to head and with tails east and west, he decided on the more modern method of a sudden and unexpected assault delivered from ambush."

"All of the foregoing 'bull' is simply for the purpose of suggesting to the court that, while the jury may have found that those operating the train did not use due diligence to avoid striking the bull, we submit that, in view of all the surrounding circumstances and conditions, they would have been hard put to it to have advised what could have been done to have avoided the collision. They blew the whistle and rang the bell. There was not sufficient time to use moral suasion, or build a track around the bull. The present equipment of railroad trains does

not permit of their going around, over, or under, and where a bull makes a sudden, violent, and unprovoked assault on a steam engine, what can the engine do but invoke the God of Battle, and, snorting the defiance of Macbeth, meet the assaulter head-on."

The above appeared in the December issue of *West Publishing Company's Docket* which, however, does not tell the result of the Railroad's appeal.

SOFTENING THE BLOW

A wealthy business man, who, incidentally, has insured his life for \$10,000, went on a trip to South America.

Shortly after a report was published that the ship had sunk, and there was no news of the safety of the man in question.

A week later, however, the brother of the missing man received a cable from Rio de Janeiro

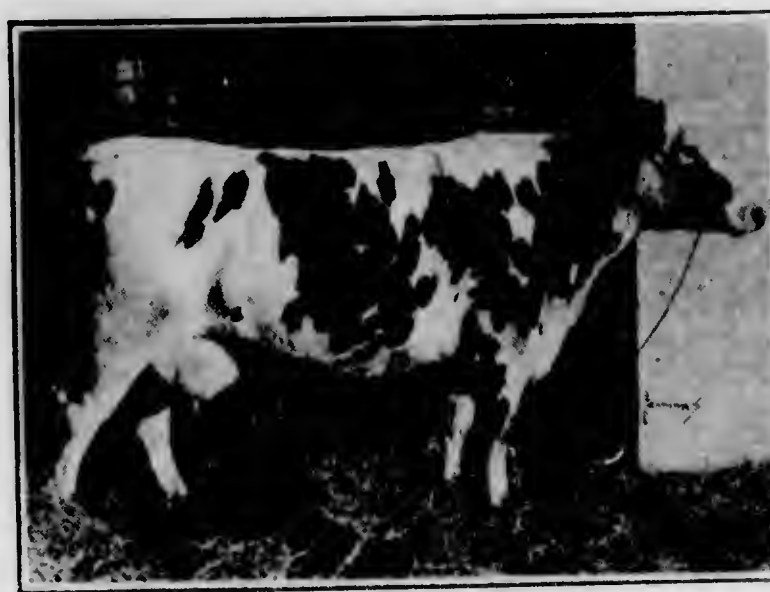
"Safe after all. Break news gently to wife."

"We shall get farm relief when it comes by the operation of the well-known law of The Survival of the Fittest and that when enough lazy farmers and inefficient farmers and farmers on poor land and farmers whose heart is not really in the job are crowded out. Then we men who have grit enough to hang on—we shall come into our own."—Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

C. G. Leigh's Dispersal!

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1929

21
Purebred
Holstein-
Friesians



21
Purebred
Holstein-
Friesians

SEVEN PRODUCERS

Herd average in C. T. A. work 9,612 lb. milk, 333.1 lb. butterfat.
THREE BRED HEIFERS SEVEN YEARLING HEIFERS.
FOUR BULLS of Serviceable Age from the highest C. T. A. record cows.

FORTY CHESTER WHITE HOGS FIVE GOOD HORSES
Full line of Farming Implements, Potato Machinery, Silo Filler,
New Stave Silo, Milking Machine, etc.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead
Clerk: Miller
Pedigree Performance:
A. A. Raudabaugh
Lunch will be served.

C. GORDON LEIGH
NEWVILLE, Cumberland County, PENNA.

Farm is 2 1/2 miles north of Newville, along highway from Newville to Landisburg.

Complete Dispersal Sale

Thursday, April 11, 1929

30--Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle--30
Herd Accredited and sold subject to standard
60 day retest.

13 Producers. C. T. A. record average for year 11,173 lb. milk, 475.1 lb. butter. They are backed with 30 lb. breeding close on both sides.



My Herdsire, KING KORN-DYKE QUALITY DE KOL, is from a 30.5 lb. dam.

The entire herd—13 cows, 11 heifers, 3 bulls, and 3 calves—have wonderful individuality. In this herd you will find everything required by particular buyers.
Colonel Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer S. R. Miller, Sales Director

WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

C. L. BARNHART, Chambersburg, R. D. 9, Penna.

Farm is located at Clay Hill, Franklin County, Penna.
Take Molly Pitcher Highway south from Chambersburg seven miles to Kauffman Station Road, then three miles east.

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

OLD HOME FARM



PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

MILKING MACHINES SAVE LABOR

Results of experiments all over the country show that the milking machine, operated and properly cared for, reduces the dairy farm drudgery and adds to the profits. This is particularly true where the machines are electrically operated.

One of the first tests made by experiment stations was to determine the effect of machine milking on production. Three year tests at the Iowa experiment station showed no appreciable difference between hand and machine milking. Similar results were obtained in California where 78 cows of four breeds were subjected to a long test. Most cows were found to take kindly to the machine and some seemed to prefer it to hand milking when accustomed to it.

Records from 32 Illinois dairy farms where machines were used and from 34 dairy farms where the milking was done by hand showed that machines saved 40

per cent of the time spent in caring for cows. Approximately 134 hours of labor were spent yearly in caring for one cow on the farms where they were hand milked as compared with approximately 82 hours on those farms using milking machines. This labor included the time spent in milking, feeding, bedding, cleaning the cows, and caring for the milk utensils. Slightly more than 75 per cent of the total expense of running the machine was for labor.

In 51 Michigan dairy herds where machines were used the labor requirement for milking and care of utensils averaged 71 hours a year for each cow. With herds having fewer than 15 cows the average requirement was increased to 80 hours. In 42 herds with an average of approximately 14 cows milked by hand each required 100 hours of work in milking and caring for the utensils per year. These farms were in the condensary district of Michigan.

In the Iowa experiments it was found that, with the exception of a few slow or hard milkers, at the end of 3 minutes the machine had secured 90 per cent or more of the possible amount of milk.

Milk from the machines had less sediment than milk drawn by hand, a difference of 15 per cent in favor of the machine. The amount of sediment in the milk, however, is not an indication of the number of bacteria. This depends largely on the care used in washing the machine.

The New York station reports that two dairy farms using machines were found to be producing unsanitary milk due to imperfect cleaning of the metal parts, poor sterilizing of teat-cups and rubber parts, and inadequate cooling of the milk. When these were corrected the milk was satisfactory. Another dairy farm also using a machine and following correct cleaning methods maintained an almost perfect record for producing milk of low bacterial content.

A contest conducted in Washington under the auspices of the committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture showed an unusually low bacteria count over a long period of machine milking.—*Northwest Dairymen and Farmer.*



CHICKS WITH VIM & VIGOR

Hatched by men with 19 years experience, from cull-ed flocks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post at the following prices:
S. C. Wh. Leghorns...11c each—\$100.00 per 1000
S. C. Br. Leghorns...11c " 100.00 " 1000
Barred Rocks...12c " 110.00 " 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds...14c " 130.00 " 1000
S. C. Blk. Minorcas...14c " 130.00 " 1000
Mixed Broilers...9c " 80.00 " 1000
Order now for spring delivery. Capacity 60,000 eggs.
\$1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.

The Pennsylvania Hatchery,
Liverpool, Pa.
Our Slogan "Service After Delivery"

Pittsburgh chief of police says that in spite of short skirts the old "stocking bank" is the safest place for a woman to carry money. Perhaps so, but in these days of silk hose there are apt to be a lot of sudden runs on the bank.

FROM A GOOD COW

Netherland Kimwar Johanna Burke, the good young bull heading the herd of A. G. Faust of Windber, Penna., is a son of Ota Belle Netherland 2d, a cow of extreme dairy type and a big producer. Her sire, Ogden Jufrou Prince was by Paul Beets De Kol Hengerveld from Lady Jufrou 2d, credited with the pro-



OTA BELLE NETHERLAND 2D

Dam of the bull heading the herd of A. G. Faust, Windber, Pa.

duction of 30.12 lb. butter in seven days and 590 lb. milk.

Netherland Kimwar Johanna Burke was sired by Kimwar Johanna Pauline Lad whose dam, Mubroco Johanna Burke made 21.62 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old averaging 80 lb. milk daily. His sire was by King Walker Clothilde out of May Pauline De Kol 3d.

Netherland Kimwar Johanna Burke is not only a handsome fellow but in the Faust herd has been siring some very handsome calves. Knowing his ancestry and seeing the type of his offspring Mr. Faust considers him a very valuable bull and has confidence that his daughters will develop into producers.

HOPELESS

The minister had been talking to the little son of a neighbor.

"It grieves me very much, my young friend," he remarked, "to hear you say that you pray for your mother and not your father. Now, tell me the reason."

"What's the use?" returned the boy, "Mamma says that dad is beyond all hope."

BACK TO THE LAND

Successful Business Man—"Well, I am rich enough at last to retire from business."

His Friend—"What will you do?"

S. B. M.—"I shall buy the little farm I ran away from and go there to live."—*De Laval Monthly.*

Buttermilk is easily digested because of its soft, fluffy curds. It is a milk laxative and tones up the whole system.

Buttermilk contains: the best quality of protein; excellent quality and large amount of lime and phosphorus; generous supply of vitamins A and B; milk sugar; and a small amount of lactic acid.

Onions are said to throw off violet rays. We suspect that the scientist who asserted that had not smelled many violets.

THOU SHALT AND THOU SHALT NOT

1. Thou shalt have no other business before farming.
2. Thou shalt not deny thy farm time, but give it manure, legumes and phosphorus, also.
3. Thou shalt not permit thy fields to scatter weeds and diseases to provoke thy neighbor's wrath.
4. Thou shalt keep a record of thy crops and thy flocks so that thou mayest know wherein thy profit lieth.
5. Thou shalt beware of the seed of strangers, for thou knowest not what it bring forth.
6. Thou shalt sow what the people desireth, for great is the reward thereof.
7. Thou shalt watch thy neighbor and procure for thine own fields those seeds which profiteth most in thine own community.
8. Thou shalt not permit thy seed to fall on poorly prepared ground, but be wise that thine efforts increaseth thy yields.
9. Thou shalt cast new seed upon thy pastures and disk them also that they may bring forth many fold.
10. When thou hast done all these things, put thy trust in God, expecting a bountiful reward, for no man can do more.—*Iowa Agriculturist.*

THE BILL COLLECTOR PROPOSES THE THIRD TIME

BY PHILIP L. KETCHUM

"Listen Mabel, you know I love you. Will you be my wife? Now look here, lay offa that stuff. None of those excuses go with me. I've heard 'em all told in every way an' by people who are experts. An' I'm not trawlin' around here for my health, either. Twice I've let you off, but I'm through. This is your last chance. No, you needn't try any of the soft stuff. Tears an' sobs roll offa my back like water offa duck. There's only one answer I'll listen to, an' you might as well spill it now as later. I've got other things to do besides stand here an' argue."

"Well, how about it? Come on; I ain't got all day."

A newspaper report says that the Chicago Board of Education has given permission for a course of instruction in make-up in the continuation schools. A teacher says girls will use rouge and lipstick, and ought to learn how to do it properly. We can see greater possibilities in a continuation school that teaches a girl how to paint the glow of health on a cherry pie.—*Rural New Yorker.*

An exchange truthfully remarks that there are too many people in almost every town who will not cast their bread upon the waters unless assured beforehand that it will come back in a few days a full grown sandwich,—all trimmed with ham, butter and mustard, rolled up in a warranty deed for one-half the earth and a mortgage on the other half.

Having Sold My Farm

I Must Sell My Herd

SO ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

Starting at 12 O'clock, You Can Set Your Own
Price on My Animals



CHOICE YOUNG PRODUCING COWS

With Creditable C. T. A. Records
They Have Been Bred to My Herdsire

PENSTATE HOMESTEAD FOBES

His sire is the great show bull that headed the State College Herd.

His dam is by a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol and from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. His individuality is everything that you would expect from his breeding.

Calves by Him--Cows and Heifers Bred to Him

This Herd Has Passed THREE Clean Tests

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, SOWS and GILTS of splendid bloodlines. Backed by such noted animals as Highland Pride 2d, Rival's Successor 11th, Longfellow's Fannie 4th and Ohio Boy 6th, son of Highland Rival and Epochal's Champion Lass.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead
Sales Manager: S. R. Miller
Production Manager: Robert Coble
For Catalog Write

JOHN C. BREAM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Farm Is Three Miles from Town Along the Hagerstown Road

BE MORE CAREFUL

Postmaster-General New reports that in 1928 no less than 23,649,044 letters were sent to the dead letter office. Even this great number was 8.5 less than were sent in 1927 so that the American public was less careless or inaccurate about addressing its mail last year than it was in 1927.

TOO LIBERAL INTERPRETATION

Two farmers living near New Auburn, Wisconsin, are said to have traded their wives, family and furniture. Ed State, a Wisconsin columnist, says that these men must have taken this "trade at home" slogan entirely too literally.

There are fifteen cities in this country where certified milk is the only grade of raw milk allowed to be sold to the consumer while four cities require all milk to be pasteurized before delivery.

"Lack of calcium," says Dr. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, "is the most common deficiency in our diet." Milk is our principal source of calcium.

ARTIFICIAL MILK

Some kind of a preparation resembling milk is marketed in the Philippines according to the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of November 17. The preparation is called "cocolait" and is apparently of a vegetable origin.

No information is at present available as to how the milk is manufactured, but from the following description we would think that the principal ingredients are skim milk and fats derived from coconuts.

"Milk and cream at prices approximately the same as those charged in the dairying districts of the United States will be available to Manilians beginning Monday, November 19. The source of the milk will be the Coconut Dairy, located on Calle Pureza, Santa Mesa. The new milk is a vegetable product but is

similar to cow's milk in appearance and quality and has the same food contents in slightly differing proportions. Its taste is unique, not to say delicious, and one who is not accustomed to drinking fresh cow's milk would have to taste Cocolait twice to distinguish the difference. Of course, there is a taste of coconut but it is so slight that it is hardly noticeable.

"Cocolait looks so much like cow's milk that it is difficult to distinguish the difference. After sitting for a time undisturbed, cream rises to the top. This cream can be whipped the same as any other high grade cream. It contains fat, and butter can be made from it. It sours, as does fresh milk, and, according to women who have tried it, delicious recipes can be made from it."

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

TEN BUSINESS COMMANDMENTS

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

2. Watch your work—not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short and a short day's work makes my face long.

3. Give me more than I expect and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you'll increase my profits.

4. You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or out of my employ.

5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

6. Mind your own business and, in

time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

7. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employee who is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

8. It's none of my business what you do at night, but if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hope.

9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity but I need lots of them for my dollars.

10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

NEEDED FIRE INSURANCE

A negro woman walked into an insurance office and asked whether they dealt in fire insurance.

"We do," a clerk replied. "What do you want insured?"

"Mah husband."

"Then you don't want fire insurance," smiled the clerk as he reached for another application form. "What you want is a life insurance policy."

"No, ah don't!" exclaimed the woman. "Ah wants fire insurance. Mah husband been fired fo' times in de las' two weeks."

The greatest manufacturer of preserves and pickles is probably the firm of Crosse and Blackwell, which first began business 222 years ago on the banks of the Irish River Shannon. This old established concern recently opened a factory in Maryland.

Emma had been to the country to visit her uncle. On her return home her mother asked:

"Did you have a good time at Uncle John's?"

"Oh, yes," replied Emma. "Uncle John killed a calf and peeled it."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

OUR QUALITY CHICKS make big money next fall. Circular. DAVIS BROTHERS ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Reynoldsville, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, purebred vigorous chicks from my own breeders. Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also Pekin ducklings. Prices reasonable. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS. Par-dee Strain, \$30-100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

FOR SALE—Purebred Lakenvelder and Jersey Black Giant eggs. \$1.75 for 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs 40c. MARY BONHAM, Chilhowie, Va.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. MRS. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that layed 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. MRS. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the most approved type and color. Healthy range raised stock. Medium and large sized young Toms and Pullets. A few extra fine tested breeding hens. CHARLES McCRAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCRAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FINE CLOVER HONEY. 12 lb. can, \$2.00 postpaid. B. B. FLORY, Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa.

NEW VICTORY SEED OATS. For price and sample write HENRY MARSHALL, Coopersville, Mich.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

1929 PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup. No. 1, \$2.25 per gallon. F. O. B. Order before April 20. C. A. MUNSON, Hyde Park, Vt.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Postpaid 250-50c; 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.50. Expresed 10,000-\$7.50. WALTER PARKS, Darien, Georgia.

PURE HONEY. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; buckwheat, \$1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y. Prepaid 3 zones.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, nine varieties, state certified, low prices. S. C. White Leghorn chicks and pullets. GUMSER WILLOW FARMS, Holland, Mich.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my famous comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOP, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets. Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobbler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

PEACH TREES, 4c. each in hundred lots. Apple, cherry, pear, plum. Grapes and Ornamental Shrubbery. Prices reasonable. "State Inspected." Catalog free. LEO H. GRAVES, Farina, Illinois.



LIVE STOCK

RECORDED O. I. C's. Dam farrowed 241 (8 years). Hornless Holsteins. Sire's dam: 748+ butter 4.2 fat. SUMNER, WYALUSING, Pa.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—English bull dog pups make real farm dogs. Will ship C. O. D. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Sylvania, Pa.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES.—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Five months old. Genuine heelers with plenty of grit. Guaranteed to satisfy. \$20 each. J. E. CLARK, Franklinville, N. Y.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

KEEPING THE SURPLUS DOWN

Milk in powder form is being used very extensively on fur farms of which a great number have been started in this country during the last few years. Milk forms an important part of the feed of young foxes and other young animals. It is very easy for owners to mix dry milk powder and warm water to feed the youngsters. Milk in dry form has also been successfully used to feed rabbits and lambs as well as fur bearing animals.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

A CALIFORNIA CALF RATION

The dairy establishments of southern California have large herds of dairy cows that are kept in a limited space and handled very differently to the manner in which they are managed in other dairy sections. This difference also extends to the way calves are raised.

At the Ideal Certified Dairy, Los Angeles County, California, when the calves are four weeks old they no longer receive a liquid ration but instead are eating alfalfa hay and a grain mixture which is made up of 100 lb. dry skim milk, 25 lb. cocoameal, 50 lb. ground barley, 25 lb. oatmeal, 25 lb. ground oats, 25 lb. bran, 50 lb. yellow cornmeal, 2 lb. steamed bonemeal flour and 1½ lb. salt.

This method of handling is meeting with good success for of 273 calves born in seven months, only five refused to live.

Position, as General Farm and Herd Manager, or Herdsman, wanted by married man thirty-two years old with life long experience in all branches of farming and the Holstein business.

Can make big records, but would rather locate where practical methods are followed. Department F, c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

HOOVLER BUYS FROM MAPLE GROVE

H. O. Hoovler of Trumans, Penna., has recently purchased a two-year-old heifer sired by Clever Model Glista from Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria, a cow that, as a senior two year old, made 338.4 lb. milk, 14.20 lb. butter in a week at the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa.

Records at the Maple Grove Stock Farm practically represent everyday dairy work. Victoria was a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter, a former Maple Grove herdsire who was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Clever Model Glista is a son of Glista Coreva, a cow that in the Cornell Uni-

versity herd two different years made over 31 lb. of butter in seven days test and has the record of producing 34.08 lb. butter in a week.

Mr. Hoovler's purchase was safe in calf by Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl, the junior herdsire at Maple Grove. He was by King Segis Alcartra Prilly who now has ninety-seven tested daughters and whose sons and daughters have won high honors in many show rings. The dam of this young bull is Pabst Madison Pearl 3d. She is credited with producing 31.39 lb. butter in seven days and Mr. Jones reports that she has a 365 day record of 18,736.2 lb. milk, 822.4 lb. butter. Her dam and dam's dam both have large year records and she was sired by Creator, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

The Maple Grove herd has been accredited for several years. It is located in Crawford County, a territory which is now on its fourth year as a modified accredited area. The Maple Grove herd has always stood for economical dairying and was a pioneer in tuberculosis eradication work in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoovler certainly went to a good herd when he selected this heifer.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

ANIMAL DESIGNS ON IRISH COINS

Very artistic designs mark the new coins of the Irish Free State, which bear representations of members of the animal kingdom. Each of the various denominations has its distinctive emblem, but all have the same obverse, an Irish harp.

The coins correspond in value to British money, the denominations and designs being as follows: Quarter-penny, a woodcock; half-penny, a sow with litter of pigs; one penny, a hen with brood of chicks; 3-pence, a hare; 6-pence, a wolfhound; one shilling, a bull; 2 shillings, a salmon; 2 shillings six-pence, a horse.

Citizens of "the ould sod" no doubt take much pride in this, their first complete series of national coins.

The Pitman-Moore Company of Indianapolis have issued a twenty-four page booklet entitled "112 Questions About Abortion Disease Correctly Answered." The booklet contains a lot of information about this scourge of the dairy. The company will send the booklet free on request and it is well worth reading.

Jerseys—One load young, sound springer cows; one load two-year-old bred heifers. All T. B. tested, all raised here. Ben Sheppard, Springfield, Missouri.

MUSMER

Musmer is a little known food product made from the whey of milk. After the whey is drained off in making cottage or American cheese, it is strained and poured into a clean receptacle—the whey from any amount of milk ranging from three to fifteen gallons may be cooked at one time.

A fire is then placed around the pot and the whey is kept boiling until it has evaporated to a much smaller amount. Sweeten to taste when it bubbles like soap. Dip up in a crock and stir until cold; musmer may be molded or left the thickness of caramel; it is more easily handled when molded, but dries out sooner.

To mold it wet a piece of cheese cloth and line the vessel. Pour musmer in and cover with the cheese cloth; take out the next day. The whey from fifteen gallons of milk will make fourteen pounds of musmer.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

RICH PEOPLE

A man and woman who pause in their labors to watch a glorious sunset; who gaze pensively upon a dainty flower; who listen to a bird swelling its throat in song; who admire a graceful tree; who hear sweet music in the whispering brook; who delight in watching animals at work and play, are the man and woman who have found a wealth of happiness. Let us have more of these people; they can be the means of bringing back vanishing forests, restocking depleted streams, restoring the creatures of the forests, and creating an earthly paradise for those who love life and really live.

You do not know what a hen is worth until you roost her on Miracle Roost one year. \$7.65 equips one hundred hens. One third down, balance ninety days. Made in any foot lengths, from four to eight foot lengths. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., 111 East Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

KID DEFINITIONS

A German boy defined "nothing" as "an air balloon without its cover."
"Mustard," said a youngster, "is what keeps a hot dog from tasting good when you don't put any on."
"What are the functions of the skin?" asked an English school teacher.
"To prevent us from looking raw," one boy answered.

First Little Girl—What's etiquette, Lily?

Second Ditto—Oh, that's the noise you musn't swallow your tea with when there's company.

**You are offered
A CHOICE BULL CALF**

Son of

**CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE**

His sire was the great King Hengerveld Hartje. His dam, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year, averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times-a-day milking, and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

The Dam: Cliftonwood Lyons Hartje is producing 50 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. She is a grand young cow and a real producer.

Cliftonwood Herd Passed Its Last **THREE**
Tests **CLEAN**.

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville Penna.

Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke

Heads this Herd of Producers.

His individuality will please you.

His sire is by the great

ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD

His dam **BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY** weighs 1800 lb. in everyday dress.

She is a wonderful producer and a good tester (4.2%)

She was by **COLANTHA DENVER CHAMPION** from a daughter of **CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD**.

LET US QUOTE PRICES ON SOMETHING GOOD.

W. C. GAUGER
WATSONTOWN, R. D. PENNSYLVANIA

**Are You Looking for
Type Plus Production
IN A BULL?**

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are famous for tremendous production.

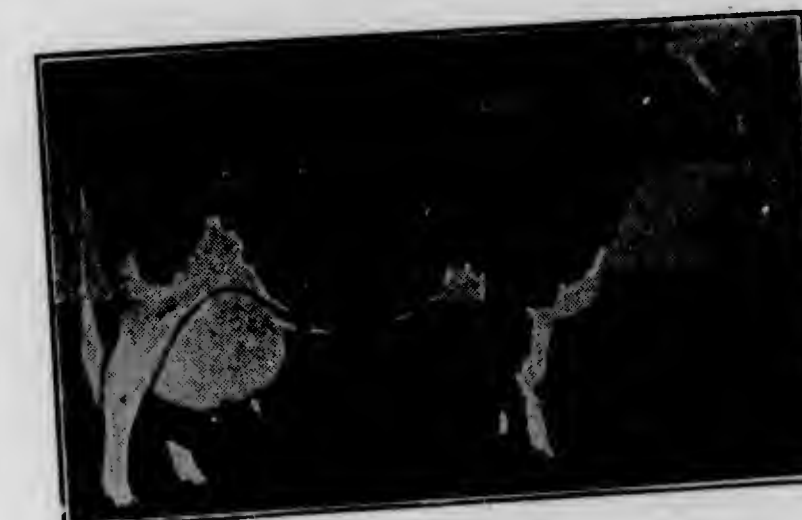
His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, **MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE**, are splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

THIS GREAT COW

HARTWOOD NETHERLAND SEGIS

is the dam of our herdsire.

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

who has sired a splendid bunch of heifers. The older ones are now in milk and are Producing Heavily and in Type and Size they resemble their Granddam.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd

VAN BUSKIRK DISPERSAL SALE

At Attica, New York, 30 miles east of Buffalo,
10 miles South of Batavia

April 3-4, 1929

**115 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-
FRIESIAN CATTLE 115**



of the very finest breeding, including

50 Maternal descendants of the famous 32.98 lb. cow, Colantha Jewel Mercedes. She and her four 30 lb. daughters were all developed in this herd.

Also descendants of the 34.03 lb. 10-year-old cow, Esmarelda De Kol Daphne, and Beulah Gorter Pauline De Kol 3d with 29.13 lb. in 7 days.

6 YEARS FULLY ACCREDITED—60-DAY RETEST

Sale includes four daughters of Colantha Jewel Mercedes and 19 daughters of 30 lb. COWS. This herd includes many bred and open heifers, a large number of fresh cows and close springers. Others bred to freshen in the fall.

GOOD AGES—only 3 cows in the herd are 9 years old. Free from blemishes—a most desirable offering throughout.

A BREEDERS' HERD—founded in 1908 and all bred from the original foundation with the use of the very best sires obtainable. These include a son of the world's record 12-year-old cow, Canary Paladin Vale; King Segis Pontiac Climax, Roasharon Segis, Sir Champion Sylvia, and **KING COLANTHA PIETJE GLISTA**, the present sire, whose dam is a 30 lb. cow and whose sire's three nearest dams are all 30 lb. cows. There will also be many daughters of these sires to be sold.

Lunch will be served on the Farm at noon by the ladies of the Attica M. E. Church. Distant buyers coming by R. R. or Bus will be met at Hotel Edwards opposite Erie Station. On arrival call Tel. 148 F 23.

A SALE YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS—there are dollars to be made by attending.

COL. GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer.

Write for catalog today to

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y., or

**F. D. VAN BUSKIRK, Owner
Attica, N. Y.**

HARRISBURG POST

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1929 No. 7

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH
The Milking Dairy of Justus A. Johnson, Loomis, Nebraska. In 1928 they averaged 385.1 lb. Butterfat in C. T. A. work; average test 3.62%.

BULL**Born May 19, 1928****About Half White in Color**

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, son of the famous 34 lb. Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva.

DAM: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista is a good producer at the pail. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of our great 27 lb. cow, Maple Grove Spofford Princess.

This young bull is good and straight in every way. He will soon be ready for light service.

PRICE, \$100**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM***Frank Jones, Mgr.***Centerville Crawford County Penna.***Herd Accredited.***HORNLESS HOLSTEINS****ARE PERSISTENT PRODUCERS***Regular Breeders**Heavy Milkers**Good Testers**Choice Individuals**Full Information Cheerfully Given.***GEORGE E. STEVENSON,****Connell Bldg.,****Scranton, Pa.****CRAIGE HILL HERD****Numbers 100 Head*****It is a Strictly Business Dairy***

DO YOU LIKE THESE TOP LINES?

At all times you can find here,
*Good Cows, Promising Heifers,
 Well-Grown, Well-Bred, Young Bulls.*

Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for Yourself.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

*Craige Hill Herd is ACCREDITED***Carroll Farms**

Carroll herd is managed under practical, every-day, business, dairy conditions. The cows in Carroll herd are not only good individuals but are also Producers and pay a good Profit for their feed and care. At the head of Carroll herd is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. His dam's pedigree combines the blood of Korn-dyke, Segis, Canary and other noted families.

*Let us sell you some Good Young Stock.***RALPH G. ROOP****New Windsor****Maryland**

Carroll herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1929

No. 7

A Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Herd

ONE of the outstanding herds of purebred Holstein-Friesians in Phelps County, Nebraska, is that owned by Justus A. Johnson. Although the herd is considered of good size by Phelps County farmers it consists of less than thirty head and at the present time only ten are of milking age.

But what the herd lacks in numbers it makes up in quality. During the year 1928 the herd was enrolled in the Harlan-Phelps Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The seven milkers averaged 385.1 lb. butterfat during the year with an average test of 3.62. Basing

credit 9,929 lb. milk, 337.8 lb. butterfat and she and Beauty were in their four-year-old form when their records were made.

The present head of the herd is Pabst Gladiolo King. He is fashionably bred for his sire was Creator, son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. His dam, Pabst Gladiolo 3d, was a double granddaughter of King Pontiac Champion and her sire was Pabst Pontiac Hengerveld. The ancestors of Pabst Gladiolo King are noted for the large number of records which had been credited to them. King has sired some very good individuals and his daughters combine both type and production. So far, seventy-five per cent of the calves sired by him have been heifers.

The records made by Johnson cows and the Johnson herd are all the more creditable and incidentally, all the more remunerative to the owners, because no purchased concentrates were used, all the feed was home grown, the product of the farm, corn, corn silage and alfalfa with sweet clover used to supplement grass pasture of which the farm has only eighteen acres.

The present Johnson herd was started in 1923 when Justus and his brother took a trip to Wisconsin and there purchased thirty-five head of female dairy stock, mostly yearlings. There were twelve purebreds in the

**KENMOOR JOHANNA ORMSBY MERCEDES**

13,886 lb. milk, 482.1 lb. butterfat in a year. Owned by J. A. Johnson, Loomis, Nebraska.

his figures on the butterfat prices of forty-three cents a pound, which was the average Loomis butterfat price during the year, the tester reported a return of \$3.32 for each dollar expended for feed. The actual returns, however, were more as part of the products was bottled and sold as sweet cream.

The Johnson herd stood second in the list of the twenty-six herds constituting this Association. The high cow was Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes, a daughter of Prince Canary Paul Ormsby and Dora Mercedes Johanna 2d. She is credited with 482 lb. butterfat, 13,886 lb. milk.

Kenmoor Beauty Longfield Piebe was credited with 12,234 lb. milk, 423.9 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of King Alcartra Longfield Piebe and Beauty Alcartra Mercedes. Another daughter of Beauty Alcartra Mercedes is Beauty Alcartra Early Peep. She was sired by Meadow Holm Early Peep and is just a year younger than her half-sister and she was credited with 8,971 lb. milk, 399.1 lb. butterfat with an average test of 4.44 per cent.

Kenmoor Canary Early Peep is also a daughter of Meadow Holm Early Peep. Her dam was Canary Netherland Pietertje. Kenmoor Canary has to her

**BEAUTY ALCARTRA EARLY PEEP**

8,971 lb. milk, 399.1 lb. butterfat in a year as a four-year-old. Owned by J. A. Johnson, Loomis, Nebraska.

bunch and these were selected as foundation stock on which to build a purebred herd.

Mr. Johnson is American born, his father, A. W. Johnson, who passed away January 14th of this year, coming to this country from Sweden and locating in Phelps County in 1876. At that time prairie fires and Indian scares were common. Mr. A. W. Johnson was a typical pioneer. He was the first merchant in Loomis and built a big business selling what the settlers needed

and in return buying their produce, livestock and broom corn. Mr. Johnson has the credit of being responsible for inducing the Burlington Railroad to extend its lines through this part of the country, pointing out the need of it and the advantages to Mr. G. W. Holdrege, general manager of the railroad, who was in that part of the country on a hunting trip and was entertained by Mr. Johnson.

The present J. A. Johnson farm is part of the property acquired by Mr. A. W. Johnson in the early eighties. It consists of one hundred and sixty acres, is located six and one-half miles northeast of Loomis,



JUSTUS A. JOHNSON

Nebraska, and is well improved, level and tillable. The soil in this section of the State is fertile and productive but because of the lack of rainfall, crop failures and near failures are too common. Because of this drawback, the farmers have diversified their operations and many of them have dairies. In fact, dairying has increased sixty-eight per cent in the State of Nebraska since 1920.

Loomis, Nebraska, is just a dot on the map but it boasts a coöperative elevator that has weathered the depression of the last few years and has paid a dividend every year. Although there is another elevator in operation in Nebraska, the coöperative establishment receives ninety-five per cent of the grain sold in Loomis which some years may mean something and may not. Another coöperative undertaking which has proved popular as well as paying, is the Loomis branch of the Orleans Coöperative Creamery.

This creamery started in business ten years ago with less than \$10,000 paid up capital. Today it is known as "the largest coöperative creamery in the world" with a net worth of \$191,152.77 on May 31, 1928. It is directed, owned and controlled by the cream producers themselves. For the past eleven years it has been managed by Ole Hanson who learned his business in Denmark.

In 1928 there was manufactured at this creamery and its branches 4,413,000 lb. of butter and the profit

was \$31,100.00. The first year there was a loss but each succeeding year has shown a profit.

Four years ago the first coöperative oil company in the State was organized by merchants and farmers in and around Loomis. This Company sells gasoline and oils to its members to whom they have paid dividends of \$32,000 or an average of \$8,000 for each year of its existence.

Loomis has its slogan, "Coöperation at Its Best" and the inhabitants of this district are true to the slogan.

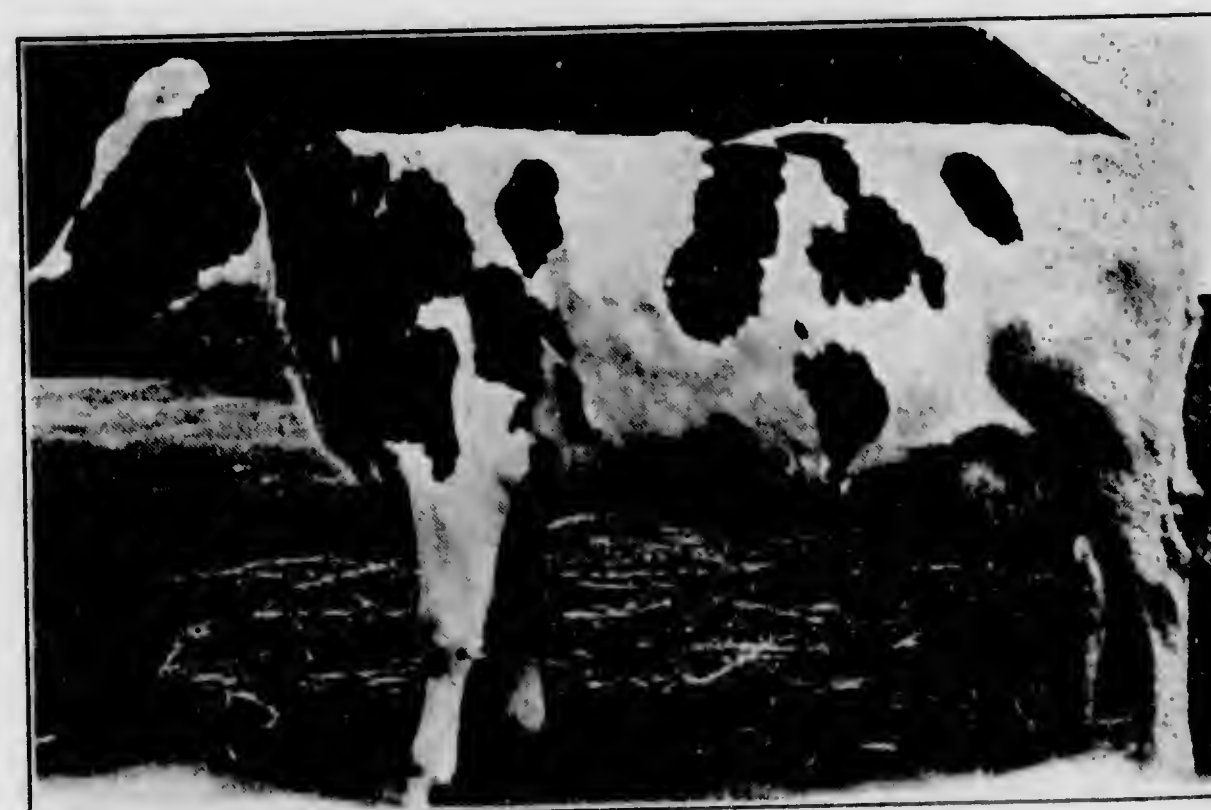
The parents of J. A. Johnson resided on a homestead two miles north of Loomis and lived there fifty-one years. Here Justus was born and raised.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson believe in diversification. They have a flock of 350 Single Comb White Leghorns. They also have a dandy garden in which Mrs. Johnson spends much of her spare time. They have a four-year-old daughter, Lorraine Elizabeth, who is a real outdoor girl and they say she seems to have inherited her mother's love for gardening.

The Johnsons do one thing that many farmers are beginning to believe pays. They take a vacation every year. This vacation is usually spent camping near some lake or resort where there is good fishing. All work and worry is temporarily forgotten.

The progressive pioneering ideas of his parents were inherited by Justus. He is a believer in labor saving machinery. A milking machine is used in the barn. Much heavy work is saved by a silage cutter which cuts corn in the field. An individual thresher is used. This and the cutter are partnership affairs.

Because he is a working dairyman, because he is a leader in his community, because he breeds and raises good Holstein-Friesian cattle and cares for his herd by pay-at-the-pail methods and because he is a successful hard working business farmer, Justus A. Johnson was elected a Director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry



KENMOOR BEAUTY LONGFIELD PIEBE

12,234 lb. milk, 423.9 lb. butterfat in a year. Owned by J. A. Johnson, Loomis, Nebraska.

Association, Inc., by its members at its Fourth Annual Meeting held Thursday, January 24, 1929, in the State Chamber of Commerce Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

The By-laws of the Association state that only members who own a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and who follow dairying as their major business are eligible to serve as Directors. The affairs of the New Association are managed by a Board of six Directors each one like Mr. Johnson, a working dairyman and Holstein-Friesian breeder.

A Real Breeder and Dairyman

A PUREBRED Holstein herd of which little is known outside its immediate vicinity is that of Thomas N. Cashman of York Springs, Pa. Mr. Cashman now has twenty-six purebreds and has raised them all with only two exceptions.

The younger members of the herd are by King Ormsby Perfect. He is a son of King Ormsby Abbecker Helena who was by King of the Ormsbys from a daughter of Korndyke Abbecker, thus combining the blood of two well-known high-class Holstein-Friesian sires. King Ormsby Abbecker Helena has many descendants in the herds of central and southern Pennsylvania and they are noted for their individuality, a characteristic transmitted by the bull himself who was one of the handsomest animals we have had the pleasure of inspecting.

The dam of King Ormsby Perfect was Allamuchy Nell Viola. Her sire was by the noted show bull Paul Calamo Korndyke, probably the greatest show bull of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Mr. Cashman is an energetic, hard working dairyman who believes that purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are the best dairy animals on the face of the earth. By painstaking and persistent work he has built up a herd that consists not only of good lookers but also of profitable producers and we expect to have more to say about this high class little establishment in the near future.

Lenkerbrook

LENKERBROOK Dairy located near Harrisburg, Pa., is the only dairy producing Certified milk in Dauphin County; in fact, its nearest competitor is at Williamsport, seventy-five miles away. Lenkerbrook Dairy was established about seven years ago by Dr. Jesse Lenker and his brother William D. "Bill" Lenker, as he is generally called, finally bought out his brother's interests and for the last three or four



WILLIAM D. LENKER'S DAIRY TRUCK

years has been the sole owner although the doctor is interested in another herd and farm of which he is sole owner.

Bill Lenker has exhibited the produce of his dairy several years at the State Farm Products Show and has always been a prize winner.

The Lenkerbrook Dairy is about three-fourths purebred Holsteins and one-fourth purebred Guernseys. At present the Holstein herd is headed by Lakefield Koni-

gen Ormsby Fobes. He is a well grown, well-shaped bull that will not be two years old until the third of next August. His sire was Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 34th, a bull of good breeding that was exhibited at the Michigan State Fairs of 1925 and 1926 where he was first in his class and Reserve Junior Champion.

Lakefield Konigen Ormsby Fobes was from Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Lady, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen from a daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lady. This is a well advertised strain of breeding found in a number of good herds.



"BILL" LENKER AND ONE OF HIS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN PRODUCERS

Directly after the cows are milked, the pails are carried to the concrete milk house and emptied. The milk is strained, cooled and bottled in a very few minutes. A Delco system provides not only light for the buildings but also power for operating a circulating cooling system. Part of the milk is sold in Harrisburg under a certified seal. But there is a limit to the amount of milk that can be sold at a retail price of twenty-eight cents a quart in a city as small as Harrisburg so some of the milk is shipped to other cities near by.

On the walls of the milk house there were reports giving the bacteria content of the milk marketed. The lowest we saw was 1,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and the highest 2,500. To those who know anything about the certified milk business this information speaks volumes.

Bill Lenker was born on a farm and considers that the business of farming and cattle breeding is one acquiring more business acumen than do the majority of commercial enterprises. He and his wife live on the farm and have a splendid family. Their oldest son will graduate next June from the agricultural course at Pennsylvania State College. At the present time he is one of the pitchers on the college baseball team but when he graduates expects to return to the farm and go into business with his father. The present plans are to double the barn capacity at Lenkerbrook and increase the herd until it contains fifty milkers.

"Ma," said a newspaperman's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'We.'" "Why?" "So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many for him to lick."

The dairyman who studies his own methods is more likely to succeed than one who waits for legislation or coöperation to save him.

Who Has the Spending of the Breeders' Money?

WE PUBLISHED figures showing the approximate expenditures of the Old Registry Association from May 1, 1919, to January 1, 1928, in our last issue in which we compared the total amount which had been expended in maintaining the Secretary's office—\$1,460,000.00—with the expenditure of over \$2,700,000.00 to carry on promotion work, extension work of various sorts including the salaries, traveling and other expenses of the officers and committees.

The figures show that for every dollar that has been expended in maintaining Herd Book records and issuing registration and transfer certificates which is considered to be the major business of a Purebred Registry Association, two dollars have been expended in carrying on promotion work.

ASSOCIATION OPERATED AT A LOSS

A little more than eight and one-half years' period covered by the above figures, the Association fees charged members in some instances have been increased 600 per cent. Notwithstanding this tremendous increase in charges levied upon the members by the Association, which resulted in an increased revenue, the Association has been managed in such a way that for five years it was operated at a loss. The Finance Committee in their reports admit losses in the form of depreciation in net worth amounting to over \$214,000.00. The Auditor in his report admits losses in the forms of increase in expense over cash receipts amounting to \$167,000.00.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED

During this same period, during which the Association's expenses have increased, the number of registration certificates issued, the number of transfers recorded and the number of new members joining the Association have shown a decrease as compared with former years.

OFFICERS INDULGE IN SELF PRAISE

In the Finance Committee's report for the years when the Association's net worth has shown the greatest decrease, the Committee has taken it upon themselves to commend the Association's officers contending that the affairs of the Association are being conservatively and properly managed.

Just why the officers should take these occasions to commend their own work or why they should attempt to indulge in self praise, might be looked upon as an attempt to cover up or deceive the members as to the true condition that exists.

MOSTLY DAIRYMEN

It is contended that 85 to 90 per cent of the members of the Old Registry Association are dairy farmers who breed Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and follow economical milk production as their major source of income. There is also a small group of millionaires,

politicians and dealers and although the majority of members are cattle owners and dairy farmers, the management of the Association is dominated by the millionaire-political-dealing element.

LARGE BOARD—MILLIONAIRE DIRECTORS

The Association has a large Board of sixteen Directors, one President and one Vice-President who constitute the Board of Officers. Only two of the eighteen could be classed as real breeders and dairymen and one of the two has for the past two years been serving as Field Secretary for the New York State Holstein Association at a salary of \$225.00 a month and expenses. This salary is paid out of the 50 cent tax on transfer fees charged breeders living in that state.

Of the other sixteen Directors and Officers, millionaires, politicians and sale promoters predominate.

OFFICERS MARRY WEALTH

The President of the Old Registry Association who has held office since 1921, is a lawyer by profession—a politician by reputation and wealthy by marriage, having married into one of the wealthy families of the Central West, a man whom we do not believe would qualify as a bona fide breeder and dairyman.

The Vice-President of the Old Registry Association is a doctor by profession who married the only daughter of a wealthy coal operator. He does not follow the medical profession but spends his time on the estate where Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are bred and where the making of official records, the consigning and buying of cattle to public auctions of a state and national character has been indulged in with the usual financial results.

MILLIONAIRE DIRECTORS

It is not necessary to give a detailed biography of each of the Directors representing the Board of sixteen as the Association's affairs are largely under the control of a few Directors who make up the Executive, Finance and Extension Committees.

However, among those of wealth who are represented on the Board of Directors is Mr. G. Watson French, of Davenport, Iowa. Mr. French is a man of prominence in the State of Iowa. He has long been identified with the Holstein Industry and the Association's management; a man of integrity, yet, like many other men of wealth, has taken up the breeding of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle as a pastime and a hobby. We do not think he would qualify as a bona fide breeder or dairyman.

Another wealthy Director is Mr. Fred Pabst, of Wisconsin. He belongs to a family that was long connected with the brewing business in that state.

Mr. Pabst is reported to be a careful, conservative, shrewd business man, who became interested, and engaged in the breeding of Purebred Holstein-Friesian

cattle on his country estate. The making of official records, the buying and selling of cattle at public auction and the fitting and exhibiting of a show herd has been followed extensively by Mr. Pabst in his breeding operations. Like many other wealthy farm owners who desire to put their hobby on a commercial, profitable basis, the making of special milk was undertaken at the Pabst Farm which was retailed in Milwaukee at an increased price.

ADVERTISING WHITE NECTAR

Milwaukee was one of the cities where the Old Association through its Extension Department put on an extensive advertising campaign with a view of increasing the consumption of Holstein milk sold under the trade name of "White Nectar."

This might be looked upon by many as a specific example of where the Plain Breeders were being taxed in increased fees and the money used to promote the interests of the Wealthy Breeders connected with the Association's management.

We believe that Mr. Pabst in conducting his herd and breeding operations was sincere in his efforts and in following the teachings advocated by the Association and its Advanced Registry Department felt that he was doing the Industry and the breed a great good.

At one time Mr. Pabst was an ardent supporter of auction sales of a state and national character. At the 1920 National Sale held at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Pabst consigned, among other animals, Pabst Cornflower. On the day of the sale this cow was struck off to Mr. Gustave Pabst, his brother, for \$30,000.00. This transaction looks a little "off color."

HIRED MEN HEAD STATE ASSOCIATIONS

The herdsman or farm manager of one of the Pabst farms for several years served as President of the Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Association which is a subsidiary organization, fostered and financed in part by the Old Registry Association. It should be remembered that over \$230,000 has been collected from Holstein breeders through the fifty cent tax on the transfer fee to finance these State Associations. With Mr. Pabst serving as a Director of the Old Registry Association and the Pabst hired man holding down his job as President of the State Club to assist in directing the expenditures of their portion of the \$230,000, what salvation is there for the plain breeders in Wisconsin? A similar combination is being worked in Illinois which will be referred to later.

We will leave it to our readers to decide as to whether in their judgment, the Old Association is being managed to promote the interests of the plain breeders in Wisconsin or whether special interests are being served.

HOLSTEIN SUFFRAGETTE

In the State of Illinois the Holstein breeders are represented on the Board of Directors of the Old Association by a Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick. Mrs. McCormick is a daughter of the late Mark Hanna, in his time, one of the wealthiest and most influential

citizens of the state of Ohio. She later married into a wealthy family and owns a large country estate known as Rock River Farms where Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are maintained.

At one time Mrs. McCormick was Chairman of the Extension Committee and was interested, among other things, in directing a publicity campaign to increase the consumption of Holstein milk as a special product.

One of the special advertising campaigns was conducted in the city of Chicago where Mrs. McCormick sells special or certified milk produced at Rock River Farms.

ANOTHER HIRED MAN HEADS STATE ASSOCIATION

The herdsman or manager of Rock River Farms has been taking an active part at the Annual Conventions of the Old Registry Association. He is also President of the Illinois State Holstein Association which places the Holstein Breeders in Illinois that are identified with the Old Association in a position that it might appear that their interests were being managed and controlled by a woman raised in wealth who is socially and politically prominent.

Again we leave it to our readers as to whether this Director is qualified to manage a Registry Association and direct the expenditures of its money in a conservative and careful manner that would conform to the best interests of the plain breeders and dairymen?

NEW YORK STATE

New York State has two representatives on the Board of Directors of the Old Registry Association—one a man of the breeder and dairyman type who for the past two years has been employed as State Secretary of that state and is living at the expense of his fellow breeders who are required to pay a fifty cent tax on each transfer.

The other Director, is Mr. Harry Yates, of Buffalo, who owns and operates Orchard Park Farms. The making of records, the fitting and exhibiting of show herds and the buying and selling of cattle at sales of a state and national character have been indulged in extensively at Orchard Park Farms.

Mr. Harry Yates is a business man and is reported to be a gentleman in every respect. However, we believe his farm would be classed as a hobby and its owner would not qualify as a plain breeder and dairyman.

OTHER WEALTHY DIRECTORS

There are other members of the Board of Directors who are reported to be immensely wealthy, who maintain herds of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle on what might be classified as "Hobby Farms." However, it is not necessary to mention each of the wealthy Directors in this article. The four Directors above referred to are typical of the wealthy group that has been connected with the Association's management.

ALL DIRECTORS ARE NOT HERD OWNERS

Associated with these wealthy breeders on the Board of Directors are men who have been connected at one

time or another with Holstein breeding establishments that have been operated in a way similar to the herds owned by the wealthy breeders. In this class of Directors are men who have taken a very active part in the Association's management. They were active in bringing about the change in form of government that deprived each member of his right to a direct vote. They have endorsed the increase of fees charged members and they have to do with the direction of the Association's expenditures.

Not being owners of cattle in their own right, any increase in fees places no extra tax burden upon them. On the other hand, the greater the extravagance in the Association's management, the more they receive in salaries or travelling and other expenses.

POLITICIAN IN CONTROL

One of the most active Directors in connection with the Association's management for the last eight or ten years is a Mr. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, Ohio. We are lacking information that would show that Mr. Reynolds was ever a dairy farmer or a Holstein breeder in his own right as the term is generally understood.

Mr. James A. Reynolds is reported to have been at one time active in Cleveland City politics serving several terms in the Ohio Legislature. As a political job holder he was connected with the City of Cleveland Farms. In checking up the records, we later find him identified with Daisy Hill Farms said to be owned by the Van Sweringen Brothers, Mr. Reynolds signing as manager.

About the time that Mr. Reynolds was said to be connected with the Cleveland City Farms we find that Institution engaged in the making of official records and the farm has consigned cattle to national sales, lending the appearance that some influence was connected with the City of Cleveland Farms that was using the taxpayer's money to promote the speculative side of the Purebred dairy cattle business. Evidently a change in policies has since been inaugurated as we find that six bulls and no females were registered as being bred at the City of Cleveland Farms in the last three volumes of the Herd Book.

Daisy Hill Farms, under Mr. Reynolds' management, indulged in the making of official records, fitting and exhibiting of show cattle and the buying and consigning of cattle at public auction.

The Daisy Hill herd was extensively advertised and dispersed October, 1924.

FROM FARM MANAGER TO ASSOCIATION MANAGER

During the time Mr. Reynolds was connected with the City of Cleveland Farms and Daisy Hill Farms in the capacity of herdsman, manager or whatever his title might have been, he was successful in working himself into the management of the Registry Association. The Association's records disclose that he joined the Association in December, 1918, was elected a Director of the Executive Committee the following June and has been on the Association's pay roll or drawing from the Association's Treasury ever since.

At the present time he is acting as Chairman of the

Executive Committee drawing a salary of \$4,000.00 a year. He is also Treasurer of the Association receiving a salary of \$2,000.00 a year.

The fact that a politician who has been dabbling in the speculative side of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry at others' expense, has been able to work himself into two salaried positions with the Registry Association, has excited much unfavorable comment and criticism on the part of the plain breeders and dairymen.

We will leave our readers to judge as to the personal fitness of this Director to manage the affairs of a Registry Association in the interests of the plain breeders and the plain dairymen. The fact that he is a politician and not a dairyman, that he is drawing two salaries, are factors that must be considered.

HERD DISPERSED—GETS JOB WITH ASSOCIATION

Another Director of the Old Association whom we do not believe to be a cattle owner and who is drawing a salary as Chairman of the Finance Committee of \$1,000.00 a year, is Mr. H. V. Noyes, of Kenwood, New York. Mr. Noyes is connected with the management of the Oneida Community, Limited, a religious colony established many years ago in the Mohawk Valley.

The Oneida Community herd was one of the first herds of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle developed in the state of New York. At first the herd was managed conservatively in accordance with sound breeding and dairy principles, later the making of official records was indulged in extensively followed by a dispersal sale. It is our understanding that Grades have replaced Purebreds, at least after a careful review of the last ten volumes of the Herd Books we find that one bull and no females have been registered by this organization.

As Mr. Noyes does not appear to own cattle in his own right, any increase in fees levied upon the breeders would not place any additional financial burden upon him personally, yet this man is serving as a Director, is a member of the Executive Committee, a member of the Finance Committee, a member of the Extension Committee and is said to be drawing annually from the Association's Treasury, \$1,000.00 in addition to his expenses.

TOMMY ELDER

A third Director of the Old Registry Association who is not a herd owner nor a farm owner but who has taken rather an active part in directing the Association's affairs, is T. E. Elder, of Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. Professor Elder as he is sometimes termed, is connected with the Mount Hermon School for Boys. This Institution was established and endowed by the late Dwight L. Moody and its purpose among other things was to give young men a Christian education.

Connected with this Institution is a farm where a herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is maintained. Professor Elder, through his connection with the farm and herd, has been instrumental in carrying on a little Promoting, Speculative Enterprise with the Institution herd and at the Institution's expense.

Through the making of official records and the consigning of cattle at National Sales, Professor Elder has been able to court favor among the speculative element to the extent that he has been made a Director of the Old Registry Association.

Although Professor Elder is not a cattle owner or a farm owner he has been actively identified with the management of the Old Registry Association which has been taxing the breeders and using the Association's money to promote the making of forced records, encouraging auction sales and doing many other things which are considered to be detrimental to the best interests of the breed and to the real breeders and dairymen.

HOW NORTON GOT HIS \$6,000.00 JOB

A fourth Director, who has been serving the management of the Old Registry Association and who has been instrumental in using other people's money to promote the speculative side of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry is a Mr. H. W. Norton, Jr., of Michigan.

Mr. Norton for several years was connected with the State Agricultural Department, at Lansing, Michigan, and our readers will recall that a number of State owned herds in Michigan have been kept on forced or official test at the State's expense and in competition with the real breeders and dairymen of the State of Michigan. Mr. Norton was closely associated with this work and was said to be largely responsible for it.

More recently Mr. Norton has been placed in charge of the Association's Advanced Record Department, a position which has been carrying a salary of \$6,000.00 per year.

IN KANSAS A CATTLE DEALER

A fifth Director, who has been serving the management of the Old Association faithfully for the past eight years or more is Dr. W. H. Mott, a veterinarian of Herington, Kansas.

Dr. Mott is a dealer in grade and purebred cattle and a Sale Promoter. He would not be classed as a breeder and dairyman. His election as a Director of the Old Association was thought to be for the purpose of giving the dealing-speculative element a representative in the south central west thus helping them to place some of their cattle at high prices.

LOST \$1,000,000

The State of Pennsylvania is represented on the Board of Directors of the Old Registry Association by Mr. John A. Bell, Jr., whose father, John A. Bell, Sr., reported the loss of \$1,000,000 in five years on their farm.

Mr. Bell was elected a Director in June, 1919, at the Philadelphia meeting and was reported to be one of the hand-picked Board that was elected at that meeting and took over the control of the Association. At the time of his election as a Director, Mr. Bell was reported to be a millionaire and the owner of Bell Farms, at Coraopolis, Pa.

Bell Farms at that time was the owner of many high priced cattle, Mr. Bell was a persistent buyer, attending most of the large sales and paying top prices. He

was considered to be a free spender, which always courts favor with any outfit that is promoting Speculation. Mr. Bell was not only classed as a free spender and bought many high priced cattle but he served as a sort of "Decoy" to attract and interest other men of wealth to attend cattle sales.

Mr. Bell was said to be instrumental in interesting Mr. Harry Sinclair in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Sinclair was a heavy buyer at some of the Brentwood Sales conducted in Philadelphia. We conclude the game evidently did not appeal to Mr. Sinclair. He later consigned some cattle to a Brentwood Sale, which were bid in by Mr. Bell and returned to Mr. Sinclair's Randid farm. The Sinclair herd was later dispersed at public auction at an average price of around \$200.00.

Later the Bells met with financial reverses. John A. Bell, Sr., who was once interested in Bell Farms, made a statement in his petition in bankruptcy that he had lost a million dollars on his farm at Coraopolis in a period of five years.

Three banks of which Mr. John A. Bell, Sr., was President closed their doors. He was charged with embezzlement, tried, convicted and sentenced and the farm at Coraopolis has passed into other hands. Mr. John A. Bell, Jr., is reported as being identified with the selling organization of a pipe manufacturing company.

It is with regret that we feel called upon to review this instance and it is not to cast any reflection on John A. Bell, Jr., for we believe at the outset he was sincere in his efforts to establish a herd of the best Holstein-Friesian cattle. Hundreds of honest, conservative dairymen have purchased or agreed to purchase one or two high priced animals with artificial records and have lost heavily. Bell bought such animals in quantities, thus his losses were multiplied.

We will, however, ask our readers to pass upon the question as to whether in their judgment the expenditure in connection with Bell Farms was conservative and in conformity to conditions that should prevail at an economical breeding and dairy establishment and whether in their judgment men who direct the expenditures in connection with Bell Farms or similar Institutions should be entrusted with managing the affairs of a Registry Association in which 90 per cent of the members and patrons are dairy farmers who are dependent on the returns from their dairy and the sale of surplus stock as their chief source of income.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Bell Farms have passed into other hands, Mr. John A. Bell, Jr., has been able to retain his position as a Director of the Old Registry Association and has served on the Executive Committee, the most important Committee that has to do with the Association's management.

We have been advised that Bell or his farm manager, were able to salvage some of the Bell cattle. However, we are unable to learn any of the particulars as to how many cattle they pretend to own or where they are being cared for. It is rumored, however, that they are being kept at or in the neighborhood of Brentwood Farms, near Philadelphia.

Listed among the consignors at the coming Brentwood Sale to be held in June is John A. Bell, Jr. Mr.

Bell's former farm superintendent has taken over the management of this sale. Time will tell whether they are staging a come-back or a clean-up.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee in control of the Association's affairs is composed of five members—Mr. James A. Reynolds, Chairman, Mr. Fred Pabst, Mr. G. Watson French, Mr. John A. Bell, Jr., and Mr. H. V. Noyes.

Mr. Pabst and Mr. French, as we have stated, are considered to be millionaires.

Mr. Reynolds, Chairman, is a Politician and is drawing two salaries. He is not considered to be a farm owner or a herd owner.

Mr. Noyes, as stated, is connected with the Oneida Community Limited, which dispersed their herd some years ago and have registered but one bull in the last ten volumes of the herd book. Mr. Noyes is not considered to be a herd owner or a farm owner. He is listed as drawing \$1,000.00 annually from the Association's treasury as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The other member is John A. Bell, Jr., formerly owner of Bell Farms.

MANAGING THE FARMER'S BUSINESS AS A RICH MAN'S HOBBY

Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are owned largely by dairy farmers. Some authorities state that as high as ninety-five per cent of the Holstein-Friesian cattle are owned by the dairy farmer class.

The Purebred Registry Association that represents the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle should be considered a legitimate part of the dairy industry and should be managed in a business way and by men who are engaged in the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and who conduct their breeding operations on sound breeding and dairy principles.

We are going to ask our readers to be their own judges as to whether the Association is being managed by men who are interested in the problems of the REAL dairy farmers or whether the Association is managed by a group of men who have been identified with the Speculative Side of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry.

The Dealing-Speculative element that has gained control of the Old Registry Association's affairs have been able to fortify themselves in their position by depriving the members of their right to a direct vote. It is believed that the milking process and the exploiting process will continue as long as the breeders will pay in increased fees to keep their cattle registered and transferred and as long as there is any money left in the Association's treasury, money which was accumulated in the form of a Reserve Fund during earlier years when the Association was managed conservatively.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

When the members of the Old Registry Association were deprived of their rights to a direct vote through the adoption of a Political Form of Government, a careful study of conditions was made and steps were

taken to place the Holstein-Friesian Industry on a sound, conservative basis.

A New Registry Association was organized, chartered under date of August 1, 1925, with a Business Form of Government, with an up-to-date and revised system of keeping Herd Book Records and with all of its offices under one roof.

The New Association has made the most rapid growth of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized. It now has members in thirty-nine different States.

The New Association marks a great forward step in the Holstein-Friesian Business and in the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative basis free from any taint of Dealing, Speculative Element, making it possible for owners to keep their animals registered in an Association that has the most up-to-date system of recording records, that is being managed on business principles, and that renders prompt and efficient service at reasonable fees.

Cloverland Dispersal

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

ONE of the most successful sales of purebred Holsteins ever held in western New York took place at the Cloverland Farms, Attica, N. Y., on April 3d-4th, at which time the two oldest and most highly developed herds in this section, the Cloverland and Jewel Farm Herds, were sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The Cloverland herd was established by the late E. T. Gay in 1903, the Jewel Farm herd by the late S. B. Van Buskirk in 1908; the two herds were combined January 1928, the herd then numbering about one hundred.

One hundred and six animals were sold for a total of \$19,880, an average of nearly \$188 per head. About sixty head were of milking age, the balance bred and open heifers and calves, five young bulls and the six-year-old herdsire King Colantha Pietje Glista, an outstanding individual and a great transmitter of both type and production. He was purchased by Mr. George S. Doman of Piffard, N. Y., for \$250.

The heaviest purchaser was Mr. A. Spunger, of East Greenwich, R. I., who secured twenty-two of the top cows for a total of \$5,380, or nearly \$250 each. He bought the top cow, Jewel Farm Queen, a fresh cow of show type at even \$500.

Mr. Harry R. Spink, of Fairland Farm, Attica, N. Y., secured ten head, nine of which were daughters of the high-record, long-time production Cloverland sire, Sir Veeman Colantha Onyx, a wonderfully good individual bred by Judge Savidge of Milton, Pa., a son of the famous show bull Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna and the great producing cow Onyx Pledge Veeman who won the milk and butter contest at the Northumberland County fair as a two-year-old, milking 66.5 lb. of milk testing 3.95 per cent of fat, four months after calving. She is a daughter of the 30 lb. four-year-old Onyx Pledge Reliance whose dam is Onyx Pledge Dawning, a twice 32 lb. cow with 1,100

lb. butter in a year, strictly official. These nine heifers were a wonderful bunch with outstanding type and conformation and went to a good home in the hands of one of the foremost breeders in Wyoming County.

Mr. Charles D. Newill bought six outstanding heifers at a good figure and will give them a fine opportunity at his Maple Grove Farm, Attica, N. Y.

W. H. Cunny, of Goshen, bought six head; K. B. Coulter, of Clifton Springs, secured seven of the very top females, and R. E. Thomson, of Canandaigua, seven head; C. N. Hurd, of East Aurora, four head; Elmhurst Dairy, East Aurora, four head. Fred Watkins, of Penn Yan, bought four head including the only daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld in the herd. He also secured the October heifer calf, Colantha Jewel Mercedes Champion, at \$175. Colonel Mead says this is the best heifer of her age both in breeding and conformation he ever sold in any sale, and many breeders agree with him. She is a dandy.

Boyd Bacon, of Perry, and Wm. Heath, of East Aurora, N. Y., three each. Other buyers include John Allen, Holley; Chas. Phillips, Linden; Jessie Snyder, Attica; H. M. Nevenger, Varysburg; Bertha Hill, Medina; Howard Coe, Warsaw; E. H. Waite and Sons, Alexander, all of New York, two head each.

W. J. O'Donnell, Rochester; J. P. Hodge, Attica; Earl Carrigan, Wilson; Leon Marley, Attica; Kenneth Winters, Perry; J. P. Sanger, Ransomville; Stanley Perry, Ransomville; J. A. Brewer, Bliss; A. Sirmmie, Town Line; Wm. Richter, Attica; T. Baltzhold, Attica; C. M. Hommoth, Spencerport; L. R. Shreder, Attica; Earl Parker, Stillwater; Chas. Karges, Churchville, N. Y., one animal each.

The sale was held in a large tent erected in the court between the four barns and was largely attended. The selling was done by Colonel Glenn R. Mead in his usual go-getter jovial manner, with R. Austin Backus in the box and George Kraushar, Liverpool, N. Y., leadman.

Judge Them by Their Deeds

DESPITE all talk of sire recognition or registry there is nothing that shows the worth of a bull like the performances of his offspring. In the northeastern part of Susquehanna County, Pa., far from the trails usually trodden by visitors to this county in search of cattle, there are a number of good Holstein-Friesian herds. One of these herds is owned by Arthur L. Howell and Sons, of Thompson. Their herd bull is King Ormsby Enderkamp a son of King of the Ormsbys from Vanderkamp Segis Aaggie Jewel, a great cow whose sire and dam both trace direct to King Segis.

Two young daughters of King Ormsby Enderkamp are making a splendid showing in the local cow testing Association. One has been milking six months in which she has produced 7,353 lb. milk. On the fourteenth of March the tester visited the farm and this heifer produced 40.7 lb. milk with an average test of 3.4.

The other heifer freshened February 4th of this year when two years, one month and five days old. On March 14th when the tester was there she milked 56.6 lb. with a test of 3.2 per cent. Mr. A. L. Howell says

"We feel that they are very good heifers. You know I sold all of his older heifers and some of them have made a wonderful showing." These two-year-old heifers had no beet pulp and for roughage had only timothy hay which Mr. Howell says was overripe.

In our issue of March 22 we told of the sale of a son of King Ormsby Enderkamp to R. S. Gow and Vernon B. Colvin, of Dalton, Pa. The dam of this young bull was Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld. At that time we gave her approximate record. The exact figures are 16,759 lb. milk, 722.87 lb. butter.

Another sale from the Willow Brook Stock Farms, as the Howell establishment is called, is that of a young bull to C. E. Pickering, of South Gibson, Pa. The dam of this young fellow was Clothilde Johanna Plum and her cow testing Association record for 1928 was 13,218 lb. milk, 673.62 lb. butter.

Clothilde Johanna Plum was a daughter of Spring Brook Clothilde and Sir Johanna Piebe Plum, a son of Napol Prince one of the many good bulls of the hornless Holstein strain developed in the Stevenson herd.

The animals in the Howell herd are well grown, well bred and cared for. While large, they are still of dairy type and carry square udders. That they are producers is shown by their work in the local cow testing association where without forcing and milked twice daily they are making records that are larger than those reported for animals in other herds milked four times daily.

Another strong recommendation is that these animals, their dams and in the majority of cases their granddams were bred and raised in the Willow Brook herd which was established in 1912.

The Howell establishment has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for several years. It is said that it is one of the most elevated Holstein establishments in the state of Pennsylvania, elevated because it is so many feet above sea level. At one time the owner remarked that all diseases are blown away by the winds that prevail in that district and the animals never die, they have to kill them to get rid of them.

The prizes of life comes to those who surround themselves with an aura of geniality. You then make friends easily; and success in every sphere in life is assured you in advance if you are guided by reasonable intelligence. Therefore, make every possible effort to acquire and maintain a charming personality. Try to avoid repression. Try to be your honest-to-goodness self—just as you are. Lay aside all subterfuge; cultivate a kindly feeling toward your fellow man, and try to express it as best you can.—*True Story Magazine.*

"Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field—or that beyond doubt they are many in number—or that, after all, they are other than the little, shriveled, meager, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour!"—*Edmund Burke.*

Well Balanced Crop Program Seen

FARMING preparations for the coming agricultural season are gradually getting under way. Farm work has been started in the North, a considerable part of the oats acreage has been sown, and preparations are going forward for the whole crop program.

Farm work in the South, has been delayed by heavy rains. Winter wheat is starting up rapidly, and farmers generally report that less winter wheat acreage than usual will be abandoned this spring. Fruit trees have shown about normal progress, early varieties being now in bloom well up into the North.

Butter production has held up remarkably well despite the severe winter in the principal dairy sections. For the country as a whole, butter production is estimated to have been slightly heavier in January, and again in February, than last year, and in some of the leading States, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the increases were large. The market has been supported however, by unusually light stocks of butter in cold storage.

The belated seasonal decline on the egg markets was in full swing during the past month. February prices tended upward, due to extremely short receipts, whereas the usual thing is a marked decline during that month; but March prices tended sharply downward when the belated late winter and early spring flush began to be felt, instead of showing the more normal slight advances.

The low price of durum wheat has influenced grow-

ers in the spring wheat territory to plan a reduction of twenty per cent in durum acreage, but this would be made up by increases of eight per cent more bread wheat, ten per cent more flax, and six per cent more barley, the prospective combinations varying in different sections from Minnesota to Montana.

Potato growers are planning about an eleven per cent reduction in acreage.

On the whole, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that it appears that the general crop program this spring is well balanced, barring some possible overplanting of spring wheat, burley tobacco, and, in certain areas, beans and cabbage.

Spahr's Fourth Annual

THE Fourth Annual Sale staged by C. A. Spahr, will be held on Pleasant View Farm, Salunga, Pa., Saturday, April 27th. For this event Mr. Spahr has collected fifty head of choice registered cattle. They have all passed clean tuberculin tests and will be sold with a sixty-day retest privilege.

In the sale is the herdsire Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th. He is only a year old and is a son of a cow credited with producing 32 lb. butter, 634 lb. milk in seven days, her dam has a 25 lb. record while the dam's dam has 29.52 lb. to her credit.

Those who like official record backing can find it in this sale and those who prefer cow testing association records as being more practical may also be satisfied. A number of the cows that will be offered have produced over 10,000 lb. milk while enrolled in a cow testing association, in fact, one of the cows has more than 16,000 lb. milk credited to her during a year of C. T. A. work.

Mr. Spahr has evidently endeavored to provide something to please all visitors to his sale. Those who like show animals will be attracted by a number of granddaughters of K. P. O. P., for animals of this strain are noted for ability to win in the show ring.

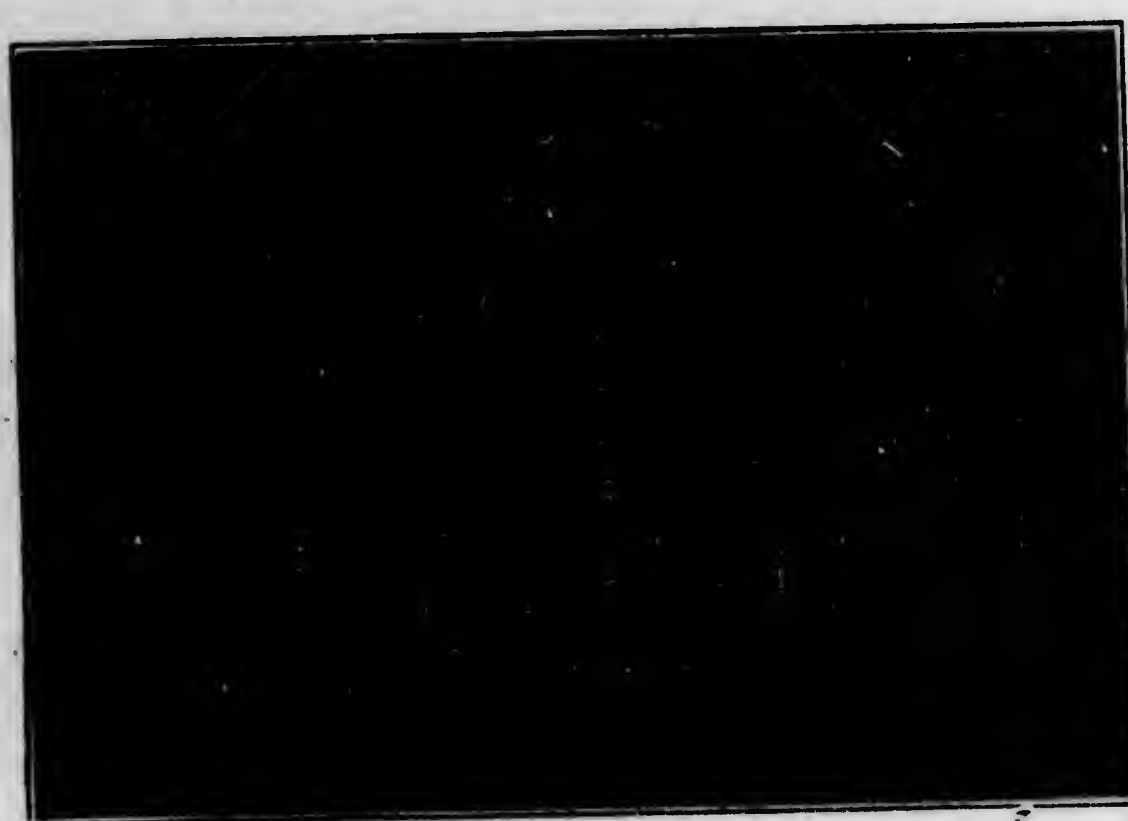
To officiate at this event, Mr. Spahr has secured Colonel Glenn R. Mead for auctioneer and Jay B. Miller for sales manager. Those wishing to look over catalogs before sale day should address the owner, C. A. Spahr, of Salunga, Lancaster County, Pa.

A group of Chinese boys were discussing the relative merits of two billboards—one advertising Milk, the other Bull Durham. One of the boys was explaining the sign to the others, so: "In America they have he cows and she cows. The she cows give milk, and the he cows give tobacco."

Dr. C. W. Turner of Missouri, has been investigating the records of Guernsey cows and finds that for each increase of 100 lb. in live weight there is an increase of seventy-seven lbs. in annual butterfat production.

They found that the two-headed calf that died on a Wisconsin farm recently had three brains. With the price of calves liver where it is, the "critter" might have been worth more with less brains and more liver.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

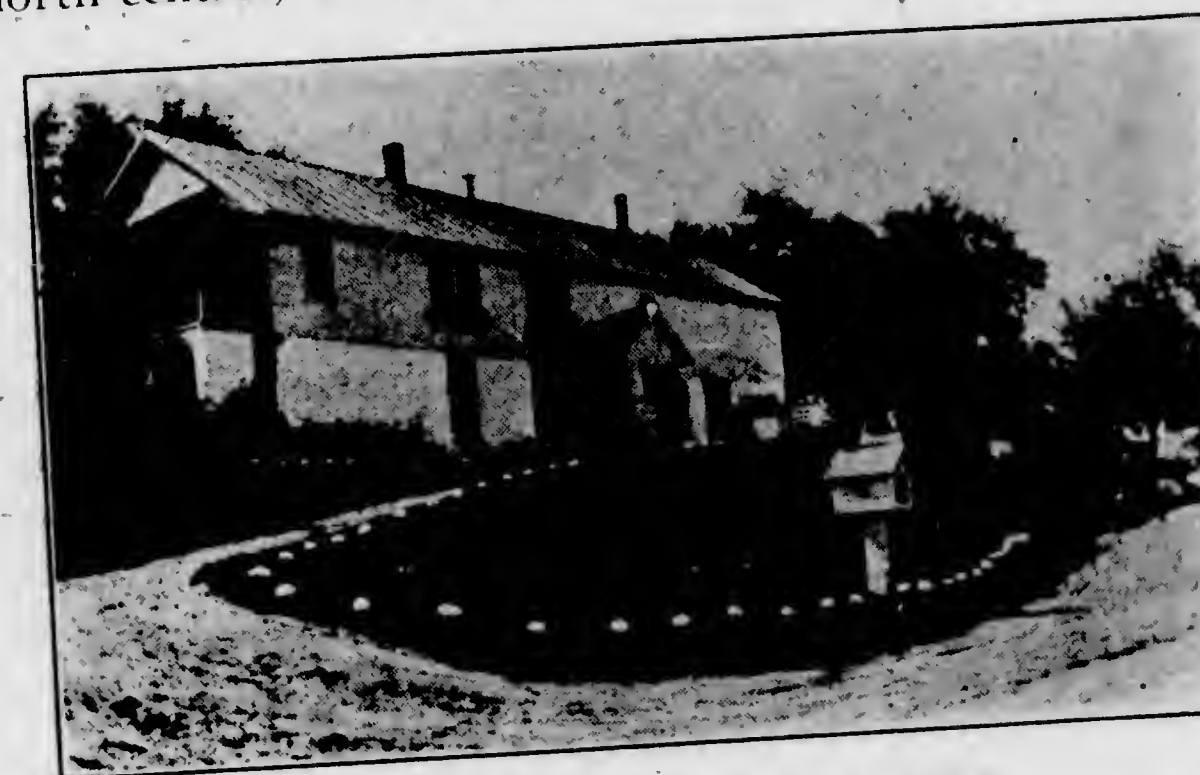
The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

The Cheese Factory Beautiful

By J. H. LEWIS

A WELL-KEPT place of business invariably carries with it a strong appeal to those who have reason to patronize its industry. Most people prefer a clean dairy to one bereft of this reputation. The same is true of a cheese factory. Many of the cheese factories of Wisconsin are on or near the immediate highways, main arteries of traffic, and in full view of the passing throngs, many of which are out-of-state tourists. Some of these cheese factories were agreeable to the eye, some not so. It has remained for one man to stimulate interest and effort into the project of making cheese factories beautiful. It is his belief that a neat, clean factory in wholesome and attractive surroundings is a benefit to the cheese industry—such a factory gets the public eye and gives people the thought that cheese is really a good article of consumption. He has earned the cooperation of cheese makers all over the state of Wisconsin because, instead of a hand and lip service, he is willing to distribute cash prizes to owners of factories who will and do make an effort to make them beautiful to behold.

This man is A. J. Marschall of Madison. He divided the state into four major districts, the eastern, north-central, northwestern and southern. For each



MILL CREEK CHEESE FACTORY
Arena, Iowa County, Wisconsin. Third prize winner in Southern District

of these he offers three prizes, \$100 to the first adjudged most beautiful cheese factory, \$50 to the second and \$25 to the third. Except in the northwestern district there are five special cash prizes of \$10 each offered to cheese factory owners who are in the annual contest for the first time. The judges do not rank these special prize winners in order of excellence but each is adjudged worthy of the award it received.

Mr. Marschall leaves the matter of awards to Professor Franz A. Aust, the University of Wisconsin, specialist in landscape gardening; Professor H. C. Jackson, also of the University, assistant to Mr. Aust, and Mr. F. B. Swingle, associate editor of the Wisconsin *Agriculturist*. They not only closely scrutinize the photographs submitted but after selecting the most attractive cheese factories visit them in person before making final awards.

The writer resides in the southern district. Nearest his home are the cheese factories awarded the three major and five special prizes and therefore the offering

made here may be considered fairly descriptive of the awards made in the other districts.

The first prize winner of this southern district in the contest of 1928 is the Buckwheat Ridge Cheese Factory owned by George C. Morgan. The factory close to the well-maintained county highway is almost hidden from view of the public by the mass of shrubbery, fine trees, and blooming plants. Mr. Morgan received the first award of \$100. The second prize was awarded to E. Baumgartner, owner of the Advance Cheese Factory, near Monroe, Greene County. The third award, \$25, was given to Joseph H. White, owner of the Mill Creek Cheese Factory at Arena, a small village in northeastern Iowa County. The three factories are each sixty miles apart.

The five special prizes of \$10 each were awarded as follows: Evergreen Cheese Factory, Clarno in Green County owned by Paul Brog; Clay Hill Cheese Factory at Barneveld in Iowa County, Ernest Blaser owner; Brewer Hill Cheese Factory at Shullsburg in LaFayette County, owned by Henry C. Meyer; South Blue Mounds Cheese Factory, at Blue Mounds in Dane County, owned by J. Badertscher and the Shaw Hollow Cheese Factory at Fennimore in Grant County, owned by C. S. Mickle.

State prize-winning factories of other years entered in 1928 received medals in addition to capital prizes. The gold medal was awarded to the Union Star Cheese Factory at Freemont, Waupaca County, in the north-central district. The silver medal was awarded to the Burnett Butter and Cheese Company of Burnett, Dodge County, in the eastern district, and the third award, a bronze medal, went to the Roselawn Cheese Factory at Colby in Marathon County.

The total cash awards amount to more than \$1,600 exclusive of the expense incurred in carrying the judges to the localities in which the prize winners are situated.

No good undertaking goes unrewarded. Cheese factory owners all over the state realize that it means a great deal to their business to have it generally known that their particular cheese factory is not only a place where good cheese is made but that it is also a beautiful place to visit. Hundreds of cheese factories are taking part in the contest, hundreds of others heretofore indifferent to the appeals of the Madison man are waking up. The contest is becoming more important and will diffuse in time more widespread benefit. Mr. Marschall deserves credit for the idea developed by him and to which he has given interpretation by deeds instead of words.

Printers make truthful mistakes once in a while. An English bookseller, when examining his stock, made certain classifications for a trade list which he had printed. One of these was, "Novelists who ought to sell better." It appeared in print, "Novelists who ought to sell butter."

Some one says it is wrong to judge a man by his clothes. It should be what his wife is wearing.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Potpouri

DUSTING is of little use if the dust is only stirred into the air to settle again in a short time. Even though a cloth is clean and soft it will not, of itself, take up and hold the dust. Cheese cloth is very satisfactory for dusting, and if bought by the piece and not by the yard, it is not so expensive. It can be made much more effective if it is treated to make it retain the dust. This can be done at home by putting a tablespoonful of any good furniture polish into a good sized container, which should then be tilted until the polish is spread all over the sides—the insides. Pour out the surplus polish—if any—and place the clean dry cloth in the container and let it stand over night or longer, until the cloth has absorbed the polish. Such a cloth will not only keep the dust from spreading but will clean and polish all wood surfaces. It may be washed and re-treated. In treating a floor mop, the furniture polish may be diluted with kerosene so that it will spread all through it. It is well to allow a floor mop to stand on some old newspapers for a few days after being taken from the container. There is then less chance of too much polish or oil being spread on the floors.

Before beginning to bake a cake, be sure that all the ingredients and utensils needed are ready at hand. Nothing is more aggravating, when making pastry, than to find that when your hands are all covered with flour that the particular pie plate you need is at the bottom of the pile, or that you have to get the rolling pin, scattering flour wherever your hands touch, or on the floor. If butter is to be used in the cake, beat it to a fine cream before putting in the sugar, else it will require a double beating, and while the eggs may be broken into the bowl and the egg beater be ready to hand, they should not be beaten until the other ingredients are ready to receive them. If beaten and allowed to stand, they will need a second beating and will tend to make the cake heavy.

One of the most convenient things around the kitchen stove is a large shaker containing one part pepper to six parts salt. This is about the right proportion for any seasoning of this sort and is especially good for seasoning which must be done at the last minute, and done quickly lest the food cool. Vegetables are usually salted from the regular salt box. Only one shaker will be needed on the stove shelf.

When there are a number of children in a family, where economy must be considered in both finances and laundry, paper napkins might be used at meals, so that the children may be taught proper table manners and be accustomed to the use of napkins at meal times.

Children are little mirrors when it comes to reflecting the words and tenses of older people around them. A harsh voice, a sour look or a sharp remark are almost sure to be returned in kind. Even babies are cheerful when their mothers are, and become fretful when the mothers are unhappy. Consideration of this fact should teach mothers patience.

There should always be an adequate supply of coat hangers in the guest room, among them one or two attractively covered for the pretty gowns of the guest.

The white braid so often used to trim blue woolen middies may be cleaned by sponging with a solution of white soap. When the rest of the middy is cleaned with a solution of ammonia and water, or any of the popular cleaners, and is carefully pressed, it will look like new.

After using the scrubbing brush, rinse in cold water and stand on end to allow to drain. If allowed to lie on its back, the water will soak into the wood and loosen the bristles, and if allowed to stand on the bristles while drying, they tend to become bent and will not do such good work when next used.

When cleaning closets or bureau drawers, one often finds small articles that might be of use if cleaned or dyed or pressed. It is a good thing to have a box or basket for such things, then when the opportunity comes they are all together, and no time is lost searching for them.

If you are the owner of a chamois, you know that very often after being used it will become stiff. It will become nice and soft again if it is rinsed in two quarts of luke-warm water to which a teaspoonful of olive oil has been added.

Out of the dim and distant past, it occurs to me that when "I faw down and go boom!" a little butter rubbed on the bruise prevented a black and blue spot.

A teaspoonful of granulated gelatin soaked in a tablespoonful of cold water, then melted over hot water and added to a half pint of whipped cream, it will keep firm until served.

A writer for a national woman's magazine dug up a cook book of the seventh century which advised lighting chicken coops by candle light to induce the birds to eat at night and thereby accelerate fattening. To-day we have the "modern" discovery that lengthening the day by electric lighting of hen houses in winter increased egg production.

Cheese Dishes Make Meal Planning Easy

GROWN-UPS who have not acquired the habit of using milk freely should use cheese as the source of calcium in their diet. The concentration of calcium, phosphorus, and iron and a large part of the vitamin A found in fresh, whole milk, in a food of such excellent keeping qualities as cheese is a particular reason for the importance of this food.

Its strong flavor precludes its use in many of the ways in which milk is incorporated in food and makes it more akin to meat or other protein food in regard to its place on the menu.

There are many delicious ways of using this important source of calcium. Among these are grated cheese in omelets, cheese biscuits, where baking powder biscuits might be either made with grated cheese in the dough, or split open and returned to the oven for a slice of cheese to melt; grated cheese for the making of au gratin dishes when it tops delicious creamed peas, creamed carrots, creamed cabbage, creamed onions, creamed potatoes. The Italian method of serving grated cheese to be sprinkled over hot soups is another tasty way of adding to your daily calcium supply.

The Townsman's Interest in Farm Welfare

By DR. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD

AS A matter of fact, the cities cannot afford to ignore agriculture. It is a platitude to say that the city must have an adequate food supply both in quantity and quality. But it is sometimes stated that the city must have and will have a sufficient supply of cheap food. There is no more reason why the city should have cheap food than cheap stockings or cheap shirts. It has at last been discovered that industry itself profits most under a régime when not merely a "living wage" or even a "social wage" but also a "cultural wage" is a basic charge.

So with the farmer. The city should have good food and reasonable prices. It should not have and it does not want cheap food in the sense of inferiority. Moreover, if cheap food implies a price for food that cannot yield a reasonable return to the producers of food, in the long run the city will suffer—in quality and variety, and perhaps even in quantity, of food. But what is far more important is that the city as a major part of the national society in an industrial country will suffer if the producers of food, like the wage earners, do not get a cultural income. If cheap food means cheap men on the land, the nation sooner or later inevitably takes the consequences.

Again from the economic point of view, a prosperous rural population has enormously increased purchasing power as compared with a non-prosperous one. The rural market for consumers' goods is a huge affair.

We are witnessing today the development of a quality of business and industrial statesmanship that we have never had before, and they cannot fail to recognize the significance of our problem.

I am not sure, however, that they are yet ready to

agree with the following dictum, but I nevertheless propose it as an acid test of the future policy of the United States:—

It should be an accepted principle that whenever industrial, commercial, financial, political, educational, or religious questions are being discussed from the national point of view and policies are being evolved, the first inquiry should be, "What will be the effect upon American agriculture and country life?" In other words, agriculture should now become a preferred industry and country life a preferred social interest.

All this implies mutual discussion between city and country forces and leadership, a method by which city men and country men, and women too, can sit down together for common discussion of common problems; it implies machinery for ferreting out basic facts about both city and country and their relationships; it implies that there exist antagonisms between country and city—the antagonisms of the buyer and seller—but that there is a larger issue at stake now, the finding of a way by which coöperation may minimize these antagonisms and develop a social order in which both city and country play their parts together.

British Lady Cheese Maker

"CHEESE Maker to the Houses of Parliament" is the title which Mrs. W. E. Moore of Stoneley Green Farm, Cheshire, England, has engraved on her letterheads. Mrs. Moore has been awarded the contract for supplying the kitchen committee of the British Houses of Parliament with Cheshire cheese from her own dairy for the next year. She will receive twenty-seven cents a pound for all she delivers. This is the first time since the house restaurant has been established that the Cheshire cheese has been contracted for straight at the source. The Stoneley Green Farm turns out between 700 and 800 cheese every year. The flavor is said to be "particularly meaty."

Special Advertising Offer

Grape Vines Offer—Two-year plants. Moore's Early, Concord, Niagara. 15 vines \$1.00.

Apple Trees—Greening, Jonathan, Delicious, Winesap, Grimes Golden—two-year trees, 3 to 5 feet. 3 trees \$1.00; 12 for \$3.00.

Peach Trees—Elberta, Hale, Heath Cling (trees 3 to 4 feet). 6 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.00.

Cherry Trees—Early Richmond, Montmorency, May Dukes. (3 to 4 feet) 6 trees \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; (4 to 5 feet) 4 trees \$3.00; 6 for \$4.00.

Plum Trees—Shippers Pride, Burbank (peach plum) Abundance, Blue Damson. (3 to 4 feet trees) 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.00.

Thornless Blackberry—10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00. Millions of strawberry, raspberry and shrubs. Thousands of large monthly blooming roses, \$1.00 size during this special sale 5 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.95. Landscape stock our specialty.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
FARINA, ILLINOIS

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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APRIL 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Who Is Getting the Breeders' Money?

IN OUR last issue we reviewed the expenditures of the Old Association, covering the period from May 1, 1919, to January 1, 1928, pointing out that approximately \$1,467,000.00 has been expended in maintaining the Secretary's office and carrying on the legitimate work of a Registry Association.

In addition to the \$1,467,000 spent in maintaining the Secretary's office, the tremendous sum of over \$2,700,000.00 has been expended in carrying on Extension and Promotion work and paying salaries and expenses to the Millionaire Board of Directors and Committees.

In this issue we are giving a brief history of some of the Association's Officers and Directors showing their relation to the Holstein Industry.

After reading both articles we believe that our readers will conclude that the breeders' money and the Association's accumulated resources are being exploited to the detriment of the Holstein-Friesian Industry and to enrich a few on the inside.

The necessity of the New Association, the great good, and the great saving to breeders to be accomplished through it is being realized more and more by Holstein breeders everywhere.

You should read both of these articles, study them over carefully and draw your own conclusions.

The Reason Why

WE READ in the *American Agriculturist* that the publisher and owner, Mr. Morgenthau, has invested in some purebred Jerseys, and has added them to his herd of Holstein-Friesians.

Some of the so-called hobby breeders who have been dabbling with Holstein-Friesian cattle have been selecting foundation females that produced large quantities of milk containing a low percentage of butterfat and,

through a little trick in handling the cow on official test, have been able to boost up this low butterfat percentage and for the purpose of making official records, make it appear that the cow tests much higher than she really does.

The butterfat boosting business practiced in the making of official records and used for advertising purposes in selling breeding stock don't go over very big at the creamery where milk from such cattle is sold. Therefore, it is not uncommon to find a few Jerseys or Guernseys in Holstein herds where official record standards have been followed in selecting breeding stock. This is due to the fact that the extremely heavy milker, which is always the low tester, responds to heavy feeding and fitting in the making of forced and sensational records.

We are living in an age of specialization. Who can say whether it would not be profitable, by resorting to official record standards, to eventually develop a strain of Holsteins that produce skim milk; on the other hand, develop a strain or breed of cattle that would produce nothing but cream, then mix their products to suit the demands of the market?

"Diamonds in the Rough"

OUR cover cut shows a group comprising part of the herd of Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, a Director of the New Association.

This picture and other pictures of Mr. Johnson's cattle, which appear in this issue, were taken with a small camera and enlarged to suit our purpose. They tell a real story.

We like to look at pictures of such animals. To us they are "Diamonds in the Rough." We must get back to the old reliable standard of judging dairy cattle in their everyday working conditions and Mr. Johnson has provided us with some very good illustrations.

It is not necessary to have records either in the show ring or at the pail to conclude that the cows, whose pictures we have before us, are animals of outstanding quality. They do not look like counterfeits to us and we trust that Mr. Johnson will not spoil them and make counterfeits of them, trying to see how much milk and how much butter he can force them to produce.

The future of the Holstein-Friesian Industry depends on men like Mr. Johnson, who can breed such cattle and who will continue to breed such cattle and not impairing their breeding qualities or milk producing qualities by forcing.

If Mr. Johnson will keep on raising this kind of cattle and sell his surplus as seed stock, he will be one of the real Holstein builders.

The Chicago Basic Milk Plan

NATION wide interest was aroused by the recent Chicago milk strike and its settlement. Representatives of the producers organization The Pure Milk Association, and of the Chicago distributors adopted a payment plan that went into effect April 1st and it is expected that the production of milk will be more evenly balanced throughout the year.

The average amount of milk delivered by each producer during last September, October, and November

will be considered his basic quantity, and for this amount he will receive the basic price for fluid milk. For the next five months the producers of the Chicago district will receive the basic price for the following percentages of this amount of milk:

April	120% of base
May	110% of base
June	105% of base
July	120% of base
August	100% of base

The way this works out is that if a dairyman delivered at the shipping station an average of 150 cans of milk during the months of September, October, November and during April he produced 200 cans he would be paid the basic price for fluid milk on 180 cans of milk (120% of 150) while on the other twenty cans he would receive the surplus price.

The figures for the surplus price is figured as follows: Three and one-half times the average for the month on 92-score butter in Chicago, plus one-fourth of the difference between this figure and the base price.

Base milk will be subject to a freight zone discount of one cent for each ten miles from 70 to 100 miles from Chicago, and one cent for each fifteen miles above 100 miles. The 90 to 100-mile zone, therefore, would have a deduction of three cents from the basic net price of \$2.64. No deductions for zones will be made on surplus.

The True Standard by Which to Judge Dairy Cattle

PRODUCTION of milk and fat under good farm conditions, should be the standard for judging dairy cattle.

Scientists have made a careful study of the relation between economical milk and butterfat production when the cows are kept under good farm conditions, as compared with production under forced conditions, as prevails under advanced registry.

The following experiment comparing official with economical production as recorded in Professor Eckles' book, *Dairy Cattle and Milk Production*, pages 423-425, gives us some very valuable light on this subject.

"The cow under test for advanced registration is first of all prepared for the test by liberal feeding preceding the time of calving. While the test is under way she is milked three or four times daily, breeding is generally delayed, the best possible ration is provided, and she receives the most careful attention that a skilled herdsman can give. Under typical farming conditions, the milking is done twice daily, and the cow is expected to drop another calf within twelve months.

"The results of a study made by the author concerning the relation between milk production under official test conditions and ordinary conditions, are given, and the data used are from the records of the Minnesota, Nebraska, Storrs, and Missouri experiment stations. Records were available for 41 cows that had been kept one year under typical conditions of official testing and another year in the same herd under good practical conditions such as are usually followed on the best farms and which are typical of cows tested in cow test associations. These cows were milked twice a day and

calved again by the end of twelve months. The cows under official test conditions average 70.7 per cent more milk and 64.9 per cent more fat than when milked twice a day and calving again within the year. The production under ordinary conditions, it should be noted, was excellent, indicating that cows that make good records under official test conditions are unquestionably superior animals and may be relied upon to give a liberal production under ordinary conditions. Taking these figures as representative, it is safe to expect the production of a cow under ordinary conditions to be about 58 per cent of her official test. These results suggest that at times there may be a tendency to overrate cows with official records in comparison with cows tested under cow test association conditions.

"An analysis of the records show that the difference between records made under official test conditions and ordinary conditions is greatest with those making the highest records under official test. The 41 animals were divided into two groups, those producing more than 600 lb. fat and those producing less.

"The percentage of increase in milk for the first group was 90.5 and for the second 52.9. These results are as should be anticipated. The situation is that the higher record cows have the greater capacity for milk production, and under conditions of official testing have opportunity to make use of all their capacity. Under ordinary conditions other factors set the limits and a cow that has the ability to produce 700 lb. fat and a cow that has the ability to produce 700 lb. fat under the favorable conditions of official testing may not under ordinary conditions produce much more than one that is capable of making an official record of only 500 lb. fat. The large records made under official test conditions are the result of a cow with outstanding ability as a milk producer combined with the most favorable environment."

CONCLUSION

Thus we see, four different experimental stations find the milk and butterfat production of any good cow can be raised 68 per cent under forced, abnormal, unprofitable conditions.

Furthermore, these facts should be kept in mind: That forced records are produced at a loss, while those made under good farm conditions show substantial profit, also the percentage of sterility found after forced tests is large.

Experimental station farming, and the rich man's hobby farm, is subsidized farming. What dairy farmer can afford to lose money at the same rate?—W. J. M.

Lowering the Cost of Production

THE cost of a well-balanced ration for dairy cows is usually lowered materially by the use of good quality legume hays. Both alfalfa and clover are more nutritious than grass hay such as timothy because they contain larger amounts of digestible protein and lime. Alfalfa has approximately 230 pounds of protein and thirty-nine pounds of lime per ton; clover 178 pounds protein and thirty-two pounds of lime while timothy has only sixty-six pounds of protein and five pounds of lime.

While it is not generally advisable to substitute le-

gume hays entirely for concentrates in the rations, they should be used to a far greater extent than at present in most dairy communities to reduce the cost of the ration. There are many sections where large acreages of timothy are harvested and stored as the principal roughage for dairy cows. In these areas, timothy is often allowed to stand until the seeds are ripe and the plants have turned brown, at which time it has very little feed value.

Much of the land in the eastern states on which timothy is now grown may not be suitable in its present condition for the production of alfalfa or clover. Many of these soil areas, however, can be made suitable for the growth of alfalfa or clover by an investment in lime and phosphates for the correction of soil deficiencies, that will bring profitable returns from these legume crops. Where conditions are favorable, alfalfa will give better results than clover because of its higher yield per acre, its higher nutritive value, and because the stands do not have to be renewed so often.

Statistics indicate that forty-one per cent of the hay grown in the United States is legume hay. In the North Central and North Atlantic states which contains sixty-six per cent of all the dairy cows, two tons of non-legume hay are grown to each ton made from legumes.

During 1927, the average acre of alfalfa yielded 2.79 tons of hay per acre, clover 1.75 tons per acre, and timothy 1.43 tons per acre; the average acre of alfalfa produced almost seven times as much digestible protein, more than twice as much total digestible nutrients, and fifteen times as much lime as did timothy.

No Grade or Scrub Sires

IT IS reported that all the bulls in Taylor County, Kentucky, are purebreds. During the past two years 106 registered bulls have been placed in service on Taylor County farms.

Taylor County is the fourth in the United States to eradicate all grade and scrub bulls. The other three counties are, Union County, Kentucky; Craig County, Virginia, and Russell County, Kentucky.

In Gaston County, Virginia, there are no scrub or grade dairy bulls, but it is not yet known whether all the bulls of beef breeding are purebred.

Why this Variation in Butterfat?

SCIENTISTS are agreed that the butterfat per cent in milk is fixed by heredity and the variation is slight in the normal, health life of the cow. The following is taken from Professor Eckles' *Dairy Cattle and Milk Production*: "The facts are, that the richness of the milk is a matter of inheritance and is fixed even before the animal is born. Nothing can be done to change it. Selection of the breed or the breeding stock from high testing families and of individuals are means to be used in securing a high-testing herd."

Reading further in the same author's book, page 343, we find the following statement:

"Conditions under which short-time tests are made—such as the fitting of cows for months in advance by high feeding and having them dry for long periods—have become so extreme that the fat content shown by a short-

time test has little if any significance as to the normal richness of the milk produced by the cow during the entire lactation period.

"In the original experimental work conducted by the author, a 7-day record of a cow especially fitted was made under rules of the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, showing a fat percentage of 5.1. The milk of this same cow was tested throughout her milking period, with an average fat percentage of 3.40. The next year she was not fattened before calving but was in what would generally be called a normal condition. For seven days beginning the same length of time after calving as was the case in the test the previous year when especially fitted, her milk averaged 3.63 per cent fat."

The following is the record of five cows, Eckles—page 344:

Cow No. 1 per cent fat over period of 1 year 4.09 7-day test 5.60
Cow No. 2 per cent fat over period of 1 year 3.12 7-day test 4.50
Cow No. 3 per cent fat over period of 1 year 3.05 7-day test 6.02
Cow No. 4 per cent fat over period of 1 year 3.05 7-day test 4.43
Cow No. 5 per cent fat over period of 1 year 3.81 7-day test 6.06

When a cow is on official record the figures in the last column are taken as the standard of the cow's value. We would like to ask if this is an honest standard by which the practical dairyman, who milks cows for a livelihood, can buy his cows.

We know that a cow which has been unduly excited either by drugs or physical means, as shouting, kicking or beating, will give less milk but a much higher per cent butterfat. Furthermore, if a cow is in an unhealthy condition or has digestive troubles the butterfat content of her milk will be materially higher. Any of these methods can be carried out under the very eyes of the inspector, especially if he is incompetent or bluffed by the herdsman.—W. J. M.

Farm Economics for Agricultural College Students

FROM the standpoint of the long-time welfare of the nation we are convinced that one of the most important subjects to be taught at our agricultural colleges is agricultural economics. It is likewise one of the most thankless subjects to be taught because on the one hand the students don't care much for it and on the other hand the professor who teaches boldly is likely to get into trouble with the authorities higher up.

If our farmers can't get agricultural economics (we are not referring to farm management) fearlessly taught in our agricultural colleges, they should endeavor somehow, some way, some time, to start a college of their own. This should not be necessary, however, because agricultural economics properly taught is essential to the long-time good of the entire nation.—Wallace's Farmer.

The worst thing about dairy farming is that there is generally one cow eating up the profits another one is making.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

LET US HELP YOU SELL YOUR CATTLE!

You and hundreds of other Holstein-Friesian Breeders would find advertising in our paper profitable.

The Real Breeders and the Real Dairymen are becoming more and more dependent upon the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN as a buying and selling medium. Requests for information where good bulls, good heifers and good cows can be obtained are received at the office constantly.

Our regular advertisers are sold down close. They write that they want their advertising discontinued, that they have nothing left to sell and do not want to be bothered with the correspondence. Here is what they say:

"I have sold the bull advertised, also eleven head of females to another party."

ELLIS ELLSWORTH, Meshoppen, Pa.

"We are entirely sold out of bull calves and do not care to offer any females at this time. Was wondering if you mind discontinuing my ad for a time. Will have nothing to offer before early fall and do not care to be bothered with the correspondence."

H. A. SNYDER, Montoursville, Pa.

From Texas we receive the following complaint:

"I take it your interests are wrapped up in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. One reason I have for thinking so is that we mailed inquiries to a number of your advertisers offering stock for sale, and never got an answer from any of them but one. . . . I take it your advertisers are not interested in trying to sell anything as far away as Texas."

Place your breeding operations on a business basis. Sell your surplus cattle promptly, thus realizing the greatest profits. Regular advertising will do this.

Let us handle your advertising problems. Let us assist you in selling your surplus cattle. Let us tell our readers about You and Your breeding operations and thereby extend your reputation as a breeder.

Purebred Holsteins are in demand. Let us put you in touch with buyers. Get in touch with us to-day.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Box 30

Holstein Echoes from the Ohio Valley

By DAVID I. DAY

EVERYTHING in the old state of Kaintuck looks mighty promising. Of course, the farmers in all parts of the state are making plans to plant a bumper crop of tobacco despite the warnings of the State College of Agriculture. But never before have so many farmers openly taken a stand for sound sense by starting with cows. In the final analysis, the milk cow, the hen and the orchard will take Kentucky out of the red—tobacco, in more than a century, failed to deliver real prosperity.

Not far from LaGrange, in Oldham County, the old car ran right up to the premises of the Gray-Von Allmen Dairy, the home of a number of fine Holsteins furnishing milk for Louisville folks. The cows in this herd have led the best representatives of the Channel Island breeds so many times in the cow testing association there that this accomplishment has lost its novelty. The Louisville District is figured as a real Jerseyland but a few more herds with the producing power of the Gray-Von Allmen matrons will change the color scheme to black and white.

Over in western Kentucky, in Graves County, (Mayfield is the county seat) Sims Brothers, own a herd of 20 Holsteins. At the present time, seven of these cows are dry. But in February, the herd averaged 32 lb. fat and are showing up even better in March when this is written.

Another Kentucky herd of Holsteins showing real

power of production and reproduction is owned by E. G. Gibbs. They averaged good in February—about 35 lb. fat in 28 days.

Other Kentucky items of interest to Holstein folks: More Holsteins are showing up in Lawrence County. Incidentally, County Agent John E. Parsons figures the dairy revenue has jumped from \$20,000 to \$80,000 since 1926. That's a good county to push the Holstein doctrine. All in back of Louisa, the County Seat, are hill farms where a bunch of Holstein cows would pay well.

Taylor County, the third scrubbless sire county of the state, is a county with some Holsteins but more needed. County Agent C. V. Bryan and The Bank of Campbellsburg, at Campbellsburg, Ky., are the two big influences there for better dairying.

The new Carnation Condensary at Maysville, is pepping up dairy interest in Fleming County. Prospects of a new cheese factory at Paris is making the Holsteins happy around historic old Bourbon County.

So much time spent looking over interesting points in Kentucky in March—including a couple of dozen oil wells in Daviess and Ohio Counties resulted in a flying journey through Illinois where the Holstein men are still talking about the excellent dairy cattle feeding schools staged in 40 counties by men from the University of Illinois.

A lot of fellows like H. W. Bradshaw, of near Albion, have shifted from expensive to cheap feed and increased the milk flow, too, as a result of information gathered at the one-day schools. Lots of Holstein men everywhere are overfeeding on protein and don't know

I have never seen as much sweet clover seeding in sight in Illinois. About three out of four will say; "This spring I am going in for sweet clover." Well, when the blue grass on the hillsides burn up about August more than one old bossy will feel better because of this sweet clover foresight.

In Indiana, the Holstein has climbed faster in public favor than any breed of dairy cattle in history. Albert J. Wedeking, Dale, Indiana, chairman of the Indiana State Highway Commission, has a good herd of producing purebreds and high-grades between his home town and Lincoln City a few miles to the west—the village on Abe Lincoln's boyhood farm. They are raising money to build a three million dollar memorial here to the Great Emancipator within sight of Wedeking's farm.

A letter from a little friend in Missouri, a true-blue farm boy, says he owns a Holstein heifer and belongs to a 4-H club in his state. He says that there are 33 4-H Dairy Clubs in the Show-Me State. That is fine. The best way to insure the future welfare of a breed of cattle is to sell the boys and girls on the breed's merit.

Nice Average

AN AVERAGE of \$159 for thirty-seven head was reached in the sale of R. Bruce Stuart held on the farm near Carlisle, Pa., March 29th.

Although there was a small crowd, the bidding was spirited and prices above expectations reports sales manager, Jay B. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa., who officiated in the place of his father who has not yet recovered from his illness.

The British Friesian Society

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the British Friesian Cattle Society was called in the offices at London, England, February 21st. The treasurer's report showed a cash balance of approximately \$29,450 and there are around 1,600 members, a slight decrease from last year. It was brought out during the meeting that British Friesian cows had won a number of important milk and butterfat competitions during the past year although only about one in one hundred cows in the country were British Friesians.

One of the speakers, Mr. A. G. Mobbs, whose herd averaged 11,140 lb. milk during the past year said that the Society looked forward to the day when absurdly high prices will be forgotten and when the breed will take its place as the ideal one for all purposes on the farm. If they kept commercial considerations before them in developing their herd that ideal would be realized more quickly than many people imagined. They already possess the material and they have only to use it properly to place their cattle in their rightful, supreme position.

The Society has been holding official sales and these have been unsuccessful and have resulted in financial loss to the Society. Several speakers argued against this practice. It was voted that the Society should only hold one show and sale yearly and this for bulls, but it was left with the Council to decide whether cows and heifers should also be accepted.

The retiring President, Mr. John Bromet, announced after a debate on the subject that the Society would accept as "official" production figures verified by milk recording societies. Resolutions protesting against the use in public schools of canned skim milk will be sent to the ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education, the chiefs of which hold Cabinet positions.

Farm Price Index Advances

FROM February 15th to March 15th the index of the general level of farm prices advanced from 136 to 140 per cent of the pre-war level, reports the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At 140, the index is three points higher than on March 15, 1928 and fourteen points higher than in March two years ago.

The advance of four points since February 15th is accounted for by a seasonal advance in the farm price of horses and mules, a sharp advance in the price of hogs, moderate price advances of all other meat animals, corn, cotton, and apples, and slight advances in the farm price of wheat, flaxseed, hay, milk cows, butterfat, and chickens. The upturns in these commodities however, were partially offset by a seasonal decline in egg prices and minor declines in farm prices of oats, barley, potatoes and wool.

At \$10 per hundred pounds on March 15th, the farm price was about thirteen per cent higher than in February and nearly thirty-four per cent higher than in March of last year. Hog prices continue to advance due primarily to the rapid falling off in receipts.

While hog prices were making sharp advances the farm price of corn showed only a comparatively small

change. This resulted in considerable improvement in the feeding ratio, the corn-hog ratio for the United States being 11.3 on March 15th as compared with 10.2 on February 15th to 8.7 a year ago.

After an almost continuous decline from the peak reached last September, the farm price of beef cattle advanced approximately three per cent from February 15th to March 15th. The advance was accompanied by a decline in cattle receipts in principal markets of about four per cent.

Corn prices advanced about two per cent. The advance was accompanied by a continued strong export situation, exceptions of a relatively low yield in Argentina, and a considerably smaller increase in commercial corn stocks than occurred last year.

The farm price of potatoes declined about two per cent from February 15th to March 15th.

Dairy Business Has a \$3,000,000 Merger

TEN of the leading dairies of Portland, Oregon, and five of Seattle, Wash., were recently merged and will henceforth be known as the Carnation Farm Products Company. It is claimed there will be a saving by elimination of route duplication.

Included in the consolidation is the Carnation Farms at Tolt, Washington, formerly owned by Mr. E. A. Stuart. Mr. Stuart becomes President of the new organization which is a subsidiary of the Carnation Milk Products Company, reported to own all of the stock of the new organization.

In the wise language of Thomas Jefferson: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

Miracle Mite Eliminator Roosts



Roosts are made of California Redwood—no knots, no cracks. Hens cannot sit between roosts. Brackets let the light all around the ends of the roosts and the mites will go to the trap, the only dark place to hide. Mites full of blood are very sensitive and will not cross cold steel but go to the dark trap where they stay for nine days laying thousands of eggs. Drop traps in bucket, a teakettle of boiling water does the job.

AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
Crawfordsville Indiana

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Contains Answers to Questions You Often Ask Yourself The Basis of Breeding

By Leon F. Whitney

A 260 page book telling the results of scientific investigations and reasonings in every-day language that a farmer can understand, a non-technical explanation of heredity and production. Written by a livestock breeder. Profusely illustrated. Price \$3.00 a copy.

Order through the

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

WOMAN MAKES A SUCCESS

Last March Mrs. R. C. Walling, Angelina County, Texas, bought a purebred young Holstein cow for which she paid \$50 cash and gave her note for \$75.00.

The cow gave 7 gallons of milk per day. March 15th Mrs. Walling began selling milk and butter. In five one-half months she had sold \$237.00 worth. She paid off the note, bought a \$45.00 electric churn, and had a neat sum left.

Mrs. Walling is also paying for a \$37.50 steam pressure canner with money made from selling milk and butter.

She used her neighbor's canner last year and canned 34 No. 2 cans of white peas, 42 cans of string beans, 11 cans of blackberries, 29 cans of turnip greens, 34 quarts of dessert peaches and 28 quarts of pie peaches besides jellies, jams and preserves. She had 405 cans and jars of food in all.

PUNCTURED A WINDBAG

Sale managers sometimes make speeches to their audiences before the starting of a sale and formally introduce the auctioneer. Some of these sale managers are rather long winded. On one occasion Colonel Glenn Mead was being introduced and the local county agent who was also sale manager, made a flowery talk that took up considerable time. Glenn became impatient. When he got the floor he remarked that he felt in a similar position to a fellow driving one of the early automobiles through the mountains of Kentucky. He came upon a boy vainly trying to lead a calf across a small bridge.

As a help he offered to drive up behind the calf and honk his horn, thereby hoping to scare the calf into jumping over the bridge. Instead, the calf jumped into the creek. After a very profuse apology, the boy retorted with: "Oh, that was all right, pard, but don't you think that was a h—l of a honk for such a little calf."

Six cows, 11 two-year-old heifers, 6 bulls, three to eighteen months old; 2 registered Guernsey calves, three months old, T. B. tested. Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 9-10—Waukesha, Wis. U. S. National Spring Sale.
April 10—Hornell, N. Y. Karr & Sanford Dispersal.
April 11—Thiensville, Wis. Nutricia Farms Dispersal.
April 11—Chambersburg, Pa. Clarence L. Barnhart Dispersal. Thirty head of registered Holsteins. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
April 24—Watson, Minn. Stensrud Bros. Dispersal.
April 27—Salunga, Pa. C. A. Spahr Sale.
April 30—Stouchsburg, Pa. Meadow Grove Farm Dispersal, Dr. M. Z. Gearhart, owner.
May 1-2—Minn. State Fairgrounds. Midwest Holstein Sale.
May 1-2-3—Earlville, N. Y. 16th Earlville Sale.
May 7-8—Wooster, Ohio. State Sale.
May 8—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
May 15—Woodstock, Ont. J. W. Innes & Sons.
May 16—Ingersoll, Ont. Walburn Rivers & Sons.
May 21—East Lansing, Mich. Seventh Michigan State Sale.
May 21—Frederick, Maryland. Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
May 24—Frederick, Maryland. Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
June 1—Alexandria, Minn. Onal Holstein Dispersal.
June 6-7—Philadelphia, Pa. Brentwood National Sale.
July 15—Minnesota State Fair Grounds. National Type Sale.
July 17—Madison, Wis. Champion Type Sale.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

BRUBAKER-REIST DISPERSAL

Two herds that had each been in existence seven years were dispersed at Mount Joy, Pa., March 25th the occasion being the Brubaker-Reist sale. Mr. Reist announced that he had purchased two females only and his offering of eighteen head were descendants of these two. The eighteen brought \$3,100, an average of \$172.11. Segis Pontiac Korndyke Veeman a real nice two-year-old, although thin in flesh, brought \$320 and Segis Pontiac Joy her dam, brought \$300. One interesting feature was that each heifer, for the dam was not yet five years old, dropped twin calves this year. Segis Pontiac Joy's twin bull calves only a few days old were sold, one bringing \$35 and the other \$30. Mr. Reist's herdsire, the two-year-old King Ormsby Netherland De Kol brought \$245.

It was announced that Mr. Brubaker was quitting farming to enter the ministry of the Mennonite Church. He said that his wife and himself had cared for the dairy and that nearly all his animals had been bred in the herd. The top price was \$780 for Ormsby Colantha Korndyke Lad, a two-year-old bull that had won a number of blue ribbons. The junior herdsire, Ormsby Colantha Lad Korndyke, was by the same sire as the older bull and their dams were closely related, he brought \$700. The fourteen-year-old King Pontiac Lass was struck off for \$150, a rather low price for a bull of his quality.

May Veeman De Kol Marie was the highest priced female bringing \$700. It was announced that she had just completed a seven-day record of 35.12 lb. butter, 665.4 lb. milk. She was not at all good at the rump and showed very little barrel or would probably have brought a higher figure. Her young heifer calf was struck off for \$270 and her dam, Marie Korndyke Hartog De Kol, now eleven years old went for \$230. Mr. Brubaker announced that seven years ago he bought the old cow for \$117 and she and her descendants brought right around \$2,500 in this sale.

In the Brubaker consignment there were fifty-two animals and they brought \$13,575, an average of a trifle over \$261. In the entire sale there were seventy animals and they averaged \$238.21.

Colonel Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, New York, was the auctioneer and S. T. Wood was sale director. Both were in splendid form.

In a subsequent issue we plan to give more details about this event.

THE HEILMAN SALE

Just how many attended the Heilman Field Day and Sale held Saturday, March 16th, at Cleona, Pa., is impossible to tell but more than a thousand people were fed sandwiches, pie, coffee, etc., by the generous proprietor.

Cattle sold well. The ten grade cows averaging \$179.60, the highest price being \$225. Eight grade heifers averaged exactly \$88.88. The complete list showed that

there were forty-nine purbred offerings and they brought \$12,244 an average of \$249.88. There were fourteen cows with small calves that averaged \$337.96 and forty cows averaged \$271. The bulls, ten in all, averaged \$140.10, and a purebred heifer brought \$95.00.

Among the chief features of the sale was the offering of fourteen daughters of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad, the lowest price on anyone of this bunch was \$200, the highest \$350, and the entire number averaged a trifle over \$292. There were eleven different buyers of these half-sisters and only three men got more than one.

Hogs sold well, prices reaching \$60 for gilts and poultry brought good prices, turkeys being sold for seventy-five cents a pound and guinea fowls \$5 for a pair.

Mr. Heilman can certainly be congratulated on the arrangements, on the attendance and on the prices realized.

Owing to lack of space we are only listing the animals that brought \$250 or more.

Females	
Kelco Pontiac Sylvia Lass and Calf, Sam Wengert, Lebanon, Pa.,	\$367
Kelco Pontiac Sylvia and Calf, D. K. Bomberger, Annville, Pa.,	321
Kelco Colantha Sylvia and Calf, Henry Ebersole, Lebanon, Pa.,	359
Kelco Rose Sylvia and Calf, Harvey Rettew, Manheim, Pa.,	372
Kelco Beryl Sylvia and Calf, Jas. Bixler, Annville, Pa.,	305
Kelco Crescent Sylvia and Calf, A. P. Bowman, Valley View, Pa.,	287
Kelco Korndyke Sylvia and Calf, Levi Wolfe, Lickdale, Pa.,	341
Kelco Lena Sylvia and Calf, Henry Ebersole, Lebanon, Pa.,	360
Kelco Korndyke Champion and Calf, Harry Ensig, Strausstown, Pa.,	395
Kelco Sadie Sylvia, C. L. Neidig, Annville, Pa.,	371
Kelco Johanna Sylvia and Calf, Harry Ensig, Strausstown, Pa.,	315
Kelco Sadie Sylvia, C. L. Neidig, Annville, Pa.,	370
Ella May Walker and Calf, Harry Anthony, Strausstown, Pa.,	375
Baldur Toplady Tony De Kol Colantha, Howard Freeman, Sinking Spring, Pa.,	310
Colantha Pollyanna Burke, Harry Anthony, Pine Grove, Pa.,	350
Blue Mt. Cornucopia Daisy De Kol, Thomas Lingle, Pine Grove, Pa.,	262
Nellie De Kol, and Calf, E. C. Ludt, Carlisle, Pa.,	255
Jewel De Kol Glista, Joe Spangler, Strausstown, Pa.,	270
Dorothy Abbecker Clintonia, Thomas Lingle, Strausstown, Pa.,	290
Poplarcrest Elora De Kol, C. A. Sparr, Salunga, Pa.,	260
Poplarcrest De Kol Pontiac, Thomas Lingle, Strausstown, Pa.,	270
Lady May De Kol Burke 2d, Joe Spangler, Strausstown, Pa.,	250
Poplarcrest Pontiac De Kol Lass, E. R. Royer, Lancaster, Pa.,	290
Dorothy Abbecker Clintonia, Thomas Lingle, Strausstown, Pa.,	260
Valentine Colantha Fayne, C. Neidig, Strausstown, Pa.,	265
Colantha Echo De Kol Clothilde and Calf, Allen Shaak, Lebanon, R. D.,	250
Males	
Butter Boy Beets Johanna 3d, I. & C. Balthouse, Strausstown, Pa.,	360

DATE CHANGED FOR FREDERICK COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE

Owing to a conflict of dates the Frederick County Breeders' Sale will be held on the Fair Ground at Frederick, Maryland, Friday, May 24th. To the sale Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of the Elmwood Dairy Farm will consign ten head. Some members of this consignment have been bred to Rolo Pontiac Fayne the handsome bull that stands at the head of the Elmwood Herd. This bull is noted as being a son of Rolo Mercena De Kol credited on the Canadian books with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in a week. His sire was King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne a son of King of the Pontiacs from Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, 1,129.37 lb. butter in a year.

The Elmwood herd is on the State and Federal accredited list and is noted for the individuality of the animals which make up the herd. Every year Maryland boys, trained to compete in judging contests, are brought to the farm and exercise their skill in judging a number of the Wertheimer animals. It will be remembered that the several times Maryland teams have defeated all competitors in this country for the right to go to England and compete for the gold challenge cup given by the *Daily Mail*, one of the greatest of the English newspapers and they more than once defeated their British competitors and carried off this cup.

Mr. Wertheimer's consignment can be depended upon to draw much attention and there is always a demand for sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

GETTYSBURG HERD DISPERSAL

Two different times the \$300 mark was crossed at the John C. Bream Dispersal held on the farm near Gettysburg, Pa., March 27th. The top price was \$315 which E. H. Fink, of York, Pa., paid for Gettysburg Rose De Kol, a three-year-old with a good cow testing association record. Mr. Fink also secured a real nice two-year-old heifer Gettysburg Hartog Concordia for \$305. In the opinion of the visitors she was easily the best individual in the sale.

G. C. Kraut of Glen Rock, Pa., got a bargain when he secured Gettysburg Bertha De Kol, a five-year-old cow, for \$230. She had not only made a fine showing in cow testing association work but evidently transmitted this desirable characteristic to her offspring as her daughter, Gettysburg Julius Bertha, freshening as a junior two-year old was making a nice showing in C. T. A. work. L. B. Fromier, of Gettysburg, secured her.

The herdsire, Penstate Homestead Fobes, four years old last December, was struck off to W. H. Johns, of Gettysburg, for \$232.50. He was a good individual, quiet and several of his young calves show dairy qualities.

The herd was young and there were a large proportion of young stock which, of course, lowered the average as the calves were sold separately. The twenty-five animals offered brought \$3,992.50, an average of \$162.10. The cows and heifers in milk offered brought \$58.13 and Rodger Roop, of Westminster, Maryland, who bought all four got lots of value for his money. There

(Concluded on page 216.)

SMITH MAKES NICE SALES

A good demand for purebred Holsteins of the dairy type is reported by Thomas Smith of Lewisburg, Pa. Among recent transactions Mr. Smith sold the heifer calf, Lassie Walker Pontiac Piebe to Ernest Klingler of Winfield, Pa. This heifer is a daughter of Count Piebe Korndyke and Lassie Korndyke Walker. To McKinley Hackenberg of Lewisburg, Mr. Smith sold Maple Wood Brookthorpe Johanna, a daughter of Brookthorpe Lillie and King Plum Johanna.

King Plum Johanna is a son of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, the foundation cow of the most noted strain of hornless Holsteins. At one time she was owned by George Stevenson of Scranton, Pa., and the records of the old cow and her six daughters including Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna and Keystone Plum Johanna are familiar to all acquainted with the hornless Holstein strains. The showing Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna made in official test stood at the head of the list for many years.

Mr. Hackenberg also took a two-year-old heifer, Lassie Walker Pontiac, a daughter of Walker Jewel Pontiac and Snowball Beauty Walker Johanna.

To his neighbor, John Berge, Mr. Smith sold Beauty Hengerveld Walker Johanna now five years old. Her sire was Johanna Vaughn Hengerveld Pontiac and his dam was Snowball Beauty Walker Johanna. She had been bred to Count Piebe Korndyke.

BULL ENTITLED TO ONE FREE BUNT

An interesting legal case involving an auto and a herd of stray cattle is reported from Cornwall, England. The plaintiff was driving at night when he noticed a number of cattle on the highway. A bull was at the side of the road and when the driver honked his car to scare the cows the bull charged the car and smashed the lights. There was no counter-claim so it was assumed that the bull was unhurt.

The legal representative of the defendant argued that the case was entirely a question of law and that the "plaintiff would have to show not only that the bull had vicious propensities in the way of attacking but also that the owner knew it." This is along the lines often argued that a dog is entitled to one free bite before its owner can successfully sue on the grounds that he harbors a vicious animal. And the defendant's lawyer got away with it for the judge found for the defendant with costs against the plaintiff.

TIT FOR TAT

A husband found some holes in his socks and said, "Wife, dear, why haven't you mended these?"
"Hubby, darling, did you buy me that coat you promised?"
"No-no."
"Well, if you don't give a wrap, I don't give a darn."

CLEAN MARYLAND HERD

One of the many Maryland herds in which a reactor has never been found is that owned by Ralph G. Roop, of New Windsor, Maryland. On Carroll Farms they have a nice little dairy of producing Holsteins headed by Rolo Calamo Champ a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and Lady K Calamo. This good young cow is by Rag Apple Uniform Korndyke while her dam is Calamity Segis Coldstream, a good producing daughter of King Canary Segis.

Rolo Pontiac Fayne is internationally known as the son of the famous Canadian cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol, credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in seven days, a showing that has never been equalled by any other record maker.

The daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne are not only handsome but are also good producers and his descendants are in demand which is one of the reasons why Mr. Roop secured Rolo Calamo Champ to head the herd at Carroll Farms.

THE BIG PROBLEM

In a recent vote on the paramount problems in the United States by the national economic league, the prompt administration of justice was voted as the most pressing. These trained men placed this need as more urgent than any other fifty vital questions such as lawlessness, disrespect for law, prohibition enforcement, prevention of war, limitations of armament, etc.

The same dispatch and efficiency brought into the administration of justice that is found in business and other endeavors would do much in improving law enforcement and respect for democratic institutions.

FARM JINGLES

By MACK

It was just an old log cabin built along old-fashioned lines, the shingles covered o'er with moss, the porch by growing vines, the cracks were chinked with mortar made by mixing straw and clay, the windows, wooden shutters, that stood open all the day. Between the rooms a spacious hall, behind them were two sheds, the furniture consisted of a few chairs and some beds. In one room a great rock fireplace in the winter gave them heat, and in pots and pans and ovens cooked all they had to eat.

In the yard an old hand windlass drew the water from the well, but the sparkling drink it brought up gave delight no tongue can tell. Many comforts there were lacking of the kind we have today; the owner lived quite simply in the good old-fashioned way. They never had an auto, nor even a telephone, no news from distant stations came by radio to this home. But from those walls so solid went forth a race of men whose voice was heard in Congress and amid the battle's din. They built a mighty nation, these pioneers of old. Their deeds cannot be measured in sordid terms of gold.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 215.)

was only one young bull, born last July and he brought \$77.50. Eight yearling heifers, some of them only just past a year old averaged \$133, and two two-year-old heifers not yet in milk averaged \$280.

Mr. Bream had sold one of his farms so decided to dispose of his entire herd and a lot of surplus equipment, wood and sundries. This attracted quite a gathering of local people but as this is not a strictly dairy section only a small proportion of them were interested in the dairy cattle.

Colonel Glenn Mead officiated in his usual capable style, Jay B. Miller elaborating on the pedigrees and the local tester, Robert Coble, told of the production and tests of the dairy.

The buyers include the following:

W. H. Johns, Gettysburg; C. Kint, Hanover; Chas. Spoonerseller, New Oxford; L. B. Fromier, Gettysburg; E. H. Fink, York; Elmer Ludt, Carlisle; G. C. Kraut, Glen Rock; H. A. Ansherman, Chambersburg; Emory Cleveland, Gettysburg, all of Pennsylvania and Rodger Roop, of Westminster, Maryland.

SALE HELD UNDER DISADVANTAGES

Showery weather prevented the gathering of many buyers at the dispersal sale held by C. Gordon Leigh on March 26th near Newville, Pa., but it did not prevent the getting together of a crowd of local people interested in the sale of farm implements and sundries. The cattle sale was started in a drizzle but soon the sun broke through and made the afternoon more pleasant.

There were twenty-one animals in Mr. Leigh's herd and they averaged \$133.10. In addition, a bull calf just five days old was brought in by a neighbor and was struck off for \$25.00.

There were only six cows of milking age. They averaged \$187.50 and ranged from \$170 to \$225. The yearling heifers ranged from \$105 to \$145. The two heifer calves brought \$75 and \$100 respectively and four young bulls averaged \$92.50.

The sale was managed by the local cow tester, A. A. Raudabaugh, and the auctioneer was Colonel Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, New York, who officiated at three Pennsylvania sales held on successive days of this week.

RECENT MAPLE GROVE SALES

When an accredited herd of purebred cattle has a surplus of young bulls and the herd is noted as being composed of producers it is comparatively easy to dispose of the surplus when by means of advertising the attention of the dairy public is attracted to these bulls. This is the general experience and is particularly true of the Maple Grove Stock Farm which is located at Centerville, Crawford County, Penna.

Recent sales from Maple Grove include a fine yearling bull to Mr. J. C. Kelly of Guys Mills, Pa. The sire of this bull was Maple Grove Ybma Glista whose dam, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, has dropped fourteen calves in the Maple Grove herd and is still doing business. In 1927 milking twice a day throughout the year she produced 505.3 lb. butter, 13,141 lb. milk, a splendid showing for an animal of her age. In 1919 while enrolled in the Meadville Cow Testing Association she produced 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk in 365 days and was milked twice a day nearly all year.

The dam of Mr. Kelly's young herd-sire is Maple Grove Ormsby Pietje Jupiter. This cow was tested under the supervision of a State College representative and is credited with the production of 22.82 lb. butter, 513.7 lb. milk in seven days. As he is a good individual and as he is backed by producers there is no doubt that this bull will give good satisfaction at the head of the Kelly herd.

A younger son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista went to Leroy G. Wood of Waterford, Pa. In this case the dam was Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter, a daughter

of King Pontiac Jupiter who was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. King Pontiac Jupiter was exhibited five different years at local Crawford County Fairs and was never beaten. His daughters and granddaughters are among the biggest producers in the Maple Grove Dairy.

Evidently Mr. Woods made no mistake in selecting this well bred young bull to head his herd. The Maple Grove herd is State and Federally Accredited and has been for several years. It is handled by pay-at-the-pail methods. The farm manager, Frank Jones, and his family do the majority of the work at this establishment. Animals from this herd have gone into many herds in eastern states where they give uniform satisfaction.

A DEMAND FOR THAT STOCK

A preacher was visiting his congregation and Farmer Jones wanted to give him a good night-cap before he went to bed. He did not dare offer him a drink of whiskey outright, so he poured a half a glass of it in a tumbler of milk and gave it to the minister.

The next morning the farmer saw the preacher go hastily to the barn and talk to the hired man.

After his departure, Jones asked his helper what the minister wanted of him. "Oh," replied he, "he asked me to be sure to save him the first heifer calf of the cow whose milk he drank last night."

FOR SALE.—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

COMMONSENSE
FEEDING METHODS

GROW YOUR ANIMALS

One of the chief reasons why the average production of cows in this country is so low is lack of size of the animals. Many dairymen give their calves a good start in life then turn them into pasture. Flies bother them. As the animals grow larger they require more feed, but the feed does not grow quickly during the hot weather. Then the young animals are allowed to stay in the pasture late in the fall. Outdoor life is alright when the animal has plenty of feed, but without lots of feed the storms of late fall and early winter take a heavy toll. Then there are men who put their calves and yearlings into a back stable and feed them little except straw or poor hay during the winter months. Although this practice is passing into the discard, frequently heifers weigh little more in the spring than they do when they go into the stable in the fall.

An animal that is not rushed but is kept steadily growing from calfhood days makes the largest animal, and everything else being equal, the larger cow will produce more than her smaller sister and although she may require more feed she returns more profit. One high producer will make more money for her owner than three or four average producers.

A cow can't produce profitably unless she has capacity to handle feed. She can't have capacity unless she has size. She won't have size unless you put it on her before she freshens.

What is the answer? If you can't feed 'em, don't raise 'em. Cut your calf drop in half or less if necessary to develop real growthy, high-producing two-year-olds. Keep them growing every day from birth to freshening—and while it is not necessary to have them fat, keep them in good growing condition and never allow them to lose their "baby flesh."

LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS

There are two main ways by which a dairy farmer can increase his net income. One is by getting a higher price for what he has to sell, the other is by lowering the cost of production. By letting the protein of legume hay take the place of purchased protein found in commercial feeds, the cow feeder can cut the cost of producing milk without materially lowering the amount.

In a survey of 159 farms in Monroe county, Indiana, it was found that the feeding practices affected the income from the cows. On forty-three farms studied no legume hay was fed. On

these farms the average value of dairy products per cow was \$79. On thirty-three farms where a legume hay was fed the income per cow was \$166, a difference of \$87 per cow in favor of farms where a legume hay was fed.

Experimental investigations have been carried on with a herd of milk cows to determine the value of legume hay in the economic production of milk and butterfat. This report shows that a decided gain of milk production in cows fed a grain ration in addition to a good legume hay, but that the cows fed on a good legume hay with no grain showed a higher net profit than those fed hay and grain. Also, the cows fed grain consumed almost as much hay as did those on hay alone. For example, feeding 50 pounds of grain resulted in a saving of only 34 pounds of hay.

These findings show the value of legume hay in economical milk production, and the man who expects to do as well as he can from his cows in 1929 should plan his crop system so that it includes at least 2 tons of some legume hay for each cow he milks. This hay, with some succulent feed every day, will keep his herd producing with the greatest profit. This succulence can be 1 acre of good pasture per cow for spring and fall use, with 1/4 acre of Sudan per cow for summer, and 1/2 acre per cow of rye, oats, etc., for winter grazing. If this pasture plan cannot be carried out, then silage or roots with the hay will answer the same purpose. This plan will show a distinct saving of grain, and a decided addition on the profit side of the dairy phase of the farm account.

Grooming animals is one of the best ways of earning money on the farm. But unfortunately, like taking good care of valuable machinery, it is one of the practices that is generally neglected.

The backbone of the winter dairy ration is in the hay mow and the silo. The most economical milk production is from a ration, the roughage part of which is largely alfalfa hay and silage.

The biggest liar in the world is the fellow who says: "Keep straight ahead and take the first turn to the right, you can't miss it."

Agent (to housewife): Madam, I'd like to make a crayon enlargement of you. Housewife: No, thanks. I'm quite large enough already.

"Make Animal Tagging Easy"
Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags

Size of Clinched Tag
25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 " 2.50 Special prices on larger orders.
100 " 4.00

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BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
OR
KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

MY FOUNDATION COW



MAY AMLETO
Every inch a dairy cow.
Notice her depth, her evident capacity, her udder attachment, square udder and well placed teats.
Such cows are bred to
WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE
a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion.
Low Prices on Young Bulls.
W. C. GAUGER Penna.
Watsonstown.

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

OLD HOME FARM



**PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods
EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

The Proof

The Daughters of our herdsire
BERYLWOOD PRINCE
AAGGIE CHICAGO are Large,
Handsome Producers.

They carry splendid udders, well
placed teats, milk heavily and per-
sistently.

A son of this splendid young sire,
or a nice heifer by him would add
to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Descrip-
tion and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford County,
Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd

HAVING been employed for years
in translating and preparing Hol-
stein literature to be distributed in
South American countries, and hav-
ing had much experience in cor-
responding with breeders in that country
who have purchased animals from
the United States, I am offering my
assistance and cooperation at a small
fee to breeders who desire to get in
touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

Position, as General Farm and
Herd Manager, or Herdsman, wanted
by married man thirty-two years old
with life long experience in all
branches of farming and the Holstein
business.

Can make big records, but would
rather locate where practical meth-
ods are followed. Department F,
c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

RAILROAD WHITEWASH

For painting rock signs near its depots,
the Southern Pacific Railway uses white-
wash made from the following formula:

Slake 100 lb. lime for two days, us-
ing just enough water to make a thick,
pasty mortar. Then add 20 lb. coarse
salt, 5 lb. dissolved glue, and 1½ boxes
of 5-cent packages of bluing. These
should be mixed thoroughly and water
added in sufficient amount to spread
readily.

Several recent sales were reported by
Silas S. Diller, of Chambersburg, Pa.
To Henry Frey, also of Chambersburg,
he sold the bull calf Alfagrove Ormsby
Pontiac, a son of Sir Ormsby Jewel
Pontiac and Alfadale Johanna De Kol.

To Rubin B. Frey, of Chambersburg,
he sold the yearling bull Spring Dale
Butter Girl Ormsby, a son of Towns
End Ormsby Masterpiece and Lost
Spring Pontiac Butter Girl.

Samuel Burkholder, of Chambersburg,
took Alfagold Royal Ormsby, a son of
Sir Ormsby Jewel Pontiac and Alfadale
Royal Colantha.

Mr. Diller has a nice producing herd.
At its head is Sir Ormsby Jewel Pontiac
whose dam was Jewel Pontiac and whose
sire was the son of Ormsby Sensation
formerly at the head of one of the lead-
ing breeding establishments of New
York State.

Phillippi Brothers, of Chaffee, New
York, report a big demand for Holsteins
of the right kind. On the 1st of March
they sold a bunch of good cows to F.
Gordon Stoakin, also of Chaffee. One
of these was the seven-year-old cow
Colantha Oliver Jessie. Her dam is
Ourvilla K. K. F. V. Jessie and her sire
was Dutchland Colantha Oliver Aaggie,
a son of Dutchland Colantha and Dutch-
land Aaggie Olive.

There were nine daughters of Dutch-
land Colantha Oliver Aaggie ranging
from three to seven years old and all
were bred and raised in the Phillippi
herd.

Several were bred to the Phillippi
herdsire, Ourvilla Pontiac Posch, a son
of Paul Abbekerk Posch and Ourvilla
Pontiac Korndyke Girl.

Mr. Stoakin certainly secured a well
bred bunch of dairy cows and we believe
they will make good in their new home.

King Colantha Ormsby Oak is the
name of the good bull heading the herd
of Herman Gleue, of Herkimer, Kansas.
He is a son of King Colantha Beets
Ormsby 3d and his dam was Ormsby
Empress Fobes Oak. As his name indi-
cates he gets Ormsby blood from both
sides of his pedigree and he certainly
combines a number of strains noted for
large and persistent production.

GREEN AND FRESH

Farmer—Hey, drop that poison ivy.
Cityite—Tut, tut, calm yourself, my
good man, this wasn't picked on your
land.

O'LEARY HERD FIRST

With an average production of 382.69
lb. fat, 11,277 lb. milk, the purebred
Holstein-Friesian dairy of William
O'Leary of East Troy, Wisconsin, led
the Elkhorn—East Troy Herd Improve-
ment Association for 1928. There were
twenty-five milkers in the O'Leary herd
and their average test was 3.2 per cent.

The leading cow in the Association
was a four-year-old member of the
O'Leary herd and she was credited with
16,664 lb. milk, 517.4 lb. fat, her average
test was 3.1.

There were twenty-one herds in the
Association during the year and their
average production for the 419 cows was
300.2 lb. fat. There were 193 purebred
cows and 321 grades in the Association
during all or part of the year.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, **COWS** or Hay? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

John E. Bair, of Littlestown, Pa., re-
cently sold the three-year-old heifer
Center Mount Valdessa Echo to his
neighbor, Charles W. Kindig. The
heifer was a daughter of Sir Valdessa
Echo and Korndyke Pontiac Valdessa
Lass. She had been bred to Crystal
Spring Segis Korndyke, herdsire at the
Bair establishment.

Mr. Kindig also took the yearling,
Korndyke Pontiac, another daughter of
Sir Valdessa Echo. Her dam was Lady
Korndyke Pontiac Segis.

To Neuman Hartlaub, of Hanover,
Pa., Mr. Bair sold the two-year-old bull
Duke Valdessa Crystal. He was a son
of Crystal Spring Segis Korndyke and
Crystal Spring Valdessa Lady. This
handsome bull is evenly marked and is
backed by producers. His sire was by
Tehee Segis Korndyke from Crystal
Spring Ruth Valdessa De Kol and has
a number of handsome offspring in the
Bair herd.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c
in stamps for special three months'
trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WHY THE WORM TURNED

"Son, don't you know it is a sin to dig
on Sunday, except in a case of necessity?"
asked the kind old parson of a small boy.

"Yes, sir," answered the small boy,
"but this is a case of necessity; a fellow
can't fish without bait."

Good Jersey or Guernsey bull
wanted. Must be weaned. Leo H.
Graves, Farina, Illinois.

LIGHTNING KILLS MILKER AND COWS

During a severe electrical storm near
Utica, Michigan, March 21st, the barn of
August Schoenjahn was struck by light-
ning. Mr. Schoenjahn and his son-in-law
Sidney Miller were milking cows at the
time. Although the barn was not set
afire, both cows were killed, the younger
man rendered unconscious and Mr.
Schoenjahn was killed.

GARLIC FLAVOR IN MILK

The pasture season is near at hand and
with it will arrive a marked increase in
the quantity of off flavored milk pro-
duced. In many sections off flavors will
be caused by the cows consuming garlic
or other species of wild onion. As there
is no practical method of removing garlic
flavor from milk, the milk dealer will re-
ject such milk, for if he accepts it, it will
be rejected by the consumer. As a re-
sult, therefore, dairymen will encounter
a considerable loss unless measures are
taken to prevent these off flavors.

Garlic flavor enters milk mainly
through the body of the cow being ab-
sorbed by the blood stream and then
transmitted almost immediately to the
milk. This transmittal of the flavor into
the milk continues for from 4 to 7 hours
after the garlic is consumed. It is neces-
sary, therefore, to remove cows from
garlic infested pastures from 4 to 7
hours before milking in order to eliminate
entirely the flavor from the milk.

The green shoots of garlic or other
species of wild onion appear in pastures
before those of the grass. For this rea-
son dairymen should forego turning cows
on pasture until the grass is well ad-
vanced in order to lessen the amount of
these weeds which the cows will consume.

Paul Wessner, Fleetwood, Pa., has in-
creased his herd by adding to it three
dandy cows of Canadian breeding. These
are Cora Alcartra Beauty, Schuilling
Lenox De Kol and Mary Correct Abbe-
kerk. Cora was by King Segis Alcartra
Beauty from Cora Aaggie Ormsby.
Schuilling was sired by the well-known
show bull Paul Lenox Houwtje Schuilling.
Mary was sired by Sir Abbekerk Vee-
man from Mary Correct Change Echo.

As their names indicate these animals
are from well-known strains of breed-
ing. They were raised in good herds
and there is every reason to believe that
they will make good in Mr. Wessner's
dairy.

Mike Segis Ormsby Piebe is the name
of a yearling bull recently sold by Nor-
man Stanton, of Platteville, Wisconsin,
to Henry Hoalt, of Cuba City, Wis-
consin.

The dam of this fellow was Purity
Segis Pieter De Kol, a daughter of
Purity Lad Segis De Kol and Queen
Alcartra Pieter De Kol. The sire of
the bull was Purity Gainor Ormsby
Piebe from the herd of J. R. Tracy, of
Platteville. This bull was by Purity
Ormsby Fobes from Purity Ormsby
Arabelle.

The Tracy herd has been mentioned
several times in the columns of the
BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in articles writ-
ten by our correspondent J. H. Lewis.

The Purity Dairy Farm is close to
the City of Platteville and for several
years the animals have been looked after
by the junior member of the farm, Law-
rence Tracy. Animals from this herd
have won prizes annually at the Badger
Fair and have built up quite a reputation
for large and persistent production.

Ralph Roop, of New Windsor, Mary-
land, owner of the Carroll Farms reports
several nice sales. To Samuel Roser,
of Medford, Maryland, he sold the bull
Carroll Farm De Kol Model King, a
son of Echo Josie Belle Model King
and Josie Flossie Concordia.

To Charles W. Greenholts, of New
Windsor, he sold Carroll Farm Prilly
Model King, a son of Echo Josie Belle
Model King and Mountain View Aaggie
Prilly. Echo Josie Belle Model King
was a grandson of Finnerne Canary
Hartog Valdessa while his sire was from
Belle Model Pietje 22d and was sired
by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

W. D. Koontz, of Lutzville, Pa., re-
ports that he has sold the heifer calf
Pontiac Friend Piebe to Howard Paige
Smith of Big Springs, Maryland. This
heifer was sired by Friend Piebe 7th
and her dam was Pontiac Ormsby Lake
De Kol.

Perfect EAR TAGS
For CATTLE, HOGS
and SHEEP
MADE IN 3 SIZES
PATENTED
NOV. 11, 1914
MAY 11, 1915
MAY 11, 1916
231
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AS DESIRED
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DON'T BE FOOLED BY IMITATION.
SALT LAKE STAMP COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah
THE ORIGINATORS OF SELF-PIERCING EAR TAGS
Send for Free Samples

Maryland dairymen are coming more
and more to recognize the quality and
producing ability of Pennsylvania Hol-
steins.

To his neighbor, Fern Aurand, the
well-known breeder, W. J. Crissman, of
Littlestown, Pa., sold the bull calf Dale
Sensation Ormsby Korndyke. This is a
handsome little fellow more white than
black in color. His dam was Run Y
Mead Walker Korndyke and his sire was
Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad, he from
Dale Ormsby Hengerveld while his sire
was a son of Ormsby Sensation and
Polly Posch 2d whose dam Polly Posch
was one of the first cows to produce
700 lb. of milk in a week, and is noted
as being the dam of Ormsby Korndyke
Lad.

Complete Dispersal Sale

Thursday, April 11, 1929

30--Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle--30

**Herd Accredited and sold subject to standard
60 day retest.**

13 Producers. C. T. A. rec-
ord average for year 11-
173 lb. milk, 475.1 lb. butter.
They are backed with 30
lb. breeding close on both
sides.

My Herdsire, KING KOR-
NDYKE QUALITY DE KOL, is
from a 30.5 lb. dam.



The entire herd—13 cows, 11 heifers, 3 bulls, and 3
calves—have wonderful individuality. In this herd you
will find everything required by particular buyers.

Colonel Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer S. R. Miller, Sales Director

WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

C. L. BARNHART, Chambersburg, R. D. 9, Penna.

Farm is located at Clay Hill, Franklin County, Penna.
Take Molly Pitcher Highway south from Chambersburg seven
miles to Kauffman Station Road, then three miles east.

WERTHEIMER HAS NEW BULL

Ormsby Sensation Lindy is the name of the junior herd bull at Elmwood Dairy Farm, owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland. He is a son of Ormsby Sensation 27th and Lindale Ida Pontiac credited with the production of 1,014.28 lb. butter, 27,317.2 lb. milk in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 27th as his name indicates was by Ormsby Sensation and his dam was O. K. P. Andre Posch, a daughter of Ormsby Kornlyke Lad reported to have made 30,097 lb. milk, 1,240 lb. butter in a year.

Lindale Ida Pontiac was by King Ona Pontiac and her dam Lindale Ida Kornlyke is credited with 938.78 lb. butter in a year, 25,622 lb. milk. This cow is from Ida Erie 2d, 901.53 lb. butter in a year.

There are seven dams on a four generation chart and the seven on the pedigree chart of Ormsby Sensation Lindy all have long time records. Excluding that for Pearl Andre Posch made as a junior two-year-old, the other six averaged 1,070.76 lb. butter, 26,506.93 lb. milk.

MARYLAND PRODUCERS

A purebred Holstein-Friesian cow with the barn name of Star headed the Frederick County Herd Improvement Association work by producing 58.7 lb. butterfat, 1,546 lb. milk during the month of February. She is owned by that good breeder Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland.

The Wertheimer herd numbering seventeen milkers averaged 29.2 lb. butterfat, 852 lb. milk during the month.

Oneida Pontiac Lillian owned by Charles F. Bowers of Union Bridge, Maryland, was credited with 50.8 lb. butterfat, 1,450 lb. milk during February. Last year Lillian was credited with 12,286 lb. milk, 450.4 lb. fat. She is one of the big producers in the Ashland Dairy.

Last summer representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited Ashland Farms and looked over this splendid cow. At that time another member of the herd, Princess Lilly Pontiac, milked and cared for by the thirteen-year-old girl Margaret Bowers, gave 69.2 lb. milk the day we were there on twice a day milking. She freshened when she was only twenty-four months old so it is very evident that she is a real producer. She is a daughter of Rainbow Segis and Rainbow Princess Lilly and, exhibited by her young mistress, she has won several blue ribbons in local show rings.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

MORE LAND WANTED

Those connected with the Missouri College of Agriculture are starting a campaign to secure more land to be used for agricultural experimental work. It is said that the Missouri College has only 460 acres mostly rocky ridges and ravines suitable only for pasture and that the State Agricultural Institutions of other states have respectively: Illinois, 1,924 acres; Idaho, 1,800; Indiana, 1,200; Nebraska, 760 and Kansas 508 acres.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITION OPEN

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for the position of Director of Agriculture. Applications must be on file not later than May 1st.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Indian Field Service.

The entrance salary is \$2,900 a year.

less \$300 a year for quarters, fuel, and light. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

The duties, in general, will be to direct and supervise all agricultural operations, including 4-H Club work in the various reservations within the district to which appointees are assigned; also work in the schools and on the individual Indian allotments.

Applicants must have obtained the required experience in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Louisiana or in any State west of the Mississippi River.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education and experience and on a thesis or discussion.

Full information may be obtained from the Commission at Washington, D. C., or from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom-house in any city.

TRUE TO LOCATION

"Does your son Josh ever come back to visit you, since he got in the movies at Hollywood?"

"Every summer," answered Grandma Tuttle, proudly; "every summer of the three years he's been gone."

"And did he bring his wife with him?" "Each time," she answered. "And they were three as purty girls as you ever laid eyes on."—Life.

A worthy missionary in India had the hymn "Rock of Ages" translated into Hindustani. On retranslation into English by a student, the first two lines bore this inspiring and illuminating aspect: "Very old stone, split for my benefit, Let me absent myself under your fragments."

One Billie and four Nanny goats, two babies for sale cheap.—Ad in the Houston Chronicle.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana

**This Magazine**

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

**POULTRY**

OUR QUALITY CHICKS make big money next fall. Circular. DAVIS BROTHERS ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Reynoldsville, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, purebred vigorous chicks from my own breeders. Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also Pekin ducklings. Prices reasonable. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS, Par-dee Strain, \$30-100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. MRS. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKER-ELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHEL, Farmington, Del.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that layed 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. MRS. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the most approved type and color. Healthy range raised stock. Medium and large sized young Toms and Pullets. A few extra fine tested breeding hens. CHARLES MCCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES MCCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FINE CLOVER HONEY. 12 lb. can, \$2.00 postpaid. B. B. FLORY, Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CANARIES—Ready for breeding. Also Registered Holsteins. THERESA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

NEW VICTORY SEED OATS. For price and sample write HENRY MARSHALL, Coopersville, Mich.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

1929 PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup. No. 1. \$2.25 per gallon. F. O. B. Order before April 20. C. A. MUNSON, Hyde Park, Vt.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Postpaid 250-50c; 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.50. Expresed 10,000-\$7.50. WALTER PARKS, Darien, Georgia.

PURE HONEY. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; buckwheat, \$1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y. Prepaid 3 zones.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my famous comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOF, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets. Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobbler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

PEACH TREES, 4c. each in hundred lots. Apple, cherry, pear, plum. Grapes and Ornamental Shrubbery. Prices reasonable. "State Inspected." Catalog free. LEO H. GRAVES, Farina, Illinois.

LIVE STOCK

RECORDED O. I. C's. Dam farrowed 241 (8 years). Hornless Holsteins. Sire's dam: 748+ butter 4.2 fat. SUMNER, WYALUSING, PA.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

**DOGS**

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—English bull dog pups make real farm dogs. Will ship C. O. D. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Sylvania, Pa.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Five months old. Genuine heelers with plenty of grit. Guaranteed to satisfy. \$20 each. J. E. CLARK, Franklinville, N. Y.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

INDIA AND THE COW

Reverence for the cow as the producer of health and happiness is traced back to 2000 B. C., in researches made by Capt. Max Wardall, psychologist and lecturer recently returned from India, into the Hindu archives containing the sacred hymns and rituals known as the Vedas. The records describing the greatest and holiest sacrifices in the worship of the Hindus reveal that these ancient peoples not only considered the cow as sacred, the embodiment of good and as necessary as life itself, but even regarded the products of the bovine as possessing the greatest health-giving properties, which scientists of America and Europe to-day are proving by experiments on animals and children.

An example of the prominent part which the sacred cow held in sacrificial rites was found by Captain Wardall in his study of the ancient tomes in the worship of Agni, the god of fire. Two fire sticks, or drills called arani, were rubbed, one above the other, and were regarded as Agni's parents. The child is born and immediately consumes his parents. His powers are "to dispel darkness, destroy the demons of night and lift the sun to the sky to give the people light." Agni is born anew every morning and faggots are piled on and oblations poured over him. "He grows big, his many tongues shoot up red and fiery, and his teeth shine gold." He lives on what is known as ghee and is called ghee faced, ghee backed, ghee haired and is made to say, according to the record in the Vedas: "The ghee that is poured in my mouth nourishes the gods and the manes. When called by my mouth the gods and the manes come to eat the ghee."

This ghee was made from the butter of cow's milk. It was boiled over a clear fire and constantly skimmed. When all the water was evaporated it was strained through a cloth. Ghee, in the language of the Hindus, was described as "cooling, emollient, capable of increasing the mental powers, useful in eye diseases, dyspepsia, wounds and ulcers." It was sometimes found a hundred years old, dry, hard and earthly looking. Ghee also was used to immerse idols in some phases of the ancient Hindu religion and as a libation while chanting their sacred hymns. It is one of the commonest articles of the diet in the Indian's fare and even to-day forms part of their meals, especially the Brahmans.

The men and women of to-day seem to think that if they keep six out of the ten commandments they can get into heaven under the majority rule.

The Girl's Mother: "If you married my daughter it would kill me."
Suitor: "Splendid! Could I count on that?"

Jerseys—One load young, sound springer cows; one load two-year-old bred heifers. All T. B. tested, all raised here. Ben Sheppard, Springfield, Missouri.

A STEADFAST FRIEND

A dog never inquires whether you are going up or down life's ladder, whether you are rich or poor, silly or wise, sinner or saint. Come luck or misfortune, honor or shame, he is going to stick to you, guard you, give his life if the need arise. When in your darkest moment, you bury your face in your hands and wish you had never been born, your dog comes up softly and says with his big true eyes, "Well, you've always got me, you know, and I'll stand by you to the bitterest end."
—Jerome K. Jerome.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

USE FOR PUP'S TAIL

Our neighbors have a new Boston bull pup. Little Mildred's remark, upon seeing it for the first time, was: "My! I think it's too bad it hasn't any tail to be glad with."

Water spots on varnished wood surfaces may be removed by rubbing the surface with a soft cloth wrung out of a mixture of one pint of hot water and one tablespoonful of ammonia, then immediately rubbing with a soft cloth and polishing with oil or furniture polish.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

No farmers' cooperative organization has any right to expect loyalty of its members just for the sake of being loyal. A cooperative association must justify its existence by rendering a service to its members and not because of mere ballyhoo and bluster.—*Dairymen's Price Reporter*.

The girl walked into the store and dropped her bag on the counter. "Give me a chicken," she said.

"Do you wanna pullet?" the storekeeper asked.

"No," the girl replied, "I wanna carry it."

The hit or miss rationing of animals is a losing game. It can be as wasteful a work as carrying coals to Newcastle or water to the ocean when all that is needed is adding the ingredients lacking in the feed.

Children can fool the parents, but the parents can't fool the children.

JEFFERSON STOPPED EROSION

Scientists of the Agricultural Department at Washington and at many of the State Colleges are drawing attention to the tremendous loss of plant food caused by erosion. This is not anything new, it has been going on since the beginning of the world as nearly everyone knows. Entire countries have been washed away and others formed by the moving of the earth's surface by water.

In a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Charles W. Peale, the portrait painter, as published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in "The Jefferson Papers," there appears the following comment on contour plowing as a means of checking erosion and conserving moisture. The letter is dated April 17, 1813:

"Ploughing deep, your recipe for killing weeds, is also the recipe for almost every other good thing in farming. The plough is to the farmer what the wand is to the sorcerer. Its effect is really like sorcery. In the country wherein I live we have discovered a new use for it, equal in value almost to its services before known. Our country is hilly and we have been in the habit of ploughing in strait rows, whether up and down hill, in oblique lines, or however they lead; and our soil was all rapidly running into the rivers. We now plough horizontally following the curvature of the hills and hollows on the dead level, however crooked the lines may be. Every furrow thus acts as a reservoir to receive and retain the waters, all of which go to the benefit of the growing plant instead of running off into the streams. In a farm horizontally and deeply ploughed, scarcely an ounce of soil is now carried off from it. In point of beauty nothing can exceed that of the waving lines and rows winding along the face of the hills and valleys. The horses draw much easier on the dead level and it is in fact a conversion of hilly grounds into a plain. The improvement of our soil from this cause the last half dozen years strikes everyone with wonder. For this improvement we are indebted to my son-in-law, Mr. J. M. Randolph, the best farmer, I believe, in the United States."

To be successful every farmer must have and use three bones. A wishbone, which means the desire to do; a backbone, or the will to do; and a jawbone to be used in telling the world about it.

Heifers Wanted

from One to Two Years Old. All animals to be well grown, healthy and right and from Accredited herds.

Prefer to deal with dairy farmers who have a surplus to sell.

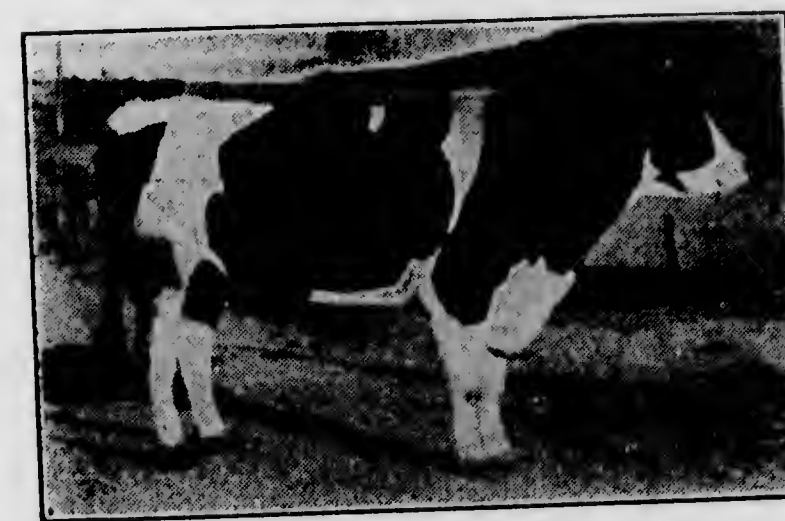
Animals must be transferred through the New Association.

Please give price and particulars in first letter.

A. F. ZURILGERE
Chowchilla Calif.

You are offered
A CHOICE BULL CALF

Son of



CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE

His sire was the great King Hengerveld Hartje. His dam, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year, averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times-a-day milking, and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

The Dam: Cliftonwood Lyons Hartje is producing 50 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. She is a grand young cow and a real producer.

Cliftonwood Herd Passed Its Last THREE
Tests CLEAN.

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville Penna.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

Are You Looking for
Type Plus Production
IN A BULL?

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire Is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are famous for tremendous production.

His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE, are splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



IS ACCREDITED

IS ABORTION FREE

IS BRED FOR PRODUCTION

I offer Good Young Stock of Either Sex

Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

BREEDING TO TYPE



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

was the foundation animal of the most noted family of HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ever developed. A Remarkable Producer, she transmitted to her descendants her Individuality as well as her Producing Capacity.

My senior herdsire

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

traces FIVE times to this great foundation cow.

My junior herdbull

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA

traces to her no less than SEVEN times.

It would fill this page to tell all about her performances and those of her Six Daughters but it would fill this magazine to tell all I can about my Accredited Herd.

Come and see them and You will want some of the Choice Animals I will sell.

A. W. DOWNTON

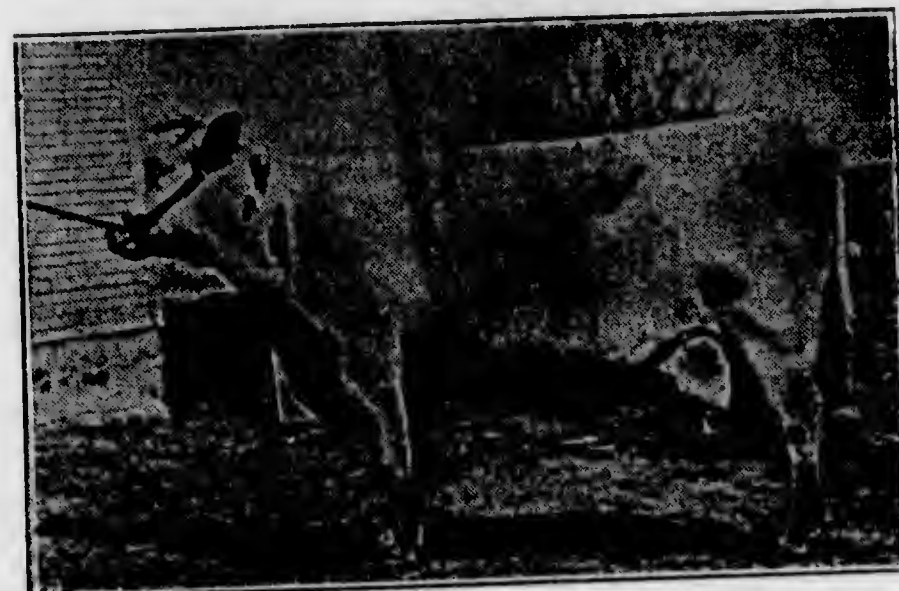
STARRUCCA

PENNSYLVANIA

Oldenburg Herd

where Selective Registration has been practiced for Years!

One of our Dairy Cows



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE

South Bend, Indiana

PLEASANT VIEW FARM'S

Fourth Annual Sale

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1929

Starting at 12 O'clock Sharp

50 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Sale held at the farm, located at Salunga, Pa., which is 8 miles west of Lancaster, Pa., on the Harrisburg State Highway. Mt. Joy trolley car stops at the farm. Lunch served by the Ladies Aid Society of the Church of God, of Landisville, Pa.

Cattle tuberculin tested. Buyers will be given the privilege of a retest any time within 60 days.

THIS IS A SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ANIMALS, and includes the Herdsire—Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th, a yearling son of a 32-lb. cow that gave 634 lb. of milk; 2d dam a 25-lb. cow, and the 3d dam is a 29.52-lb. cow.

Many fresh cows and close springers, others bred to freshen again in the fall.

Sale includes a cow with over 16,000 lb. of milk in cow testing work, and others over 10,000 lb.

A daughter of the 30-lb. bull, Ensign Veeman Korndyke, will be sold; also a daughter of Spring Farm King 26th, whose dam is a 988-lb. daughter of a 1,100 lb. cow—his 3 nearest dams are all 30-lb. cows. A daughter of the 35-lb. proven sire, Oakland De Kol Burke Hengerveld. Granddaughters of the famous "KPOP."

14 tops out of one of the best herds in Lancaster County are also going for the high dollar in this sale.

You can afford to travel many miles to make your selections from such a wonderful, fine bred, attractive individual lot of money making animals.

COL. GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer, East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, Sale Manager.

Send for Catalog Now to the Owner

C. A. SPAHR, Salunga, Pennsylvania

@SF191 H7 B8

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1929

No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

HOLSTEINS IN PASTURE AT BROOKDALE FARM
Owned by W. L. Martin, Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa.

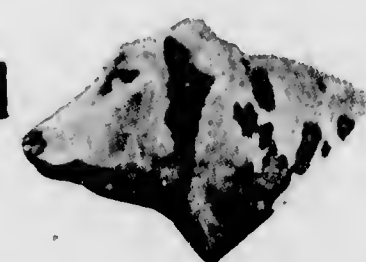
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APR 26 1929
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

BULL**Born May 19, 1928****About Half White in Color**

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, son of the famous 34 lb. Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva.

DAM: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista is a good producer at the pail. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of our great 27 lb. cow, Maple Grove Spofford Princess.

This young bull is good and straight in every way. He will soon be ready for light service.

PRICE, \$100**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM***Frank Jones, Mgr.***Centerville Crawford County Penna.***Herd Accredited.***Don't Raise Horns,
Raise Holsteins!****Domesticated
Cattle****Don't Need
Horns**

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait.—a Hornless Bull bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars, or give pedigree and price of a Registered Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson**Scranton****Pennsylvania****CRAIGE HILL HERD****Numbers 100 Head***It is a Strictly Business Dairy*

DO YOU LIKE THESE TOP LINES?

At all times you can find here,
Good Cows, Promising Heifers,
Well-Grown, Well-Bred, Young Bulls.

Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for Yourself.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.*Craige Hill Herd is ACCREDITED***Carroll Farms**

Carroll herd is managed under practical, every-day, business, dairy conditions. The cows in Carroll herd are not only good individuals but are also Producers and pay a good Profit for their feed and care. At the head of Carroll herd is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. His dam's pedigree combines the blood of Korn-dyke, Segis, Canary and other noted families.

*Let us sell you some Good Young Stock.***RALPH G. ROOP****New Windsor****Maryland**

Carroll herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

**The
Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1929

No. 8

Brookdale Herd and Its Owner

BROOKDALE Farm is a Holstein breeding establishment located not very far from the pleasant little town of Manheim, Pa. The fact that Manheim is in Lancaster County tells considerable about the fertility of the soil and the producing capacity of Brookdale farm, for agriculturally Lancaster County is one of the banner counties of the United States. The "main guy" at Brookdale Farm is William L. Martin, farmer, dairyman and breeder of purebred

Lyons is a bull who could have won high honors in the ring.

The dam of "Dutch" was Dutch Corner Fayne Lyons, a splendid cow credited with the production of 20.50 lb. butter, 510.6 lb. milk in a week as a four-year-old while owned by a farmer-dairyman. She was sired by Governor Walker Lyons and her dam was a daughter of Segis Lyons so that she inherits the blood of the famous old producing Lyons strain through both sides of her pedigree.

Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons had remarkable depth of body, was straight on the back and good at the rump. He also had a mellow hide and soft, silky hair and you will notice these characteristics when you see and handle his offspring. Standing as he did at the head of a small herd he did not have a great opportunity to show his value as a sire of high-class Holstein-Friesians but the sons and particularly the daughters he has left behind him are evidence enough that he deserved a prominent place in the long list of worthwhile Holstein sires.

The offspring of Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons show promise of developing into wonderful cows. Mr. Martin's favorite is Sadie Vale Luella Ormsby a heifer that reached the age of two years old on the first of last November. Luella is her owner's special pet and by



W. L. MARTIN
Holstein Breeder and High-Class Dairyman.

Holsteins. At the present time Mr. Martin is the Second Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. He is very popular both with the members and with his associates on the Board of Officers where his activity, geniality and plain common-sense makes him particularly valuable. Mr. Martin has built up a herd of dairy Holsteins that are not only good individuals but also are producers and pay a substantial profit for their feed and care.

For several years the Brookdale herd has been headed by Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons, a handsome light-colored bull whose daughters are exceptionally promising. "Dutch" was sired by King Ormsby Nell Viola, a grandson of King of the Ormsbys. Through his sire he traces to the great Korn-dyke Abbecker and to the noted show bull, Paul Calamo Korn-dyke, so that it is not all surprising that Dutch Ormsby Fayne



SADIE VALE LUELLA ORMSBY
A daughter of Dutch Corner Fayne Lyons.

her work at the pail is showing that his confidence was not misplaced. Her dam, Millview Sadie Vale Luella, was sired by a son of King Korn-dyke Sadie Vale and her dam, Pollyanna Leza Korn-dyke, has a number of descendants scattered through Southern Pennsylvania herds where they are prime favorites. The photograph of Sadie Vale Luella Ormsby was taken nearly a year ago and before she came into milk and so does not

show the splendid udder she carries at the present time.

Another two-year-old heifer in the Brookdale herd that is somewhat of a favorite with Mr. Martin is Hengerveld Korndyke Prilly, born August 17, 1926. This heifer was by a son of Maple Knoll King Hengerveld. Her dam, Starrucca Prilly Korndyke, was by Fairview Klaver Korndyke. Fairview Klaver Korndyke was by Rag Apple Korndyke 8th from a cow that was considered to be the best daughter of Pontiac Korndyke judging from the standpoint of individuality. The largest herd of purebred Holsteins enrolled in Pennsylvania cow testing association work is that of



DUTCH CORNER FAYNE LYONS
His daughters are making good in the Brookdale Herd.

M. L. Jones of Westtown, Chester County, and a large proportion of this well-known dairy consists of daughters and granddaughters of Fairview Klaver Korndyke. The high production of the Jones herd, which is managed from a business dairy standpoint, indicates that Fairview Klaver Korndyke was a splendid transmitter of producing ability.

Some of the calves in the Martin herd were sired by Roadside King Pontiac. This bull was by Kingholm Reading Alcartra, a son of L. H. C. Lord Alcartra. Roadside King Pontiac was from the cow Penna Valley Sadie Pontiac, a daughter of Westland King of the Pontiacs and Ormsby Vale Clyde. Another herdsire used at Brookdale Farm was Pietertje De Kol Beauty. His dam was Pietertje De Kol Beauty Lady and his sire was Sir Bess Burke Fobes, a son of Ambassador Fobes.

The Martin herd is under State and Federal supervision and all the animals composing it have passed



HENGERVELD KORNDYKE PRILLY
A young member of Brookdale Herd.

a clean test. The dairy is managed from a dairyman's standpoint, the cows are milked twice daily and the record sheets show creditable production.

Formerly Mr. Martin lived on the other side of Manheim but in the same township. There his herd was enrolled in the local cow testing association and the tester's monthly reports usually featured one or more Martin cows among the ten highest producers. Mr. Martin is a generous feeder, particularly of rough-

age and his cows show deep bodies and large middles and look what they are—business-dairy-purebred Holstein-Friesians, capable of going into any good dairyman's herd and there repeating their performance at Brookdale and returning their owners a substantial profit over the cost of the grain and roughage they receive.

The cover illustration of this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN depicts a number of the Martin animals snapped at pasture. The cows and heifers apparently took about as much interest in the photographer as he did in them as the picture shows.

Penn State Dairy Day

PENN State's Annual Dairy Exposition, the seventh of a series, will be held May 11th. This show is staged by the students of the Pennsylvania State College who are studying in the various dairy husbandry courses given by that Institution.

Six contests will be features of the show. In the dairy cattle judging contest specimens of the four chief breeds of dairy cattle will be placed by the students who are divided into two classes termed amateurs and professionals, the amateurs being those who are taking their first year of this work, the professionals those who have been studying at the College longer than one year.

Other contests are the judging of dairy products, a milking contest for co-eds, a contest in clean milk production and student fitting and showing of representatives of the five major dairy breeds in the College herd. So that the visitors may keep better track of the contestants placings, a handsome catalog will be issued which will give all information necessary to properly keep track of the work of the contestants and the placings of the judges.

The evening after the show a big dairy banquet will be staged at which \$300 in prizes, contributed by thirty-eight donors, will be awarded to contest winners while medals will be placed for members of the College Dairy teams of last fall.

The Milking Life of a Dairy Cow

AMONG owners of dairy cattle there is considerable disagreement as to the average length of the working life of a dairy cow, that is, the period from the day she first freshens until she is slaughtered, dies or goes dry, for many cows are not giving milk when they are slaughtered.

The British Farmer and Stock Breeder reports statistics gathered from a herd in southern England. About forty cows was the average number of producing animals in the herd. Records of production have been kept since 1914 and this includes a complete history of each cow entering the dairy. From the start until January 31, 1929 one hundred and eighty-six cows entered the dairy and completed their working life there.

The herd consisted of Shorthorns, grades and purebreds. The cattle have always been kept in good condition. No unduly heavy feeding has been practiced nor have there been any attempts to make particularly

high milk yields. Unfortunately the figures of minimum production permitted is not given.

It is apparent from the account that the herd was maintained primarily for the purpose of milk production and that there was no dealing in stock.

Each cow's working life is reckoned in years and days, and the total for the 186 cows recorded in 466 years, 61 days. This averages 2 years 26 weeks 3 days, which is near enough to 2½ years. The following table gives collected results:

Duration of Life	No. of Cows
Under 6 months	5
Over 6 months, under 1 year	47
Over 1 year, under 1 year 6 months	21
Over 1 year 6 months, under 2 years	18
Over 2 years, under 2 years 6 months	26
Over 2 years 6 months, under 3 years	15
Over 3 years, under 3 years 6 months	7
Over 3 years 6 months, under 4 years	10
Over 4 years, under 4 years 6 months	11
Over 4 years 6 months, under 5 years	4
Over 5 years, under 5 years 6 months	5
Over 5 years 6 months, under 6 years	4
Over 6 years, under 6 years 6 months	4
Over 6 years 6 months, under 7 years	4
Over 7 years, under 7 years 6 months	1
Over 7 years 6 months, under 8 years	0
Over 8 years, under 8 years 6 months	3
Over 8 years 6 months, under 9 years	0
Over 9 years, under 9 years 6 months	1
Total	186

From these figures it will be seen that—

The working life of 52 cows was less than 1 year.
The working life of 80 cows was between 1 and 3 years.
The working life of 41 cows was between 2 and 3 years.
The working life of 54 cows was over 3 years.
The working life of 37 cows was over 4 years.
The working life of 22 cows was over 5 years.
The working life of 13 cows was over 6 years.
The working life of 5 cows was over 7 years.
The working life of 4 cows was over 8 years.
The working life of 1 cow was over 9 years.

It is interesting to note that, whilst the greatest number of "lives" were between one and three years, the number failing to complete even one year roughly balanced the total number over three years.

Furthermore, on January 31, 1929, there were thirty-six cows in this dairy with an aggregate length of service of 85 years 38 days. Thus their uncompleted lives averaged 2 year 19 weeks, which approximates to the average of the 186 completed lives.

The figures appearing in the British Agricultural journals from time to time on this subject indicate that the British cow has a very short working life in the dairy. As far as we know there are no comparable figures to show the life of milking cows in American herds.

That there is a rapid turn-over, anyone who has attempted to compile statistics on this subject is fully aware, but we are still of the opinion that the average producing life of the American dairy cow is much longer than that of her British cousin judging from articles published on this subject during the last two or three years.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

Rakestraw Gets Good Prices

GOOD dairy cows are certainly in demand at the present time, especially in Pennsylvania. Record backing seems to have little influence with the buyers who want cows that will make good at the pail. J. Harry Rakestraw of Williamsport, Pa., recently sold fourteen high-grade Holsteins and he received in return the sum of \$2,900 or a trifle better than an average of \$207. He did say, however, that the cows were real good ones.

Mr. Rakestraw is the owner of Wide Water Farm, a 250 acre establishment situated along the Susquehanna



JUST INSIDE THE BIG DAIRY BARN AT WIDE WATER FARM

River about five miles east of Williamsport. Mr. Rakestraw has been in the dairy business for more than thirty years and for fifteen years raised purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He has a large up-to-date barn equipped with modern appliances. His creamery incorporates the latest ideas on the subject of bottling milk which is marketed in Williamsport being sold wholesale to distributors. How extensive this business is may be gleaned from the statement that the receipts of Wide Water Dairy run more than \$1,000 a month.

It will be remembered that about two years ago Mr. Harry Rakestraw disposed of his purebred herd and took a short vacation. The sale was advertised in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and in another paper claiming to represent the Holstein-Friesian breed. In answer to his advertising Mr. Rakestraw received forty-seven inquiries for catalogs of which forty-six showed that they came from readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

High Price for Sheffield Milk

DAIRYMEN who market their product through the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive a net cash price for their milk for the month of March 1929 of \$2.75 per hundred lb. for three per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.95 for milk sold on a 3.5% butterfat basis. It is forty-two cents per hundred lb. higher than the price paid in March 1928 and is much the highest price ever paid for March milk in the history of the Association.

A diamond is nothing but a piece of coal with a college education.

Average Test of First Lactation Proves a Good Indication of Lifetime Average Test

THE richness of a cow's milk is a very important factor in determining her value, both as a probable breeding animal and as an economical milk and butter producer.

Professor C. F. Monroe of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster in *The Bimonthly Bulletin* for the months of March and April 1927, gives some very interesting facts and figures relative to the

highest average yearly test was 3.92 and her lowest was 3.47.

Cow No. 92 over a ten year period shows a little less than one-half of one per cent between her highest test and her lowest test.

During the time that the Ohio Experiment was going on the cows were maintained in a normal healthy con-

TABLE 1.—Butterfat Percentages of First Lactations and Average of Lifetime Compared

Cow No.	Lactations No.	Average test		Difference Percent	Average yearly test		Difference Percent
		First lactation Percent	Lifetime Percent		Highest Percent	Lowest Percent	
32 Holstein records							
33	7	3.32	3.20	+12	3.32	3.12	.20
35	4	3.20	3.03	+17	3.20	2.91	.29
52	5	3.67	3.71	-.04	3.85	3.63	.22
55	5	3.32	3.17	+15	3.32	3.04	.28
57	11	3.47	3.45	-.02	3.82	3.47	.35
59	9	3.32	3.19	+13	3.32	3.07	.25
63	8	3.09	3.19	-10	3.34	3.01	.33
65	5	3.05	2.84	+21	3.05	2.69	.36
66	6	3.61	3.63	-.02	3.78	3.43	.35
67	6	3.98	4.04	-.06	4.13	3.98	.15
70	7	3.33	3.40	-.07	3.59	3.24	.35
74	4	3.01	2.98	+.03	3.24	2.90	.34
79	6	3.29	3.31	-.02	3.53	3.29	.24
90	10	3.78	3.71	+.07	3.91	3.51	.40
92	10	3.38	3.31	+.07	3.53	3.38	.15
104	5	3.29	3.34	-.05	3.59	3.23	.36
107	5	3.34	3.40	-.06	3.49	3.34	.15
109	8	3.38	3.36	+.02	3.60	3.36	.24
110	3	3.09	3.26	-.17	3.40	3.18	.22
111	6	3.31	3.40	-.09	3.55	3.15	.40
124	6	3.47	3.30	+.17	3.79	3.46	.33
145	8	3.80	3.71	+.09	4.04	3.26	.78
154	8	3.80	3.40	+.40	3.80	3.09	.71
161	4	3.15	3.19	-.04	3.29	3.05	.24
163	4	4.10	3.99	+.11	4.31	3.82	.49
170	4	3.53	3.24	+.29	3.36	3.15	.21
192	4	3.23	3.17	+.06	3.35	3.20	.15
203	4	3.30	3.26	+.04	3.35	3.20	.15
215	4	3.02	3.47	-.45	3.91	3.02	.89
246	4	3.98	3.77	+.21	3.98	3.66	.32
248	4	3.78	3.61	+.17	3.85	3.51	.34
Average		3.44	3.41				.36
30 Jersey records							
41	5	5.74	5.74	0	5.82	5.68	.14
42	11	5.74	5.58	+.16	5.83	5.01	.82
44	7	5.25	5.33	-.08	5.95	5.02	.93
47	8	5.03	5.58	-.55	5.18	5.15	.03
48	8	5.20	4.80	+.40	5.08	4.66	.42
56	4	5.73	5.41	+.32	5.73	5.26	.47
61	5	5.77	5.85	-.08	6.66	5.56	1.10
62	4	5.15	5.15	0	5.20	5.07	.13
64	6	5.36	5.08	+.28	5.36	4.87	.49
68	6	5.01	4.89	+.12	5.01	4.73	.28
69	4	5.82	5.50	+.32	5.82	5.35	.47
80	4	5.34	5.08	+.26	5.32	5.08	.24
86	4	5.61	5.88	-.27	6.27	5.53	.74
96	4	5.30	5.28	+.02	5.52	5.08	.44
101	4	5.41	5.29	+.12	5.41	5.23	.18
105	6	5.78	5.34	+.44	5.78	5.04	.74
106	6	5.28	5.22	+.06	5.29	5.04	.25
112	8	5.18	5.10	+.08	5.29	4.76	.53
118	8	5.34	5.33	+.01	5.55	5.07	.48
127	7	4.76	4.88	-.12	5.15	4.25	.90
128	7	5.73	5.42	+.31	5.73	5.25	.48
142	4	5.11	4.98	+.13	5.22	4.71	.51
143	5	5.59	5.33	+.26	5.59	5.00	.59
147	5	5.07	5.10	-.03	5.36	4.84	.52
159	6	4.94	5.63	-.69	5.98	4.94	1.04
162	5	5.14	5.25	-.11	5.63	5.14	.49
173	5	5.60	5.67	-.07	6.00	5.28	.72
206	4	5.87	6.03	-.16	6.50	5.77	.73
215	4	5.40	5.39	+.01	6.06	5.75	.31
242	4	5.52	5.46	+.06	5.59	5.20	.39
Average		5.40	5.35				.57

+ Denotes first lactation test higher, and - lower, than average lifetime test.

variation in butterfat percentages and concludes that the richness of the milk of a heifer at first calving can be taken as an indication of the probable richness of her milk throughout her entire life.

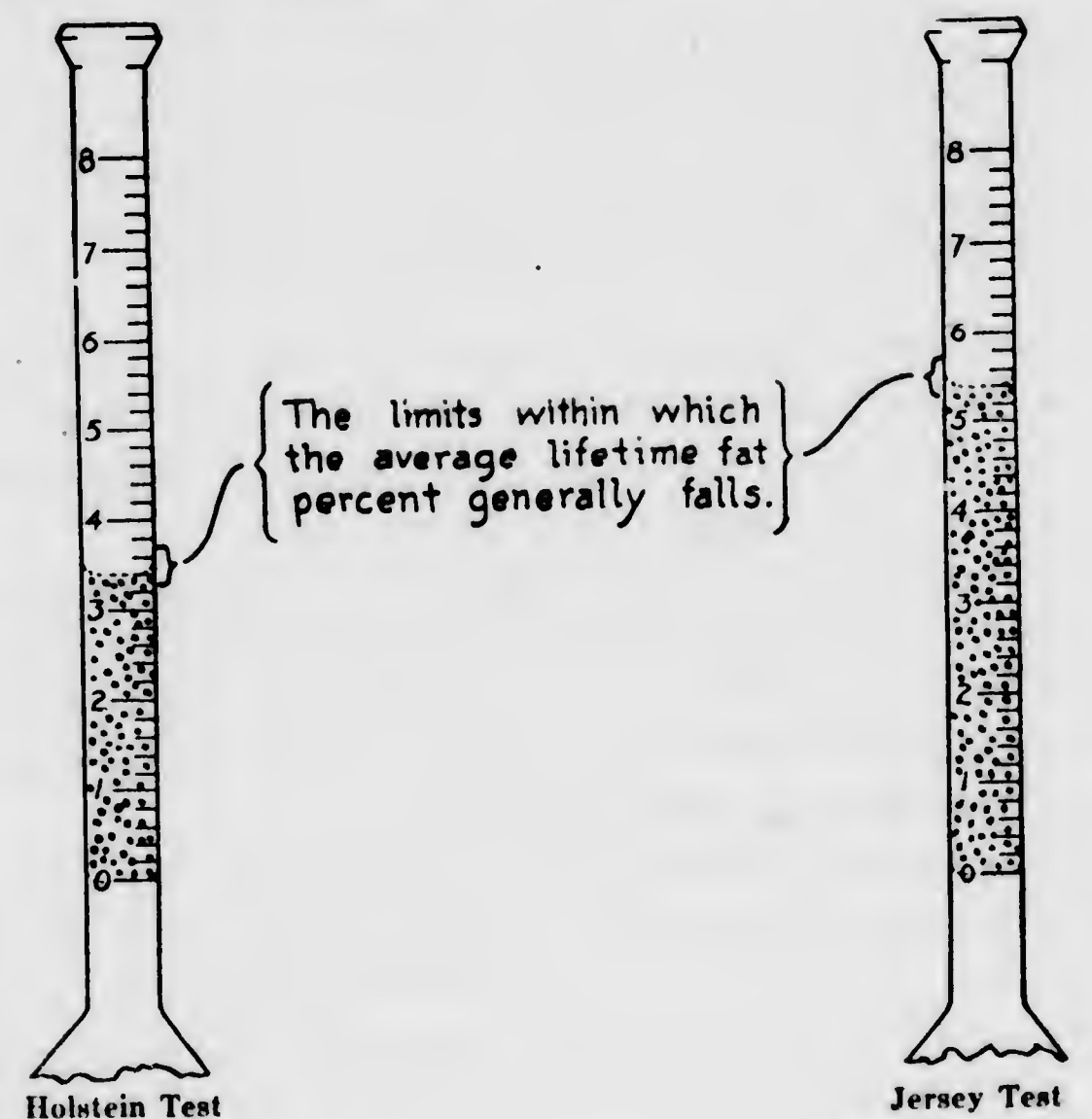
The following illustration shows the limit within which the average lifetime fat percentage generally falls in cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed and of the Jersey breed.

The results of the Ohio experiment is in keeping with the results of other scientific investigators on the subject of variation in butterfat percentage.

Table 1 shows that Cow No. 57 over a period of eleven years varied .02 and during this period her

dition. The results of such a test could be considered to furnish accurate and reliable information to judge the probable percentage of butterfat that these cows would pass along to their descendants.

Again, the fact that the butterfat percentage on these long time tests show so little variation should be taken as proof that when there is a wide variation in the butterfat percentage in tests made on the same animal at different times such as we find in Official Records, that something is wrong; that the cow has been manipulated while on Official Test for the purpose of making a high Official Record.



The butterfat test in the first lactation is a very good indication of the test that can be expected as an average test of the cow for the rest of her milk producing lifetime.

Butterfat percentages for individual lactations show differences as high as 0.9 percent for Holsteins and 1.1 percent for Jerseys. The average difference for the 32 Holstein records studied was 0.36 percent and for the 30 Jersey records 0.57 percent.

We have before us a Sale Catalogue in which the cow, Eco-Sylv Meechthilde No. 595155, is credited with eight Official Records, made in three successive lactation periods, showing the following variations in butterfat percentages:

	Length of Test	Average % of Fat
First Lactation	7 days	2.62
First Lactation	30 days	2.56
Second Lactation	7 days	3.40
Second Lactation	30 days	3.03
Second Lactation	185 days	3.28
Third Lactation	7 days	4.85
Third Lactation	30 days	4.48
Third Lactation	305 days	3.88

As a result of the scientific investigation conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, how much reliability is to be placed in the above records as an indication of the cow's true worth as a butterfat producer? Does not this record show, as do many other official records, how successful the expert juggler is in manipulating the butterfat percentage when making official records.

Bull Luck in the Rettew Herd

FIFTEEN bull calves in succession are reported as being dropped in the herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians owned by Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pa. This would not be quite so serious if Mr. Rettew had a large herd for nature has provided that in time the sexes balance as to numbers, so some day this "Bull luck" will change.

The present Rettew herd contains only twelve milkers so that for more than one year not a single female calf was dropped in the herd.

Harvey Rettew, however, is not dependent for his living on his Holstein herd. Manheim is located in Lancaster County, Pa., and statistics show that Lancaster County is, from an agricultural standpoint, one of the banner counties of the United States. The soil is fertile, the climate genial and the rainfall ample and well distributed throughout the year. Tobacco of good quality is grown and one of the chief uses of keeping cattle is to have barn manure enough with which to fertilize the soil in order to grow more and better tobacco. Many of the tobacco farmers of Lancaster County fatten steers. Mr. Rettew keeps a few but he prefers keeping dairy cows for, while they call for more labor, they return a bigger income.

The Rettew dairy consists of well-grown cows in good condition. His herd ranks high from a conformation standpoint showing that Mr. Rettew is a good judge as he has attended sales and picked up one or two animals here and there. Because of the luck he has had in getting bull calves there are very few young females.

The showiest member of the herd is Blacres Beatrice Pontiac. She is a seven-year-old cow, a real good individual, is a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and her dam is a daughter of Colantha Denver Champion. Beatrice carries a well shaped udder, large milk veins and is particularly good at the rump, in this respect she is the best daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad we have ever seen.

It was the first of March when the writer visited the Rettew farm. At that time one of the cows, Kelco Queen Annabelle Griselda, was giving 73 lb. daily on three milkings a day. She freshened on December 13, 1928 and her owner decided to see just how much she would produce and sent for a State College representa-

tive and put her on test. She produced 23.51 lb. butter, 601 lb. milk in seven days. In one day she reached 90.1 lb. milk. Kelco Queen Annabelle Griselda is a cow of dairy type, of good size and it is very easy when looking her over to see that she is a producer.

Her sire, Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde. Her dam, Queen Annabelle Maid, was sired by Pleasant Hill Sarcastic Pontiac.

The Rettew herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited list for two years. The cows are so handled



KELCO QUEEN ANNABELLE GRISELDA
The heaviest milker in the Rettew Dairy.

that they freshen during the months of October, November and December and so milk lightly or not at all during the months when work is pressing on this 130 acre farm.

The cattle are housed in a typical Dutch or "over-hung" barn of the style prevalent in southern Pennsylvania. Mr. Rettew has gone into the dairy business gradually, has fixed over the barn a little for dairy purposes and intends to make some more alterations when time and finances permit. On one side of the alley there are stanchions and cement mangers, on the other side wooden mangers and wooden feed racks so common in this portion of the country. The floors are of cement, the barn is electrically lighted and a litter carrier is used to lighten the work of caring for the stock which is kept in the barn most of the time.

The curing of the tobacco crop calls for labor nearly every month in the year and so with the dairy the Rettews always have something to do. At the time of our visit Mr. and Mrs. Rettew and their son were preparing the tobacco for shipment as it had been purchased by a Philadelphia firm. Mr. Rettew explained the various processes of handling and our trip to this establishment was both interesting and instructive.

The death rate among insects that infest plants is over 99 per cent; that is, less than 1 per cent reach maturity.

Real education is a never ending process from the cradle to the grave.

Bully Good Work at Wilsons

I. C. WILSON and Sons report such a demand for sons of their herdsire Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate that they do not have any left at the present time. To show the extent of this demand they give particulars of four recent sales.

On February 16th they sold to Martin Emory, of Laurelton, Pa., a light colored son of their herdsire and Dona Lilith, one of their best cows. Dona Lilith is from Dona Reliance and was sired by Ormsby Lilith Clothilde son of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby and K P Lilith Clothilde who was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol Count. As King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby was from Pietertje Maid Ormsby to whom nearly all living



DONA LILITH

Owned by Wilson and Sons. Dam of Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate 2d now owned by Martin Emory of Laurelton, Penna.

animals with Ormsby in their name trace, it will be seen that Dona Lilith combines in her pedigree a number of families noted for large and persistent production as well as individuality.

On March 14, A. Merrill Kling, of West Milton, Pa., took Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate 3d. His dam, Suskanna Klaver Jemima, is a descendant of the famous Canadian cow, Jemima Johanna of Riverside, a wonderful old cow from whom the Jemima family has descended.

On March 18th, G. C. Auman and his son A. W. Auman, both of Rebersburg, Pa., came to the Wilson establishment in search of young bulls to head their good dairy herd and both went away satisfied.

G. C. Auman took Major Boelyn Colantha Penstate a son of Suskanna Dairy Colantha. Mr. A. W. Auman took King Boelyn Korndyke Penstate the only bull of serviceable age the Wilsons had except their herdsire. He was a yearling son of Suskanna Daisy Colantha, so the Auman bulls are full brothers.

Suskanna Daisy Colantha is a good producing daughter of Clothilde Butter Daisy and Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna a bull that won a number of prizes in the show ring and who was grand champion at the Milton Fair every year he was exhibited.

Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate is a light colored, handsome bull, very straight on the back, good over the rumps, a deep, level animal. He had a number of nice daughters in the Wilson herd and as he is not yet four years old, has a long life of usefulness before him as the head of this good dairy Holstein establishment.

Mr. Wilson is a member of both the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He reports that his customers prefer to have their bulls transferred to them through the New Association, evidence that dairymen appreciate a good thing.

The Wilson farm is not far from Mifflinburg, Union County, Penna. The firm consists of Lew Wilson and his two sons, Charles and Clarence. The farm has been the property of its present owners for about four years and they are making many improvements. Neighbors say that Lew Wilson is a hard worker and a good planner and the establishment as well as the stock thereon shows that financial rewards come to farmers who plan their work correctly and then see that their plans are carried out. That the Wilsons have a good dairy is shown by the fact that on March 22d they delivered to the local Sheffield shipping station 566 lb. milk from twenty cows of various ages and various stages of lactation.

How Is Your Window Display?

A BREEDER, in selling his surplus stock, naturally stresses their good points. He wishes to impress upon the prospective purchaser that the cows, or the bull calf he is offering are well worth the money and will return to the buyer their cost with a good profit.

But does the buyer get that impression? Sometimes he gets the opposite idea before he as much as sees the herd. His first impression as he enters the farmyard is received from the appearance of the yard and buildings. Do they speak prosperity? Do they tell the visitor, whether business or social, that the man who there lives is a good business man, a man who keeps the kind of a herd that brings him enough money so he can beautify his place and enjoy that beauty? Does the impression there received carry on back to the barn? Is the barn neatly kept, the yard free of rubbish, are the fences upstanding, and the cows and calves clean and in clean quarters?

The breeder and dairyman who makes his premises speak of prosperity and profits—as does a pretentious bank building—has an advantage over his neighbor who neglects these important details. Of course just sprucing up the front yard and moving the rubbish back of the barn is putting on a veneer. The cleanup must be thorough and lasting. The prosperous look must actually extend to the stock themselves for they must carry the quality spoken by the outer appearance of the farm. The whole story must be strong, for the buyer is prone to judge the whole sales argument by its weakest part. —Dairy Farmer.

The doctor of ailing agriculture who proposes to cure his patient by reducing the cost of production by means of more scientific methods of farming generally keeps from making an ass of himself by omitting essential details.

Today is the greatest slave owning age the world has ever known, but our slaves are steam, waterfalls, electricity, and chemical reactions.

Abortion Disease of Cattle

By A. T. KINSLEY, Kansas City, Missouri

ABORTION disease of cattle is a specific infectious disease, characterized by the following in the cow: abortion, metritis, retained placenta, sterility, mastitis, and by scour and pneumonia in calves. This disease has been variously designated as "contagious abortion," "sinking of calf," etc., however, those names imply the expulsion of an immature calf which is only one manifestation of the malady and therefore abortion disease is a more desirable name.

This disease has prevailed for many years. In 1567 Mascall reported that from 50 to 60 per cent of cows aborted in certain localities in England. The disease was widespread in Denmark during the latter part of the last century. Bang, a Dane, isolated the causative microbe of abortion disease in cattle in 1896 or 1897. Sir John McFaydean made a comprehensive report in 1909 of abortion disease in England in which the widespread nature of the disease was noted. Twenty years ago various investigators and disease control officials estimated the annual loss to the cattle industry in the United States approximated \$20,000,000. Recently, it has been estimated that the annual loss incident to this malady is at least \$50,000,000. The economic importance of this disease is not fully appreciated by cattle breeders and veterinarians. In one state the annual loss to the dairy industry alone has been estimated at \$3,500,000.00. One purebred beef herd was investigated in which there was less than a 50 per cent calf crop because of the ravages of this malady. It was not possible to estimate the loss in this herd; however, it may be of interest to state that there were over 300 breeding cows in this herd and individual bulls had been sold from it for as much as \$20,000. One purebred dairy in which there were over 800 cows produced less than 400 calves annually. Many of the cows in this herd were imported, some of them at a cost of \$10,000. Numerous instances could be reported of herds, both dairy and beef, in which the average calf crop is less than 50 per cent.

Abortion disease in cattle occurs in every state and probably in every foreign country in which cattle breeding is practiced. For many years it appears from reports that abortion disease was especially prevalent in the intensive dairying sections and primarily affected dairy cattle; however, in recent years the malady has invaded not only small beef herds in the grain belt but also many of the large cow herds on the range. It is evident that the disease is widespread and the herds, either dairy or beef, that are free from abortion disease are not very plentiful.

The specific cause of abortion disease is the *Alcaligenes abortus* (Bang). This micro-organism was formerly designated as *B. abortus* (Bang). It should be understood that expulsion of a premature calf may be caused by other than the *Alcaligenes abortus*. This organism may retain vitality for a considerable period of time outside the animal body if protected from sunshine and not dessicated. It is destroyed in milk by pasteurization. The percentage of aborting cows and the rate of spread of the disease in a herd may be due

to varying pathogenicity of the infecting microbe, variation of the susceptibility of the exposed cattle and the management of the affected herd. No doubt, predisposing influences, such as improper or insufficient feed and rough handling, are factors in the occurrence of abortion disease.

The channel of entrance of the causative germ of abortion disease is primarily by way of the mouth, either in feed or water. It is possible that infection may be introduced direct into the genital tract during service; however, only a relatively small percentage of cows are infected in this manner. Other than the digestive and genito-urinary canals, infection may be introduced into the teat of the cow.

There is apparently a predilection of the microbe of abortion disease for the gravid uterus. The organism may also be found in the mammary gland. Uterine infection with *A. abortus* can apparently occur at any time during the gestation period. It is also of interest to note that the uterus becomes free of the infection in from 30 to 40 days after abortion or calving.

Mammary infection is significant because of the spread of the infection through the milk, which may thus imperil the health of man and animals. According to some investigators, over 30 per cent of cows that give a positive serological reaction eliminate the abortion microbe in the milk, not continuously in most instances, but some time during the lactation period. Abortion disease is insidious and the period of incubation appears to vary from a few weeks to several months.

The *A. abortus* is disseminated in uterine discharges and in milk of infected cows. Feed and water in feed lots or pastures may thus become contaminated. Thus, the affected cow is the primary source of abortion infection, and it is probable that over 95 per cent of infected herds have been infected by the introduction of a diseased cow. It should not be implied that the bull should be disregarded as a source of abortion disease; however, he is, according to most investigators, a minor factor. Abortion disease is a chronic malady and often it is not possible to trace the infection.

Heifers are apparently more susceptible to the abortion infection than are mature cows. Thus, it is common knowledge that there is a larger per cent of first calf abortions than there is of the second or third pregnancy. Affected cows do not continue to abort. In fact, over 50 per cent may abort once, less than 25 per cent abort a second time and only a small percentage will abort a third time. In other words, there is an apparent immunity developed in an infected herd against abortion disease. This should be given proper consideration in the control of abortion disease.

The serologic test is the most reliable method for the diagnosis of abortion disease. This test should be done by some competent laboratory technician and, although quite reliable, is not infallible.

The control and prevention of abortion disease is one of the most difficult problems confronting the veterinary profession. Foot and mouth disease has been

eradicated from this country eight times and pleuropneumonia once by the so-called slaughter method and tuberculosis is being reduced by this same method. Nothing is impossible, however, because of the extent of abortion disease in the cattle herds in this country, the cost of applying the slaughter method would be tremendous. A system of maintaining an abortion disease-free herd and an abortion disease infected herd has been suggested and is being carried out on a small scale. This method of control is dependent upon repeated serological tests, and the provision of a double set of improvements thus entailing an enormous expense.

Conditions under which cattle are maintained are quite variable in different sections of the country. Thus, methods of control of a 20-cow dairy herd would probably be quite different from control methods in a 1,000-cow range herd. Another very important factor that must be given consideration in abortion disease control, particularly in dairy herds, is the fact that the A. abortus is capable of infecting the human, and numerous cases of undulant fever have been traced to it.

The control of abortion disease by sanitary officials is being given serious consideration. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Arkansas require all breeding and dairy cattle that are shipped into those states be accompanied by a chart showing that they have given a negative serologic reaction. This requirement is apparently premature for two reasons: first, abortion disease prevails in each of the four states and there is no requirement that herds into which imported cattle are introduced shall have been tested and found to be abortion disease free. Thus, the negative reacting cattle are invariably susceptible and, if introduced into infected herds, become infected. Negative reacting cows should not be introduced into infected herds. Second, the serologic test is not absolute and it is not unusual to obtain a negative reaction from an infected cow for from two to four weeks after abortion, thus a negative reacting cow may be infected and disseminating the infection and thus infect a herd into which she is introduced.

The public health problem relative to the occurrence of the A. abortus in milk can be solved only by the universal pasteurization of milk.

It is possible to build up an abortion disease free herd and maintain it on farms where but few cows are kept, but it does not seem to be a feasible plan to be universally adopted. It is also possible to establish a herd of average breeding efficiency by the selection of cows that have aborted, and obtained an immunity, but because of the occasional carrier a large percentage of first calf heifers would become infected and abort.

The successful control of any disease is dependent upon the adoption of a method or combination of methods that are practical and financially justifiable. In the control of hog cholera it has been found that sanitation and vaccination suffice. Although hog cholera is an acute fatal malady and abortion disease is a chronic relatively non-fatal disease, the two diseases have one common factor; namely, the apparent constant prevalence and universal distribution of the infecting agent.

The following general plan for the control of abortion disease in infected herds is suggested:

1. Verify field diagnosis by serologic test.
2. Inject all pregnant animals from one to six times with sufficient dosage of abortion bacterin. It is recognized that many investigators have condemned abortion bacterin as a product of no value; however, numerous instances can be cited where abortions, retained placenta, metritis and mastitis have practically disappeared after the use of this product.

3. Inject all heifers that are to be bred and all open cows with one injection of the live culture vaccine. Animals injected with abortion vaccine should not be bred for sixty days after the vaccination.

There may be those that will question the use of an abortion vaccine because of the possibility of establishing carriers. In this relation the following quotation from Technical Bulletin No. 43, University of Minnesota, will be of interest:

"The use of living vaccine did not increase the number of animals which eliminate B. abortus Bang. We have been unable to demonstrate that vaccination retards conception or that increased sterility is directly associated with the use of the living vaccine."

From Bulletin No. 304, Ontario Veterinary College: "The use of the living culture vaccine is indicated in badly affected herds for the purpose of establishing herd immunity. It should be administered to all the non-pregnant cows and heifers in the herd two months before they are bred. . . . If an animal is properly immunized by this method for two successive pregnancies by repeating the vaccination after calving, there is little danger of the animal thus treated aborting afterwards."

From Bulletin No. 368, University of Wisconsin: "Our study of contagious abortion vaccine shows that it has a decided immunizing value, especially for cattle of certain groups. The vaccinated cattle showed a decrease in both the abortion rate and the sterility rate which resulted in an increase in the breeding efficiency in the treated over the untreated animals. This was particularly marked in the second gestation period."

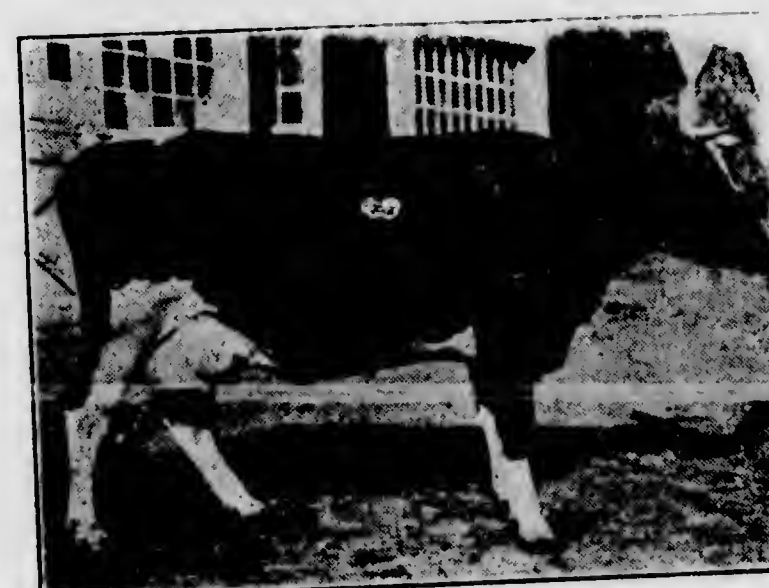
4. Aborting cows should be isolated for sixty days after abortion. This can be accomplished on the small farm, but is not practical under range conditions.

This method will not produce 100 per cent results but, if conscientiously followed, will result in a material increase of the calf crop in those herds in which abortion disease is prevalent. There will also be a reduction in the number of cases of metritis, mastitis and scour and pneumonia in calves.

My life in the country did at least teach me this—that the really stimulating things were the quiet, natural things, and the really wearisome things were the noisy, unnatural things. Among my discoveries I may mention these: That it was more exciting to stand still than to dance; that silence was more eloquent than speech; that water was more stimulating than wine; that fresh air was more intoxicating than cigarette smoke; that sunlight was more subtle than electric light; that the scent of grass was more luxurious than the most expensive perfume; and the slow, simple observations of the average farmer more wise than the most sparkling epigrams of the latest wit.—Beverly Nichols.

Clark's Dairy Farm

SITUATED between the towns of Shamokin and Paxinos, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, is a farm of some seven hundred acres owned by George Clark, Jr. Mr. Clark who, besides being a farmer is a business man of Shamokin, was born here around fifty years ago. For thirty-five years he has operated an extensive milk business. At the present time he owns over one hundred head of Holsteins, more than half of them registered stock. He is gradually disposing of his grade cattle and plans to have a herd of one hundred or more purebreds before very long. At the head of the herd is the bull Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, first prize bull calf and junior cham-



GERBEN HENGERVELD ORMSBY
C. T. A. Record 670 lb. butter, 12,000 lb. milk as a two-year-old. Owned by George Clark, Jr., Shamokin, Pa.

pion male at the 1927 Bloomsburg Fair and first prize yearling at the 1928 event. His sire and grandsire were blue ribbon winners at this show in former years and his dam is the great cow Pauline Lottie Hengerveld that in 1927 and again in 1928 was the second prize cow at this fair, shown without any preliminary fitting by her owner, Fred Hilner, one of the good dairymen of Columbia County.

Floyd Randall, who is in charge of the Clark herd, saw this cow and her son and thought so much of them that the bull was secured as a herdsire. The junior herd bull is Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal, a son of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast from one of the best producing daughters of Sir Inka Prilly Segis. Ideal is a very handsome young fellow and should make good in this dairy herd.

Dairy methods are used in handling the Clark herd. The cows are milked twice daily and the weights recorded. The milk produced is sold in Shamokin, part of it going to the State Hospital, part to the best hotels in that city and the remainder is made into ice cream. Mr. Randall has had a wide and varied experience with several breeds of dairy cattle and is a first class dairyman and skillful cattle handler.

In subsequent issues we will have more to say about this high class dairy establishment and its personnel.

Q—What's the matter? I don't seem to be able to get as much milk from my cow as I use to.
A—Possibly you are losing your pull.

One of the greatest obstacles to progress is that so many people are more anxious to be popular than they are to be right.

Court Holds City Can Make Milk Laws

IN A RECENT issue we mentioned that the City of San Francisco passed an ordinance that all milk sold within the city must be pasteurized within the City or County of San Francisco.

A firm of dairymen had a plant at Colma, about two miles from the county line, and they challenged the constitutionality of the ordinance. The Superior Court decided against them. They appealed to the Appellate Court which recently handed down an unanimous opinion confirming the decision of the Lower Court.

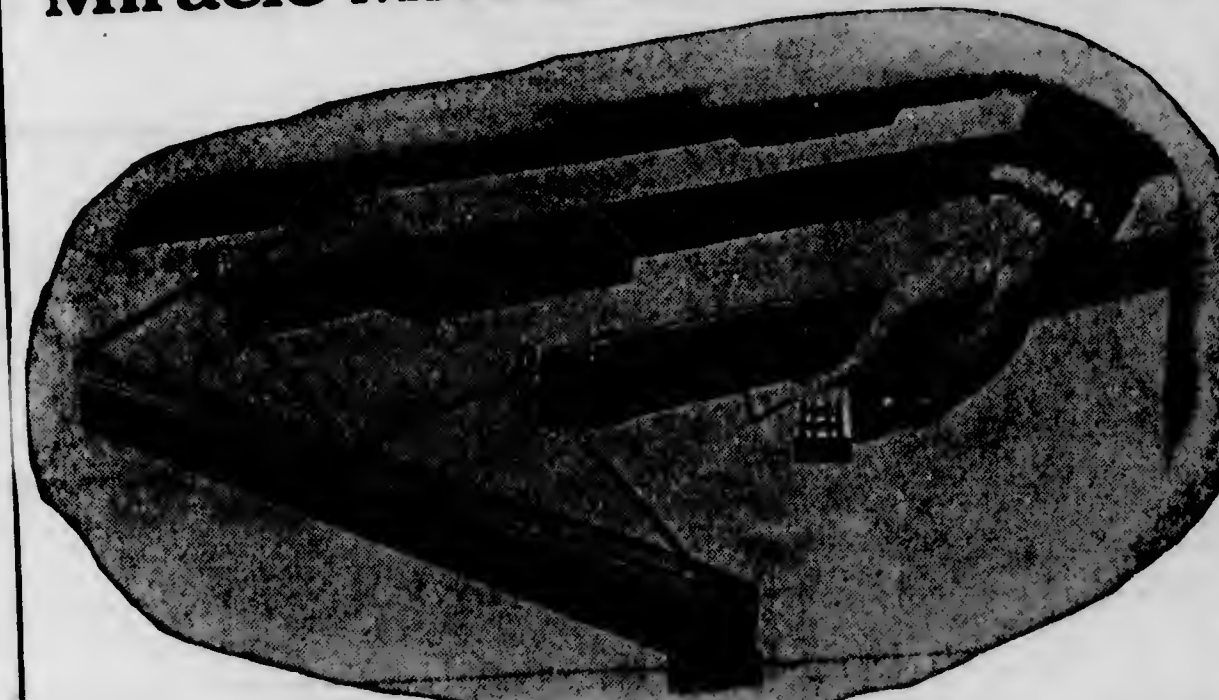
Briefly the court said that if the petitioners contention be sound and the city's health department be required to send inspectors to Colma to inspect petitioner's pasteurization plant, there would be nothing to prevent other outside dealers requiring the same thing so that the inspectors might have to go to other counties of the state. This would not only be unreasonable and exceedingly expensive but would impair the efficiency of the dairy inspection service.

This decision of the California Courts would seem to infer that a city had a legal right to set territorial limits to its milk shed and had the power to bar out any milk originating outside its milk shed. This, however, was not the question before the Court which in its opinion recognized that milk came into San Francisco from at least five different counties but all this milk is pasteurized within the city limits.

The opinion, which was written by Justice Preston and concurred in by the two other judges sitting with him, holds that a city has the right to require that milk be pasteurized and that the pasteurization plants be equipped in a certain way and quoted a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in a similar action brought against the health authorities of the City of Chicago.

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

Miracle Mite Eliminator Roosts

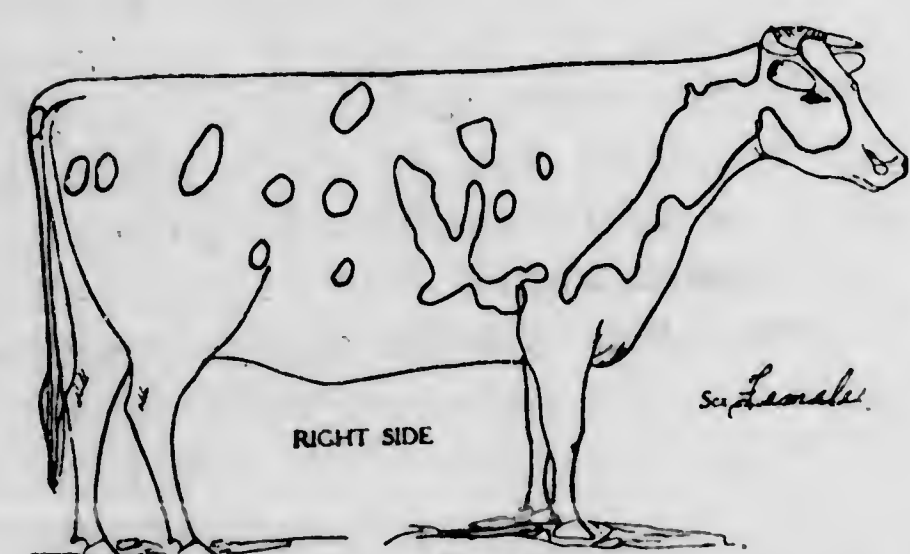


Roosts are made of California Redwood—no knots, no cracks. Hens cannot sit between roosts. Brackets let the light all around the ends of the roosts and the mites will go to the trap, the only dark place to hide. Mites full of blood are very sensitive and will not cross cold steel but go to the dark trap where they stay for nine days laying thousands of eggs. Drop traps in bucket, a teakettle of boiling water does the job.

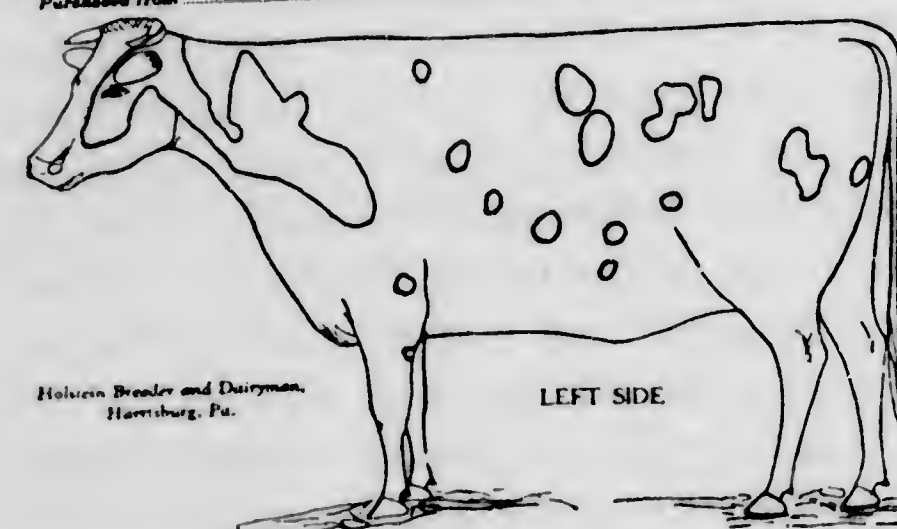
AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
Crawfordsville Indiana

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Private Herd Register



RIGHT SIDE
Name: *Champion Lady Lark*
Born: *May 3, 1927* H. B. No. *1050*
Bred by: *Frank C. Arnold, Harrisburg, Pa.*
Purchased from: _____ Price: _____



Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pa.

LEFT SIDE

7 ft. 10 in. Height 1500
7 ft. 10 in. Length 1529
6 in. Neck 6953

Red (Fatherland) De Kol 2313
Red (Fatherland) De Kol 2313
Red (Fatherland) De Kol 2313

The sheets are 8 3/4 x 15 1/2 inches—Color Markings and Pedigree are on the same page—the Breeding Data and Production Record on the reverse of the sheets.

This Herd Register is loose-leaf style, with strong covers, fastened by bolts. It can be adjusted to suit any size herd.

PRICE: Private Herd Register with Sheets for 50 Animals—Complete, \$2.00. For each 25 animals extra, just add 50 cents.

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THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Stanley Smith and His Holsteins

LEWISBURG, Pennsylvania, is the home of Bucknell University known to all interested in baseball as the alma mater of that king of baseball pitchers, Christy Mathewson. The trustees of the College believe that this school is destined to become one of the greatest educational institutions of the Keystone State and many years ago purchased a two hundred and fifty acre farm adjoining the campus so that the campus grounds could be added to when the right time came. About one hundred and fifty acres were taken a few years ago from this for an athletic field. The remaining one hundred acres is rented at the present time by Stanley Smith who, in addition to being a good farmer, is also a breeder of purebred Chester White hogs and Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Some time ago Stanley Smith had a sale disposing of nearly all his Holsteins and hogs. Of his sixty Chester Whites he retained only two sows, one of which he calls Lady and of which he is exceptionally proud. Lady is a fine specimen of her breed, is deep-bodied and short-legged and is considerable of a pet with her owner. Mr. Smith plans to gradually build up his herds of hogs and cattle. At the present time he has only six dairy cows and one heifer.

The accompanying picture shows two of the cows now in this herd, mother and daughter. The one having the most black is the dam Freda Pontiac Demonstration.



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER
Freda Pontiac Demonstration, on right, and her daughter, Freda Demonstration Johanna.

tion, now six years old. She is a daughter of Baucher Dijkstra Demonstration and Freda De Kol Zada Pontiac. The Smiths call her "Bute" and the third week in March Bute was averaging 57 1/2 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking. Her daughter, Freda Demonstration Johanna, is now just four years old. Johanna's sire is Johanna Von Hengerveld Pontiac, who was by Ensign Jewel Pontiac from a daughter of King Plum Johanna. This pair of cows show lots of dairy quality. They are straight on the back, have good udders and barrels and are animals that anyone might be proud to own. The visit of the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to the Smith establishment was entirely unannounced and the cows were just turned into the yard before the photograph was taken from which the cut was made, so that you see them in their working clothes.

At the present time Mr. Smith does not own a herd-sire and was using the bull Count Piebe Korndyke owned by his father, Thomas Smith, who lives on the

other side of Lewisburg. Count Piebe Korndyke was two years old on April 17th. He is quite a handsome fellow, a little more white than black and nicely marked; has a good straight back, square rump and is a very attractive animal. He is hornless and his pedigree is interesting in that it shows the dominance of the hornless trait. His sire, King Piebe 7th, is a horned bull, a son of King Piebe and Lady Mutual Korndyke Flossie. His dam, Napol Dijkstra Countess Madrigal was hornless being sired by Napol General Keystone Plum—as his name indicates,—a bull of the hornless strain. General was from Keystone Plum Johanna and was sired by a son of her full sister, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. The performances of this pair of hornless full sisters are known to everyone at all interested in Holstein records, for they are the two best known daughters of the noted old hornless cow Cornucopia Plum Johanna.

Of the four grandparents of Count Piebe Korndyke only one was naturally hornless yet this characteristic persists in the Smith herdsire.

The University farm formerly consisted of 250 acres and the buildings were built in proportion so that now the farm has been cut to one hundred acres Mr. Smith has lots of barn room. However, during his period of tenancy he has increased the fertility and productiveness of the farm and hopes to continue until he is able to fill the barn with stock and the feed for them.

Mr. Thomas Smith was always an admirer of the Stevenson herd of hornless cattle. At a sale held in his neighborhood he was able to secure the Count at a very low price when the bull was only a few days old and now he would not sell him for ten times what he paid for him. The dam is now in the herd owned by the Pennsylvania State College and she is doing good work in the College herd.

Mr. Smith has quite a large flock of poultry, raises from 1,000 to 1,500 White Leghorns annually. He has a thousand chicks now and intimated that he was considering buying another thousand as part of this year's work.

Stanley Smith is a World's War veteran and spent about two years overseas. He says he has seen all the foreign country he wishes to and henceforth America and American farming is good enough for him.

How Much?

IN AN article under the heading "What Happened to the Butter Fat" appearing in the *Inter-State Milk Producers Review* is the following narrative: A recent letter to one of the officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is self explanatory. "I think I can account for my milk being low in fat. I just fired my hired man that I caught drinking cream."

Investigation, following the departure of the hired man, showed that the butterfat test in this farmer's milk increased from 3.05 to 3.75 per cent and it did it over night.

How much milk was this dairyman producing or how much milk did the hired man drink?

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

In An Attic

THIS is certainly a gorgeous day—sunny with a nice warm breeze—and it seems too bad to let a day like this go by and not get out some of that extra bedding that is used only when every bed is occupied in the winter. Yes that's what I'll do and I'll begin right away.

My, but this old comfortable that grandmother made is certainly an armful—long and wide and well padded. She made it for use where the winters are long and cold and where heat in a bedroom was unknown. How often she has told one about some of the pieces in it. This flowered piece was part of a dress Aunt Sarah had before she was married; these darker pieces with the little sprigs of flowers, were the remnants of a dress that mother had; and these bright red ones were what was left of a dress that sister Mary wore in her younger days. Today, in her Boston home, how she would shudder at that color for a dress—or gown as she would call it. I don't know why I keep all these old quilts and comfortables, when I have so many blankets which are so much more easily cleaned, but most of them were given to me when I began housekeeping and they seem so much a part of the family history that it would be like parting with an old friend to let them go. Well, I'll leave them flapping merrily on the line and go back upstairs.

Let's see what's in these hatboxes. My goodness! I'd forgotten that I'd kept that old hat. I'm going to try it on. Doesn't it look comical? It perches on the top of my head like an overloaded meat platter. It looks too funny for anything. Yet I can remember how fine I thought I was in it; as proud as a peacock of that ostrich feather. Lucky the moths never got at it. I'll brush it well and put it back. It is a good hat and who knows what the styles may be yet. I do hate to destroy it and there's no use trying to give it away. Anyway, it may come in handy some time for a masquerade party. And here are three or four others, not quite so ancient. I wonder if I could do anything to them so that I could wear them again. Maybe if I turned this one hind side before I could use it, and I do believe that by taking the brim off this one that it would look just like those close fitting hats they are wearing this spring, and a little hat dye would just brighten it up too. Well, I'll brush them well and put them back in the boxes, and as soon as I get through housecleaning, I'll see what I can do with them. But if John were to see them he would certainly think I was extravagant to buy another new hat, and I saw the duckiest one the other day. Blue too—just my color.

I wonder why I keep all these old magazines. I suppose because they are so nice and clean and each year is complete. I gave the Social Service men stacks of old ones—they must have made a dozen trips, with both arms full, out to their truck—the best "haul" they'd made, so they said. And that cleaned out this magazine

closet, so I guess I'll dust these off, and sort them, putting them in order by the year and the date of issue for I know there are a lot of serial stories in them I haven't read and when I get through house cleaning I'll need a rest and I'll take a week or two off and read these back numbers.

What's this bundle of newspapers? O yes! I remember—they all contain some reference to some member of the family who held the spot light for a brief moment or two. Here's the account of brother Will's installation in his new church, and here's a picture of his son Frederick, who had coached a successful debating team—it looks so funny to see him dubbed "Prof."—and—why, here's an account of our wedding "popular young lady" "well-known young business man." My, but that was a long time ago. How light heartedly we took that important step, with little realization of all that it meant. But since the first thirty years have been happy and successful, it does not seem much of a risk to take a chance on the next twenty. Thank goodness, they didn't publish a picture of either of us! Don't these old newspapers look funny, especially the advertising. No automobile advertisements—or accidents; no radio programs, and look at some of the prices—men's fall suits \$10—snappy overcoats \$15 and shoes for \$3. It is enough to make one faint to contrast these with present prices.

Here's that old bathing suit of mine, that I bought—oh it must be fifteen years ago. I don't know why on earth I have kept it all these years that I have been wearing the one piece variety. I suppose it was with the idea of fitting out some one who wanted to join a bathing party but had no suit. But I doubt if there's a woman on earth that would wear it—there's too much of it—high neck—sleeves—yes sleeves—short but nevertheless sleeves—skirt coming below the knees. It is made of black alpaca, trimmed with bands of black and white gingham. Very chic! But I guess there's no use keeping it any longer, though the bloomers are nice and roomy and might come in handy for something—but I can think of no conceivable use for the upper part, so out it goes.

I don't believe I've gone over this box of books for several years. Guess I better dust them well and give them the once over. My old school books—look at the stuff written on the front pages and covers—a mixture of notes and nonsense. This old geometry—I always liked that study and this book of Latin Prose—well, ordinary Latin wasn't so bad as I remember it but Latin Prose was something else again. And how I hated German, partly because—What's that? You, John, home for dinner! Mercy—it is noon and I was so busy up here I never realized it. I'll be down and have something to eat in a jiffy.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

A Farm Woman's Bookkeeping System

A WISCONSIN woman has invented or developed a bookkeeping system that, while it partakes of the old system of keeping accounts on the barn door has a good many things to recommend it. She keeps the farm accounts on a large calendar which hangs conveniently on the kitchen wall.

The story originally appeared in a Wisconsin farm journal but has been copied by a number of papers enjoying a rural circulation. These are the lady's own words:

"Ours is not an elaborate system. It is sort of a makeshift, but we have kept accounts by it for three years and can tell you to the penny just what the income has been from all sources. We get new calendars each January and on the backs of these we keep our accounts. First one with debts outstanding, January 1st, also with whom we are indebted to how much and when due. If any is paid on these accounts the date is set down, a line is drawn through them and the amount left to pay written plainly. When fully paid a red line is drawn through the item. Any purchases of machinery, stock, feed, etc., are set down and all sums received, such as milk checks, sale of tobacco crop, veal calves, grain and all incidentals. We know just how much, and when, we pay out for machinery, feed, repairs, interest, insurance, taxes, telephone fees, etc., and in another year we hope to systematize and include all small items and household expense.

"This method is so simple and so quickly attended to it would be an excellent one for any busy home. It especially recommends itself for the keeping of household accounts each month on the back of the corresponding calendar leaf. A complete and accurate expense account is valuable as a record and often as an aid to memory, may be the means of saving an appreciable sum when controversy arises. It is also admissible as evidence in court."

Are Farm Folks Healthy

NOW and then some one bobs up with the statement that health conditions in the country are deplorable and that war experience showed that farm boys were inferior physically to city boys.

The Adjutant General of the War Department is authority for the following comparative figures. Out of 100,000 city men who were examined for the draft, 21.68 per cent were rejected as unfit. From an equal number of rural men only 16.89 per cent were rejected. These men were examined and the possible ailments were classified under 21 subjects. On 10 of these the country men were superior and on 10 the city men were superior. On one they were alike.

The city rejections were higher on the following points:—

Alcohol and drugs, developmental, ears, eyes, flat feet, genito-urinary (venereal), hernia, nervous and mental disorders, respiratory (tuberculosis), other defects.

The rural rejections were higher on the following tests:—

Bones and joints, digestive systems, genito-urinary (non-venereal), heart and blood vessels, mental deficiency, respiratory (non-tuberculosis), skin, teeth, thyroid, and defects not stated.

These figures show conclusively that rural health is better than that of town people. When you hear statements to the contrary, refer the speaker to the War Department records. Let us have the truth on this question.—*Prairie Farmer.*

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems up-hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile but have to sigh;
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must—but never quit!

Life is queer, with its twists and turns,
As every one of us sometimes learns;
And many a failure turns about
When he might have won if he stuck it out.
Stick to your task, though the pace seems slow,
You may succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man.
Often the struggler has given up,
When he might have captured the victor's cup,
And he learned too late, when the night slipped down,
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out,
The silver tints of the clouds of doubt;
And you never can tell how close you are—
It may be near when it seems afar.
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit,
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.

—*Pearl Walsh.*

To take the proper care of palms and other large-leaved indoor plants, sponge the leaves with milk and water. Give this treatment at least once a week. It will keep the leaves shiny and open the pores.

Special Advertising Offer

Grape Vines Offer—Two-year plants. Moore's Early, Concord, Niagara. 15 vines \$1.00.

Apple Trees—Greening, Jonathan, Delicious, Wine-sap, Grimes Golden—two-year trees, 3 to 5 feet. 3 trees \$1.00; 12 for \$3.00.

Peach Trees—Elberta, Hale, Heath Cling (trees 3 to 4 feet). 6 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.00.

Cherry Trees—Early Richmond, Montmorency, May Dukes. (3 to 4 feet) 6 trees \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; (4 to 5 feet) 4 trees \$3.00; 6 for \$4.00.

Plum Trees—Shippers Pride, Burbank (peach plum) Abundance, Blue Damson. (3 to 4 feet trees) 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.00.

Thornless Blackberry—10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00. Millions of strawberry, raspberry and shrubs. Thousands of large monthly blooming roses, \$1.00 size during this special sale 5 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.95. Landscape stock our specialty.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
FARINA, ILLINOIS

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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APRIL 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Maryland Case to Be Tried April 30th at Westminster

THE pending court action against members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture is listed to come up for trial in the Carroll County Court at Westminster on April 30th before Judge Parkes.

In the petition in this action members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture are charged, among other things, with "Using monies of the State of Maryland and the United States in an improper, unlawful, and fraudulent manner in promoting, fostering, and subsidizing the Holstein-Friesian Association of America."

Section 15 and 16 of the petition reads as follows:

"Section 15—That the State Board of Agriculture has been and is using monies of the State of Maryland and the United States in an improper, unlawful, and fraudulent manner in promoting, fostering, and subsidizing the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by not paying indemnities where in fact the animals are purebred and registered, but only when the owner has them registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America."

"Section 16—That this using of public monies by the State Board of Agriculture for the aggrandizement and promotion of a private corporation, namely the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont, is fraudulent, done in bad faith, of irreparable damage and irremediable injury to your orator as a taxpayer of the State of Maryland, and further that your orator is without adequate remedy at law."

The outcome of this action is very important to livestock breeders, particularly to the dairy interests in the State of Maryland. The Court had previously interpreted the Maryland law as to how the Board should proceed in the matter of appraising tubercular cattle and in the allotting of indemnity claims.

The members of the Board are charged in the Roon proceeding with violating the Maryland statutes as interpreted by the Court and, further, they are charged, as stated in Section 15 and 16 of the petition, with using State and Federal funds to subsidize private interests.

Going Backward

ORIGINALLY the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was the only Registry Association representing the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle in the North American Continent, hence its name.

Breeders living in the Dominion of Canada were the first to organize a separate Registry Association and one of the chief reasons was that the breeders were dissatisfied with the fees levied by the Old Association.

In their attempt to hold the Canadian breeders in subjection, the management of the Old Registry Association refused to recognize Certificates issued by the Canadian Association, compelling breeders who sold cattle into the United States to be members of both Associations or keep their animals registered in the Old Association.

The attempt on the part of the Old Registry Association to "smother" the Canadian Registry Association failed and after the management of the Old Association were convinced that they could not "kill off" the Canadian Association, they entered into a reciprocal agreement to accept its registrations.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Registry Association, is the second successful Registry Association that has invaded the Holstein Industry on the North American Continent. The purposes of organizing the New Association were:

First: To place the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound business basis under a Business Form of Government.

Second: To put into operation a more efficient and up-to-date system of recording Herd Book Records.

Third: To render service to its members at cost and to others at a more reduced rate.

The New Association has made the most rapid growth of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized and because of its progress and because it is the second organization to break up the monopoly which the Old Association attempted to maintain, it has excited bitter opposition from the management of the Old Association.

"Is Holstein Production Increasing?"

WE CONTENT that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle has been drifting backward from the standpoint of economical and profitable production in the hands of those who have been following Advanced Registry methods. The reasons for coming to this conclusion are:

First: The cow that is capable of making the largest or most sensational record is the individual cow that has an inherited ability to produce large quantities of milk which is always low in butterfat percentage.

Such a cow in the hands of the expert can be fitted,

fed and so handled for the purpose of making Official Records that her butterfat percentage is increased to 5, 6, or even 7%.

This juggling process can be repeated at intervals throughout the lactation period so that the average butterfat percentage as shown by the record is much greater than what the cow actually produced and by estimating her total yearly fat product on the basis of this increased test she is credited with producing a much larger amount of fat than she really produces.

This juggling process makes it possible to take a cow that is a very low tester, testing as low as 2.2, 2.4, or 2.6% and increase the test to 4, 5% or even higher.

This juggling process is not transmitted and when calves from these heavy producers and low testers are kept for breeding stock they do not transmit the false or artificial butterfat percentage which has been credited to their mother or grandmother, but they transmit the real or normal percentage and as a result the daughters and granddaughters of high record cattle, as a whole, are low testers.

This is demonstrated at the Bell Farms. As we quoted in our last issue, Bell Farms herd was built with high record females and males as foundation animals. This herd has now passed into other hands and five of the leading ten cows in the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association for the month of August, 1927, were from Bell Farms and show an average butterfat percentage as follows: 3.0, 2.5, 2.6, 2.9, 2.8.

The above five cows produced milk so low in butterfat percentage that it would be unlawful for the owner to offer it for sale in the State of Pennsylvania without being liable to be arrested for watering or otherwise adulterating his milk.

One of the contenders for the value of Advanced Registry Records, in a recent issue of their publication, have compiled figures from yearly Advanced Registry records of cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed as follows:

AVERAGES BY PERIODS			
Year	Avg. Lbs. Fat	Avg. Lbs. Milk	Avg. % Fat
1910-14	495.33	14,422.2	3.434
1915-19	509.50	14,921.2	3.415
1920-24	541.29	16,025.7	3.378
1925-28	567.21	16,752.5	3.386

The above figures show that there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of butterfat. This decrease is accounted for, as explained above, by selecting cows that are low testers to make high Official Records and then selling their bull calves as foundation herdsires.

There is a slight increase in the amount of milk produced. This increase is accounted for in part by the fact that the cow is specially fitted and that she is milked continuously four times a day for 365 days. When a part of the year previous to making the record is given over to resting and fitting and part of the following year is taken up by the cow recuperating from the strain of milking, such records do not represent yearly production as they involve part of Three Different Years.

An Increase in milk and a Decrease in butterfat

percentage indicates that cows of the Holstein-Friesian Breed managed under Advanced Registry methods are approaching more and more a Skim Milk Breed.

The Influence of the New Association

ENEMIES of the New Association have tried to make it appear that animals registered in it would be in little demand and sell for grade prices.

If they could have attended Mr. C. L. Barnhart's sale, held near Chambersburg, Pa., April 11, they would have experienced the kind of reaction which the influence of the New Association is causing in the Holstein-Friesian Industry and would have seen for themselves that the price and demand for purebred Holstein cattle is steadily increasing in the territories where the New Association has made the greatest progress.

At the Brubaker Sale recently held at Mt. Joy, Pa., where the owner had gone to great expense placing official records on his cattle and where they were all registered in the Old Association, seventy head sold for an average of \$238.21.

Mr. Barnhart is a member and booster of the New Association and has the majority of his cattle registered in it. His twenty-seven animals sold for an average of \$254.44. His sale was well advertised but not over advertised.

What better proof is needed that the dairy public has confidence in the Holstein breed and the New Association?

Where Did the Holstein Cow Acquire Her Reputation as a Profitable and Economical Milk and Butter Producer?

THE Holstein-Friesian cow has acquired her reputation as an economical and profitable milk producer in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen where she has been fed and cared for economically and where she has been able to excel all other breeds of cattle as the most profitable dairy animal.

The contention that the Holstein-Friesian cow has gained her reputation as a profitable dairy animal through the Advanced Registry Records or work done in that Department is entirely unfounded.

If we were to judge the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle from the accomplishments in the Advanced Registry Department, we would have to contend that it is one of the most unprofitable breeds of dairy cattle in existence; that the cows are physically weak and susceptible to diseases that affect the udder and reproducing organs.

If we review the history of those who have followed Advanced Registry testing we find the path strewn with financial failures. We find the stables at these so-called breeding establishments, where the making of official records is practiced extensively, filled with bovine cripples with bad udders, or non-breeders or both.

The Advanced Registry Department is not able to

maintain itself financially or from a breed standpoint. The project to make forced Official Records has been financed by a tax on the plain breeders and dairymen, the cows for the most part that have made outstanding Official Records have come from herds of the plain breeders, and it is the herds of the plain breeders that have provided the makers of Advanced Registry Records with their cows to put on test.

The system of making forced Official Records has perhaps destroyed and impaired the usefulness of more good cows than any other one plague that has visited the dairy industry.

Do not be deceived by false propagandists about the value of forced records but stick to profitable and economical dairy practices and win.

In speaking of the reliability of Official Records, we have stated before, that the only authority who credits cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed with producing milk containing a butterfat percentage that would put cows of the Guernsey or Jersey breed to shame is the Advanced Registry Department.

It is very strange that so many Holstein records in which the cow is credited with 5, or 6% butterfat are to be found in the Blue Book when none of these high testing animals are ever discovered in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen who own 90% of all the cattle.

"Let Your Cows Go Farrow"

THIS is the advice that is being handed out by the management of some of the coöperative Milk Selling Corporations in the east. The wisdom shown is not confined to the management of one organization but when one so-called leader expresses an opinion apparently a number of others follow him very much like sheep follow a fence-jumper. For example the following item appeared in the *Dairymen's League News* of April 5th:

"Avoid breeding your cows now. Breed them to freshen in April and May next year so they will hold up through the fall months."

All authorities on the subject of profitable dairying advocate having cows freshen in the fall. We are informed that figures have been compiled to show that a cow that freshens in September, fed and cared for during the winter under economical dairy conditions will produce considerably more milk in the year than will cows that freshen in the spring. The profit on producing such milk is also greater due to the fact that cows freshening in early fall produce the heaviest milk flow during the period when it sells for the highest market price.

There is usually a surplus of milk during the spring months beginning early in March. Spring time is mating time and in herds where the bull is permitted to run with the cows the majority of dairy cows are bred in April, May and June and begin to freshen in mid-winter or early spring when there is a surplus of milk which brings down the price.

The wise dairyman who produces market milk will breed the majority of his cattle to freshen in September and early October when his winter feed supply is available and when milk commands the best price.

We predict that there will always be enough shiftless farmers that will let nature take its course, whose cows will be bred in May and June and will freshen in late winter and early spring and so will swell the milk surplus that will put the price down during the spring months.

The Sheffield Farms Producers Organization, representing another group of New York Dairymen, advise their patrons as follows:

"Dairymen will do well to arrange their operations, as far as possible, so as to make a larger percentage of their total production in October, November and December and smaller percentage in April, May and June. Not only are prices always higher in the winter months but a more nearly even production will naturally cause a higher level of prices for the entire year."

The advice given by the Sheffield Farms Producers Association is to us more in accordance with the best interests of the dairymen.

Much to Learn

CRITICISM of the efforts to make a dairy breed of dairy cattle conform to a model is not confined to the Holstein-Friesian Industry. A correspondent to the *Jersey Bulletin* has the following to say regarding the efforts of those in control of the A. J. C. C. to have all Jerseys resemble some particular persons' idea.

"There seem to be many changes going on in our effort to better the business of growing cows, and it may be there is much to learn. If thin withers are good for the cow, why are they not good for the bull? Then if we insist on the cow having clean throat, neck, shoulders and withers, why should we cultivate the opposite in the sire? Just what is the noble crest of the bull? Is the butterfat produced by his descendants determined by the crest on the neck of the male or the pounds of milk the cow gives estimated by its size?

"If we tear down in the cows and build up in the bulls for the very same thing, where do we get?

"This is written hoping some one who knows will explain."

Economical Standards for Judging Dairy Cattle

THE dairy farmer who breeds and owns purebred Holstein-Friesian cows cannot follow Advanced Registry standards in making his selection for breeding purposes. He is not interested in "HIGH SPEED" milkers and low testers. He is rather interested in producing an economical strain of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cows that will give a maximum amount of milk containing a marketable percentage of butterfat, and will produce this milk and this butterfat at two milkings a day and have a calf once each year.

Therefore, breeders must pay more attention to selecting cattle from a Utility Standard and cease to follow the examples set by those who are interested in cow racing.

The dairy farmer is not dependent upon cows with Advanced Registry Standards in order that he may make a success of his breeding and dairy operations.

When he selects bulls and females for breeding stock with Advanced Registry Standards he is pretty certain of lowering the economical standard of his herd by getting a heifer that is a low tester or a bull that will sire low testers.

Professor John W. Gowen of the Maine Experiment Station, after investigating the records of the transmitting performance of 449 Holstein-Friesian, sires, makes this conclusion:

"It seems very doubtful indeed if there is adequate ground for the belief that the presence of a famous animal in a pedigree represents the true worth of the unknown bull pedigreed. Such being the case it naturally follows that as normally carried on pedigree study has little real meaning, at least further back than the second generation."

Did you ever stop to consider what would become of the Advanced Registry Standard of judging dairy cattle if those who were practicing the system were denied the privilege of going into the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen to replenish their supply of good cows?

The plain breeder and dairyman breeds the best and maintains his dairy under conditions that are conducive to regular increase. His herd is so fed and handled that each cow is required to give a profitable amount of milk and butterfat and have a calf once each year. It is not uncommon under practical dairy conditions for a cow to milk economically and produce a calf regularly each year for six, eight or ten years.

Under Official Record making conditions, where the cows are fed excessively and milked four times daily for 365 consecutive days and where breeding is deferred in order to keep up the flow of milk, the animal's life of usefulness is cut short. One, two or three years under such forced conditions places most cows in the discard, their breeding qualities impaired or destroyed, with few living offspring.

At many of the so-called large breeding establishments where the making of Official Records was carried on extensively the management saw fit to maintain auxiliary farms where the bovine cripples could be corralled and kept away from public view. Some of them would breed occasionally but the usefulness of their udders were partially or entirely destroyed.

Thus taking the system as a whole, the making of Advanced Registry records is DESTRUCTIVE. The real CONSTRUCTIVE work that is carried on with the view of improving the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is done by the plain breeders and dairymen, the same class of breeders in whose hands the breed was established and perfected in Holland.

That keen observer, philosopher and leader of men, Xenophon, who lived in Greece about 2,300 years ago, once wrote:

"Agriculture is an art which will enrich those who diligently practice it, provided they understand it; but, if they do not understand it, it matters not how hard they may labor at it, it leaves them in poverty."

Intelligence is not always satisfying. In law neither a king nor a fool can do any wrong.

We Apologize

WE WISH to apologize for an error in our report of the loss admitted by the Finance Committee of the Old Registry Association appearing in a recent issue of the *BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*.

We gave the total loss for 1921-1927 as \$214,231.25. We now find that our figures did not include the admitted loss for the year 1923—amounting to \$40,896.15, which would make the total admitted loss, as reported by the Finance Committee, around one quarter million dollars.

We surely want to apologize for making this mistake for it is our purpose to be fair as well as frank. The Auditor, as stated in the previous issue, admits a loss in the form of "Excess of Expense over Income" amounting to \$67,225.90.

These tremendous losses seem to be unnecessary. However, it is possible that if we were millionaires or had married into wealthy families we could look at this expenditure or annual losses as a trivial matter.

"\$284,991 Suit Against Bell"

THE estate of John A. Bell, bankrupt Carnegie financier who is serving a six-year jail sentence in the Allegheny General Hospital, lost in an income tax decision to-day when the Government was awarded \$284,991.65 in unpaid taxes.

"According to the decision of the referee, Watson B. Adair, \$37,636.39 is due from the funds of the estate for unpaid income taxes on money earned during the years 1917 and 1921."

The above item appeared in the public press under date of April 12th and we are publishing it because we believe it is of special interest to the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Lacking information to the contrary we are of the opinion that the Mr. Bell above mentioned is a member in good standing of the Old Registry Association. His son was elected a member of the Board of Directors in the year 1919 and is still a member of the Board and a member of the Executive Committee. Yet it is our understanding that the Bell farming interests passed into other hands several years ago.

Should the prominent members of the Old Registry Association who have been expelled by the Executive Committee in recent years as undesirable members because they dared to take a public stand against the extravagance and to correct conditions that existed in the Association's Management feel "HONORED" or "HUMILIATED" when the performance pedigree of the personnel of the Executive Committee becomes known.

OPPOSITION DOESN'T DISMAY US

A little cork fell in the path of a whale
Who lashed it down with his angry tail,
But in spite of his blows, the cork quickly arose;
And floated serenely before his nose;
Said the cork, "You can flap and sputter and frown,
But you never, never can keep me down;
For I'm made of stuff that's buoyant enough
To float instead of to drown."

Roosevelt Signs the Kirkland Bill

GOVERNOR Franklin Roosevelt recently signed the Kirkland Accredited Herd Bill which had been passed by the New York State Legislature. This adjusts a condition which has been complained of by cattle owners who have placed their herds under the State and Federal authorities in order to eradicate tuberculosis.

Formerly the state paid the cost of veterinary services until the herd was placed on the accredited list. After that time the cattle owner had to pay for his own testing which should be done annually.

The Kirkland Bill provides that the state will pay for the retesting after the herd becomes accredited. This bill will meet the approval of cattle owners who believe it is just as necessary to keep disease out of the herd as it is to remove disease from it in the first place.

Purebred Dairy Club Returns \$1,815 to Seven Members in Twenty Months

By HARRY Q. HOLT

FOR a long time dairying has been strong recommended for farmers with limited capital because of the sureness of income and the high average price paid for dairy products. However dairying for profit was never so fully understood and appreciated by farmers of Northern Indiana until seven farm boys in Benton and Jasper counties organized a purebred heifer club in February 1927.

The writer wishes to assure readers that this article is not the favorite trick of a propagandist to prove the merits of dairying for any selfish motive. The facts are conservatively submitted without any distortion and are accurately taken from records given by the seven members. Comparisons are significant, but conditions are seldom twice alike and there is no guarantee that other communities could duplicate the success of these seven club members, although many dairy clubs in Indiana are doing much better.

CLUB ORGANIZED IN FEBRUARY, 1927

February, 1927, eight farm boys each agreed to buy a bred registered Holstein heifer and keep records of their experiences. These lads were pioneers in dairy club work in Jasper and Benton counties, Indiana. It should be said that the sentiment was none too favorable and none of the fathers cared to pay more than \$125.00 for registered bred heifers. When the animals arrived from Wisconsin there was a large crowd of "Doubting Thomases" on hand to gossip. However only one father was dissatisfied and the boys proudly accepted their animals and have conscientiously cared for them.

FIGURES SHOW THE RESULTS OF PROGRESS

The average price of the animals was \$117.00. This included insurance for a year, shipping charges and the cost of the committee purchasing the heifers. One of the eight animals died and the owner was paid \$100.00 by the insurance company. The seven heifers left have dropped nine female and three male calves.

Three of the offspring have been shown at the Indiana State Fair and two of them won prizes; one, third and the other fifth. The original heifers have been shown as cows and placed high in club and open class competition. One animal has won approximately \$125.00 in county and state competition. No prize money has been considered in this discussion because there is too much speculation in depending upon premiums as a source of income. An average evaluation of the nine heifers is placed at \$110.00 although one could not purchase any of them for that amount. The bull calves are figured at \$30.00 each when as a matter of fact the owners of two of them refused \$50.00 a piece for them. The cows have given an average of 35 pounds of milk daily for 600 days and most of it has been sold at \$2.10 a hundred. One boy has disposed of his at five cents a quart or better because of a special trade. The tabulated datum is as follows:

47,000 lb. milk at \$1.10 cwt.	\$3,087
Nine Senior and Junior heifers at \$110	990
Three bull calves at \$30	90
Seven original heifers at \$140	980
Insurance on heifer that died	100
Total income	\$5,247

Expense:

Feed and rent for cows for 20 months at \$12	\$1,680
Feed and rent for offspring for 12 head at \$8.00	
Six for five months	\$240
Six for one year	576
Cost of first heifers at \$117	936
Total expense	\$3,432

By a simple process of subtraction one has a profit of \$1,815 for the first twenty months of the calf club work.

The writer takes no credit for the achievement of these boys who are members of his vocational agriculture class in the Remington, (Indiana) High School. The club was organized by Mr. A. S. Agster, former county agent and who now is employed by the Sales Department of Indiana Farm Bureau. Banks of Jasper county have contributed to the success of the project by letting the boys have long time loans at 5% interest rates and the fact that the boys are making money for their parents maintains the enthusiasm. The cold figures are offered for the express purpose of encouraging other communities to organize dairy clubs. Rural progress is possible only because the methods of working, thinking, and organization, which represent successful accomplishments in one vicinity, are passed on and accepted by leaders in other communities. By reading of actual experiences which are practical and sound, it is possible to select projects that are workable and profitable and discard those which are obsolete and unsuccessful.

"How are things up in Squashville, Si, pretty brisk?"
"Gawsh, no! There's so little doin' they've laid off the hands of the town clock."

No one ever left footprints on the sands of time by walking about on tip-toe.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-NINE STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

The Proof

The Daughters of our herdsire **BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGIE CHICAGO** are Large, Handsome Producers.

They carry splendid udders, well placed teats, milk heavily and persistently.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd

OLD HOME FARM



**PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under

Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 24—Watson, Minn. Stensrud Bros. Dispersal.
April 27—Salunga, Pa. C. A. Spahr Sale.
April 30—Stouchsburg, Pa. Meadow Grove Farm Dispersal, Dr. M. Z. Gearhart, owner.
May 1-2—Minn. State Fairgrounds. Midwest Holstein Sale.
May 1-2-3—Earlville, N. Y. 16th Earlville Sale.
May 7-8—Wooster, Ohio. State Sale.
May 8—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
May 15—Woodstock, Ont. J. W. Innes & Sons.
May 16—Ingersoll, Ont. Walburn Rivers & Sons.
May 21—East Lansing, Mich. Seventh Michigan State Sale.
May 24—Frederick, Maryland. Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
June 1—Alexandria, Minn. Onal Holstein Dispersal.
June 6-7—Philadelphia, Pa. Brentwood National Sale.
July 15—Minnesota State Fair Grounds. National Type Sale.
July 17—Madison, Wis. Champion Type Sale.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

THE STUART SALE

Jay Miller who was sale manager when the herd of Bruce Stuart was dispersed at Carlisle, Pa., March 29th, reports that this was one of the best sales he worked at this season. The bidding was very spirited.

There were forty-five head in the herd and they averaged \$156, a very fine showing as only eleven were in milk, the balance were heifers and calves.

The top price for a cow was \$330 and her heifer calf was struck off for \$88.

Several animals went to Perry County herds but most of the cattle stayed in Cumberland County. The herdsire, King Echo Korndyke Model was retained by Mr. Stuart.

BUYERS BID HIGH FOR BARNHART CATTLE

Despite unpleasant weather the dispersal sale of C. L. Barnhart held near Chambersburg, Pa., April 11th, was a decided success. The herd was accredited and was enrolled in the local cow testing association and their records were given by tester A. A. Raudabaugh. There were eleven cows, one of which was past thirteen years old and another was blemished but the eleven averaged \$312.09. One two-year-old heifer brought \$260, nine yearling heifers averaged \$226.11. Three heifer calves averaged \$131.66. The only bull calf brought \$105 and the two herdsires averaged \$320. The grand total for the twenty-seven Barnhart animals was \$6,870, an average of \$254.44. This is for every animal in the herd; young calves figured as separate numbers. Were they included with their dams as is sometime done in reporting averages, the figures would be considerably higher.

The top price was \$470 for the eight-year-old cow Elaine Segis Yarland. She is a daughter of King Segis Vanderkamp and was credited with a cow testing association record of 718 lb. butter, 16,495 lb. milk. J. H. Lear, of Carlisle, was the buyer. Her young calf by King Korndyke Quality De Kol brought \$170.

Bebe Yarland Vanderkamp, a five-year-old sister of Elaine went for \$430 to C. Blaine Smathers, of U. S. Soldiers' Home, Scotland, Pa. Mr. Smathers paid \$400 for Thornwood Edith Pontiac, a nice four-year-old sired by Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac.

Lady Amleto Hengerveld, a seven-year-old sired by King Pohlerest Buttercup went for \$395 to Daniel C. Romberger, Elizabethville, Pa.

Maurita Korndyke Lothian brought \$305. She will not be two years old until June. She is a daughter of the senior herdsire, King Korndyke Quality De Kol and was bred to the junior herdsire. Her buyer was C. E. Niesley, of Shippensburg, Pa.

Queen Yarland De Kol 2d was purchased by J. Edward Miller and Son, of Midland, Maryland, for \$300. She is a nine-year-old daughter of Paul Yarland De Kol and was the dam of Bebe Yarland Vanderkamp, sold for \$430.

The seven-year-old herd bull King Korndyke Quality De Kol was struck off to Harold Philippy, of Greencastle, for \$290. In speaking of him, Roy Barnhart said that he undoubtedly would have brought more if those present had understood how gentle he was for his new buyer as well as both the Barnhart boys say he leads better than any of the cows.

The junior herdsire Paul Yarland Segis Piebe went for \$350 to M. Harry, of Dry Run.

Colonel Mead officiated as auctioneer with Jay Miller as pedigree man. This pair working together have had a series of very successful sales this season.

The buyers were: Harold Philippy, Greencastle; M. S. Harry, Dry Run; J. H. Lear, Carlisle; Irvin H. Barnhart, Chambersburg; C. S. Wingert, Chambersburg; C. Blaine Smathers, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Scotland; Daniel C. Romberger, Elizabethville; P. L. Lehman, Chambersburg; B. F. Myers, Chambersburg; George Bard, Knobsville; C. G. Niesley, Mechanicsburg; D. K. Romberger, Annyville; E. C. Ludt, Carlisle; Guy L. Loy, Newville; J. Brady Smith, Shippensburg and George Wilson, Mechanicsburg, all of Pennsylvania, and J. Edward Miller and Son, of Midland, Maryland. Buyers were present from Virginia but did not secure any of the offerings.

REAL BREEDERS PROMINENT

Members of the New Association are prominent in the Adams County Cow Testing Association. For the month of March the list of producers was headed by the purebred Holstein cow, Lady, owned by R. M. Spangler, of Gettysburg, Pa. Lady is credited with 65.6 lb. butterfat, 1,823 lb. milk, her average test being 3.6 per cent.

Margaret, owned by Thomas N. Cashman, of York Springs, Pa., stands in third place with 60.6 lb. fat, 1,637 lb. milk. Her test is 3.7 per cent.

A grade Holstein in the herd of R. A. Weaver, of Gettysburg, is fourth with 55.5 lb. fat, 1,733 lb. milk. Pauline, owned by John C. Leinhardt, of Hampton, stands next with 55.3 lb. fat, 1,581 lb. milk, followed by Bert, owned by H. E. Brown, of Fairfield, with 54.9 lb. fat, 1,615 lb. milk.

The Hoffman Orphanage, of Littlestown, is represented by the purebred Holstein, Mary, credited with 52.7 lb. fat, 1,386 lb. milk.

Robert Coble, tester of this Association, had twenty-six herds containing 251 milking cows in his charge. There were thirty-seven cows that produced 40 lb. fat or more and twenty-eight credited with the production of 1,200 lb. milk during the month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION

Hartog Alcartra Mechthilde a seven-year-old cow owned by P. G. Lichtenwalner, of Emaus, Pa., produced 11,722 lb. milk, 434.9 lb. butterfat while enrolled in the Lehigh Valley Cow Testing Association which finished its fifth year on March 1st. She is a daughter of Homeland King Alcartra and Hartog Beauty Butter Girl Mechthilde.

George Peters, of Fogelsville, Pa., who has a herd which contains both grade and purebred Holsteins had a four-year-old credited with 410.4 lb. butterfat, 11,344 lb. milk and a five-year-old with 407.9 lb. butterfat, 11,693 lb. milk. The Peters' herd averaged 8,541 lb. milk, 303.6 lb. butterfat.

A FOOL THERE WAS

Mary had a little mule; one day it followed her to school. The teacher, like a great big fool, went right up behind the mule and hit him squarely with a rule. P. S.—Now there isn't any school.

STANTON GETS GOOD BULL

A good bull calf recently changed owners when Lewis G. Stanton, of Junan, Center County, Pennsylvania, purchased from Van C. Keator, Factoryville, Pa., the handsome young bull Cliftonwood Hengerveld Hartje.

Cliftonwood Hengerveld Hartje is sired by Cliftonwood King Hartje who formerly headed the Keator herd. This bull is the son of King Hengerveld Hartje and his dam was Alcartra Pride Keyes, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, thus combining the blood of two of the greatest transmitting sires that ever stood in northern Pennsylvania.

Alcartra Pride Keyes is reported to have milked 17,100 lb. milk in a year, averaging 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three-times-a-day milking. This grand old cow is now around fourteen years old and is still a pratable member of the Keator herd.

The dam of Cliftonwood Hengerveld is Iduna Pietje Lola Hengerveld, one of the biggest and best producing cows in the Keator herd. She transmitted her producing ability to her offspring as one of her daughters Iduna Pietje Ormsby has produced 14,000 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking.

Lola was from Iduna Pietje 2d and was sired by Sir Veeman Lola Hengerveld, a son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld from a daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

Iduna Pietje Lola Hengerveld is a valued member of the Cliftonwood herd. She is one of seven sisters that Mr. Keator owned, all daughters of Iduna Pietje 2d. Students of test records will remember that Berks Spring Farm Pontiac, credited with the production of 1,305.66 lb. butter, 20,339.7 lb. milk in a year as a senior two-year-old was from Iduna Pontiac Pietje, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and Iduna Pietje, thus being closely related to the young bull Mr. Stanton has secured.

The Keator herd is enrolled in the Lackawanna Dairy Herd Improvement Association and makes a good showing every month. The herd average is well above 12,000 lb. milk and this is under working dairyman methods, as Mr. Keator and his good wife do the work of caring for their farm and looking after their dairy.

Good Jersey or Guernsey bull wanted. Must be weaned. Leo H. Graves, Farina, Illinois.

BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS
SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Govt. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Stuffs, etc.)
SPENCER BROS. Box 445 SAVANNAH, GA.

Choice Bull Calf

Nicely marked—and dandy type.
ONLY \$50—IF BOUGHT NOW.

Sire: CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje from a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Dam: CLIFTONWOOD ALCARTRA KEYES, a daughter of Count Lenox Posch. She carries a large square udder and is of the finest type, the most promising two-year-old I have ever owned. Her dam produced 17,000 lb. milk in a year averaging 90 lb. daily for eight weeks and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test Clean.

VAN C. KEATOR

Factoryville, Penna.

Perfect EAR TAGS
For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
MADE IN 3 SIZES
PATENTED
231
PUNCHED AND LET, USED AS DESIRED
DON'T BE FOOLED BY IMITATION.
SALT LAKE STAMP COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah
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THE ORIGINALS OF SELF-PUNCHING EAR TAGS
Send for Free Samples

Contains Answers to Questions You Often Ask Yourself

The Basis of Breeding
By Leon F. Whitney

A 260 page book telling the results of scientific investigations and reasonings in every-day language that a farmer can understand, a non-technical explanation of heredity and production. Written by a livestock breeder. Profusely illustrated. Price \$3.00 a copy.

Order through the
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 36 Harrisburg, Pa.

Holmes' Golden Champion Ensilage

Grows tall, 14 to 16 feet; leafy, very prolific, produces many large golden ears and makes heaviest and thickest fodder. A big money maker for the dairy farmer. Write for Farm Seed price list.

HOLMES SEED CO.
Box 5 Canton, Ohio

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

BIG JAPANESE DAIRY

A Japanese dairyman, S. Furuya, has been looking over California dairy plants recently. Mr. Furuya has a large dairy near Tokio, consisting of two hundred twenty Holstein-Friesians and thirty Jerseys. He also has forty goats, the milk of which goes to special customers, although only a small percentage of his patrons prefer goat's milk.

The City of Tokio has a population of 2,500,000. There are thirty-five milk distributing plants. Milk is put up in half-pint containers which sell for four cents and about 40,000 half pints are distributed daily. Milk consumption is increasing in Japan.

The milk ordinance of the City of Tokio requires that every dairyman have two barns, one in which the animals are fed and another in which they are milked.

A BULL TAMER

Fascinating as it is, work around live-stock has its own perils. While most Holstein-Friesian bulls are comparatively gentle yet there is always danger in handling a matured bull. Most accidents reported are the result of taking chances and the man who is accustomed to take care of stock frequently takes chances. In this respect he is no different from men in other occupations for "familiarity breeds contempt."

An ugly bull weighing around a ton is quite a problem. Bulls are kept for breeding purposes and a sire who has demonstrated his worth is valued highly by his owner. A number of devices have been invented in order that man may retain his control over the animal.

Spencer Brother's Bull Tamer has been used in many herds and has given satisfaction, so much so that we have seen bulls wearing this device exhibited at

big fairs where their handler has kept control of the animal and has led it to and from the show ring through dense crowds.

This bull tamer may be obtained from our advertiser, Spencer Brothers, of Savona, New York, who offer it on a thirty day trial and this firm will be pleased to send particulars and testimonials on request.

Parent: "My son has many original ideas, has he not?"
Teacher: "Yes, especially in spelling."

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for April 1, 1929.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. M. SNYDER, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Manager, E. M. SNYDER, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)
BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING CO.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY ARE:

EUGENE B. BENNETT, New York City, N. Y.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Camp Hill, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. M. SNYDER,
Signature of Business Manager.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,
this 30th day of March, 1929.

J. LE RUE HESS, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires March 6, 1931.

PRESIDENT UNDERWOOD DEAD

For the third time in less than six months, members of the Sheffield Producers Association, Inc., mourn the loss of the Association's President. On March 13th, Dr. Hiram W. Underwood suddenly died from a heart attack. When stricken he was standing on the steps of a village store near his home in Starlight, Pa., and was convalescing from an attack of grippe.

Dr. Underwood was born November 9, 1868, at Lake Como, Pa., a few miles from Starlight. For many years he enjoyed a successful medical practice. About sixteen years ago he organized the Starlight Dairy Company which operates a farm of about 780 acres and a large herd of dairy cattle, mostly Holsteins and headed by a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull of the Hornless strain.

Dr. Underwood served as Director of the Sheffield Association, then as Vice-President and was elected President after his predecessor, Mr. Hugh Adair, died about six weeks ago.

STOLTUS HAS GOOD COWS

One of the many good purebred Holstein-Friesian herds in Lancaster County is that owned by John F. Stoltus, Bareville, Pa. The herd has been enrolled in cow testing association work for several years and has always made a splendid showing. One of the cows known as Princess produced 8,567 lb. milk, 271.7 lb. butterfat in six months showing a profit above feed costs of more than \$170.

Hettie, another cow in this dairy, is credited with 8,664 lb. milk in six months.

The Stoltus dairy has quite a local reputation for individuality as well as production. It is well cared for and so managed that it pays its owner a substantial profit.

A NO. 1

Prince De Kol Walker Piebe is a young bull sired by Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac. His dam, Violet De Kol Fay, is a remarkable cow that is reported to have given 80 lb. milk in a day on twice a day milking. Naturally she is large and carries a splendid udder. Her sire was Merry Fay De Kol and her dam was Violet De Kol Woodcrest Korndyke. Violet De Kol Fay has the distinction of being the first female enrolled in the herd book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac is by Piebe Carnation Mercedes Walker from Rag Apple Mayflower Pontiac.

Prince De Kol Walker Piebe has just been sold by George W. Fries, of Chambersburg, Pa., to his neighbor, W. G. Creamer. He is a real nice bull and like his brothers and sisters, very promising. Mr. Creamer examined his dam and his half brothers and sisters and believes that he now has one of the best young herdsires in Franklin County.

TEXAS PANHANDLE PLAINS DAIRY SHOW

Thirty thousand people from all parts of West Texas with a few from other sections of the Southwest attended the Second Annual Texas Panhandle Plains Dairy Show at Plainview, April 2d-5th.

The show is generally regarded as unique, and showed a remarkable interest in dairying in the Panhandle Plains of Texas. No carnivals or other attractions appeared on the grounds, just dairy cattle, comfortably stabled, showed to good advantage in the magnificent new dairy show barn built especially for the show by the people of Plainview at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

Great interest was taken in the judging. The judge was J. W. Ridgway, Manager



HOLTEX ECHO HARTOG ELZEVERE

First prize age cow, Senior and Grand Champion female at the Second Texas Panhandle Plains Dairy Show. Owned by H. B. Hales, Amarillo, Texas.

of the Mistletoe Creameries at Fort Worth and a director of American Jersey Cattle Club, who said that there was great improvement in the quality of the animals this year and that the interest in purebred cattle also showed a wonderful increase over last year.

The Panhandle Plains Dairy Show has no gate and is free to all. The handsome premium list of \$5,392.50 was guaranteed and paid by the business interests of Plainview who take that method through their Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture to help promote the dairy industry in this section.

Twenty-seven stock judging teams from all parts of the Panhandle Plains territory participated in the Vocational Agricultural Students Dairy Cattle Judging Contests, and the Boys' 4-H Club judging contest.

The exhibits of the Texas Technological College of Lubbock and of H. B. Hales, of Amarillo, Texas, carried off all the first prizes as follows: Aged bull, junior bull calf, four-year-old, three-year-old, senior yearling, junior yearling, Texas Technological College; senior yearling bull, senior bull calf, aged cow, two-year-old, H. B. Hales.

H. B. Hales, Jr., exhibited the first prize senior heifer calf; R. P. Hales, the first junior heifer calf. The senior champion bull was Flowerdale Sylvia King of the College herd. The junior and grand champion was Mt. Riga Bess Fobes a son of Sir Johanna Bess Segis and Oachan Korndyke Fobes of the Hales' herd.

Holtex Echo Hartog Elzevere, a daughter of Echo Sylvia King was senior and

grandchampion female. Mt. Riga Hendrika, the junior heifer calf owned by H. B. Hales, Jr., was made junior champion and also was the champion heifer calf in the division for the 4-H and Vocational agricultural boys. The Hales herd was awarded blue ribbons for calf herd and produce of dam; the get-of-sire prize went to the College exhibit.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, COWS or Hays? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

VIRGINIA LEADERS

Nine purebred Holstein-Friesian cows owned by I. D. Myers and his son Victor, of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va., averaged 492.5 lb. butterfat for the year ending December 31, 1928. This is the highest production credited to any Virginia herd during the year.

Much of the success of this herd is due to the excellent pastures on which it is grazed and the high quality legume hay, alfalfa and soy bean, produced on the farm.

Good Holsteins have sold freely in Pennsylvania during the past winter. One of these transactions was the sale by E. L. Michaels, of Dalton, Pa., to John Kalinanskis, of Nicholson, Pa., of the yearling heifer Ash Ledge Pietertje Aaggie June. This heifer is a very promising light colored daughter of Korndyke Pietertje Aaggie. Her sire, Francis Korndyke Pontiac 2d is a son of Francis Korndyke Pontiac and Stockland Pontiac Aaggie.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Dandy Purity Piebe Segis, born May 7, 1928, well grown, straight back and a real show bull. His sire is King Piebe of York 33d, a son of King Piebe of York. His dam, Purity Jennie Segis, made over 16,000 lb. on twice-a-day milking under ordinary dairy conditions in the Lehigh C. T. A. This bull will make an excellent sire for some one who wants to improve his herd in type and production.

Apply to Dr. R. L. Schaeffer, 30 N. Eighth St., Allentown, Pa., or to Mr. August Weng, Fogelsville, Pa., where he can be seen.

"Have you ever been osculated dear?"
"Yes, once for typhoid."

ONE CAUSE OF BITTER MILK

Southern dairymen are occasionally troubled in the spring by the cows producing bitter milk. This is caused by the cows eating bitterweed, a plant which is abundant from Virginia and Missouri to Florida and Texas but is sometimes found farther north.

The effect of bitterweed on milk differs in two respects from that of most other weeds and from the effect of highly flavored feeds. The bitter flavor is much more pronounced in the whole or skim milk than in the cream. The effect of grazing in bitterweed does not disappear in a few hours or between milkings, but often persists for as long as twenty-four hours.

Cows do not like bitterweed but when it is abundant in a pasture they frequently consume considerable quantities. To eradicate the weed from permanent pasture a combination of mowing and fertilizing is recommended.

Two or three times a year, or whenever the weeds show their yellow heads, and before the seed has ripened, the pasture should be mowed. In the first mowing the cutter-bar should be raised about six or eight inches above the ground so that the second crop of blossoms will not develop so close to the surface as to escape the second mowing. It may be necessary to continue mowing for two or three years, and so prevent reseeding.

Bitterweed seems to flourish in poor soils and in over-grazed pastures where desirable grasses are eaten so close that they do not reproduce effectively. For this reason frequent light top dressings of manure, together with occasional use of fertilizers, reseeding of the thin and the bare spots, and carefully controlled grazing are necessary to obtain good stands of desirable pasture plants.

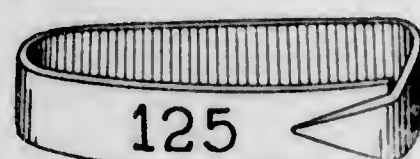
The Bureau of Dairy Industry says that the bitterweed principle seems to be in solution or in fine suspension in the water of the milk. Removal of practically all the fat, casein, albumin, and milk sugar still left the bitter principle in the serum. It was possible to make butter which, when properly washed, was free from the bitter flavor. The butter-milk, however, was not usable for human food.

Cottage cheese was made which after being thoroughly washed, contained but a slight trace of bitter flavor. Unsweetened evaporated milk, either skim or whole, contained the bitter flavor in an even more concentrated form than the original milk. Sweetened condensed milk contained a trace of the bitter flavor, but the added sucrose concealed the objectionable flavor to a great extent. It was also possible to extract milk sugar with hardly a trace of the bitter flavor.

Early in March, W. J. Jirele, of Bixby, Minn., sold to his neighbor John Eaker, a nice little calf named Jirele Duke Ormsby Korndyke. His sire was Bunn Ormsby Homestead and his dam was Jirele Johanna De Colantha.

The combination of Ormsby, Johanna and Colantha blood should insure a transmitting sire.

Breeders' Needs



KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively
50 " 2.50 and lettered.
100 " 4.00 Special prices on larger orders.

CLINCHER PUNCHES

COPPER BULL RINGS

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry L. g. Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.

Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

MY FOUNDATION COW



MAY AMLETO

Every inch a dairy cow. Notice her depth, her evident capacity, her udder attachment, square udder and well placed teats. Such cows are bred to

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion. Low Prices on Young Bulls.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown,

Penna.

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



COMMERCIAL VS. HOME MIXED DAIRY RATIONS

By WM. J. MOFFITT

Factors which influence milk production of any dairy herd regardless of breed are: feeding, breeding and care, any one of these factors are equally as important as any other. A cow may be an excellent individual of royal blood lines, but if she is fed timothy hay and corn and oats, she will not produce as much milk or butter-fat as the semi-scrub cow fed a well balanced dairy ration and a good quality of clover or alfalfa hay together with succulent roughage.

The question often asked is, "Can I mix my own dairy ration as economically as I can buy a ready mixed feed?" To answer that question run a test on your own herd. Feed part of your herd a ready mixed feed and the other part home mixed feed according to State recommendation or your own particular ideas. The writer has known several dairymen to run such tests. Some have found ready mixed feeds most profitable, while others have found them unprofitable.

There are several things which the average feeder should take into consideration when buying a commercial feed. First, the total percentage of digestible nutrients which are available to the cow. Second, the price of these digestible nutrients as compared with the other available feed. Third, the fertilizer value. High grade dairy feeds which derive their protein from cotton seed meal or linseed meal increase the fertilizer value of the manure, also these ingredients are equally good as fertilizer after having been fed to the cow as they are in the raw state. Cotton seed meal is and has been used for a long time as a fertilizer in the Southern States and is recognized as a good source of nitrogen.

The manurial value of a good dairy ration (composed of such ingredients as cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten, and wheat feed), is a factor which dairymen should take into consideration. The manurial value for the above mixture would be from \$25 to \$30 per ton.

Many cheap dairy feeds have been placed on the market in recent years composed chiefly of oat hulls, oat clippings or grain screenings containing obnoxious weed seeds which have little food value and no manurial value whatever. By adding a little cotton seed meal or linseed meal to this concoction and covering the mass with molasses, thus bringing the product up so that it will pass the State standard requirements, the manufacturer

is able to sell mill refuse to the dairy farmers as dairy feed.

The objections to feeding such dairy feeds are that they contain a high percentage of indigestible fibre, a large percentage of obnoxious weed seeds and have little or no manurial value. They are sources of weeds which contaminate the dairyman's fields and spread over the country side. Such weeds as wild mustard and Canada thistle are often brought on the farm in this manner.

The most expensive and costly ingredient in a dairy ration is the nitrogen or protein content, therefore, dairy farmers by planning ahead can and should grow a large portion of this protein.

Clover or alfalfa hay is rich in nitrogen or protein. By the growing of alfalfa hay the dairy farmer can supply most of the necessary protein in this form which is highly palatable and digestible and which will result in a saving in feed costs.

Dairy farmers who have a mow full of good quality of alfalfa or clover hay and plenty of good silage have solved the problem of economical and profitable milk production, as far as feed is concerned, by supplementing the alfalfa or clover hay and silage with the following grain ration:

300 lb. ground oats
300 lb. ground corn
200 lb. linseed meal
200 lb. wheat bran

THE DAIRY HEIFER

In choosing feed for the dairy heifer the most essential requirements are bone and muscle building materials, which are found in such feeds as skim milk, wheat bran, and alfalfa hay.

It used to be a common practice among some breeders and feeders to maintain the baby flesh of a dairy heifer, but experience has proven that in growing a dairy heifer proper bone structure is more important than flesh.

The cow must have a good constitution and a strong skeleton to do her work profitably and to carry her heavy load of milk making machinery consisting of large digestive organs, mammary system, and feed, she also will be with calf the greater part of her life.

Dairy heifers which grow and develop a large bony frame are often rough and ungainly in appearance during this growing period but when they reach maturity will develop into profitable producers. When heifers are groomed for the show little regard is paid to the inside machinery or growth what is wanted is an ex-

terior appearance regardless of what a growing, profitable, dairy heifer under the laws of Nature, should look like. Why not judge our growing dairy heifers on the basis of utility instead of appearance?

Wheat bran for a long time was considered of little feeding value other than a laxative or a filler, but experience has shown it is one of the greatest carriers of phosphorus, a necessary element for building strong bones. Alfalfa hay, that all important dairy feed, furnishes the necessary lime or calcium needed in bone building.

ABUSES OF OPTIMISM

Our sunshine thought for today is that the pessimist has his place in the world as well as the optimist. Undoubtedly optimism is good for such dread maladies as the blues, the willies, the jumps, the doldrums, the dumps and the down-in-the-mouth disease.

Still there is such a thing as too much sun-kissed optimism. The world has a place here and there for the regular pig-headed, rantankerous, unreasonable, narrow-eyed, file-biting pessimist. Too many people believe that Santa Claus runs the stock market or that if they see the moon over their right shoulder they have only to make a wish and sure enough it will come true just like the pigeon that flies out of the magician's hat when he waves his wand.

KEEP THE BULL IN A BULL PEN

Nearly all authorities agree that the best way to raise the average production of dairy cattle in this country is to head the herds with proven sires. By a proven sire is meant one whose daughters have, by their work at the pail, demonstrated that they were better producers than were their mothers at an equivalent age. This also means under similar conditions.

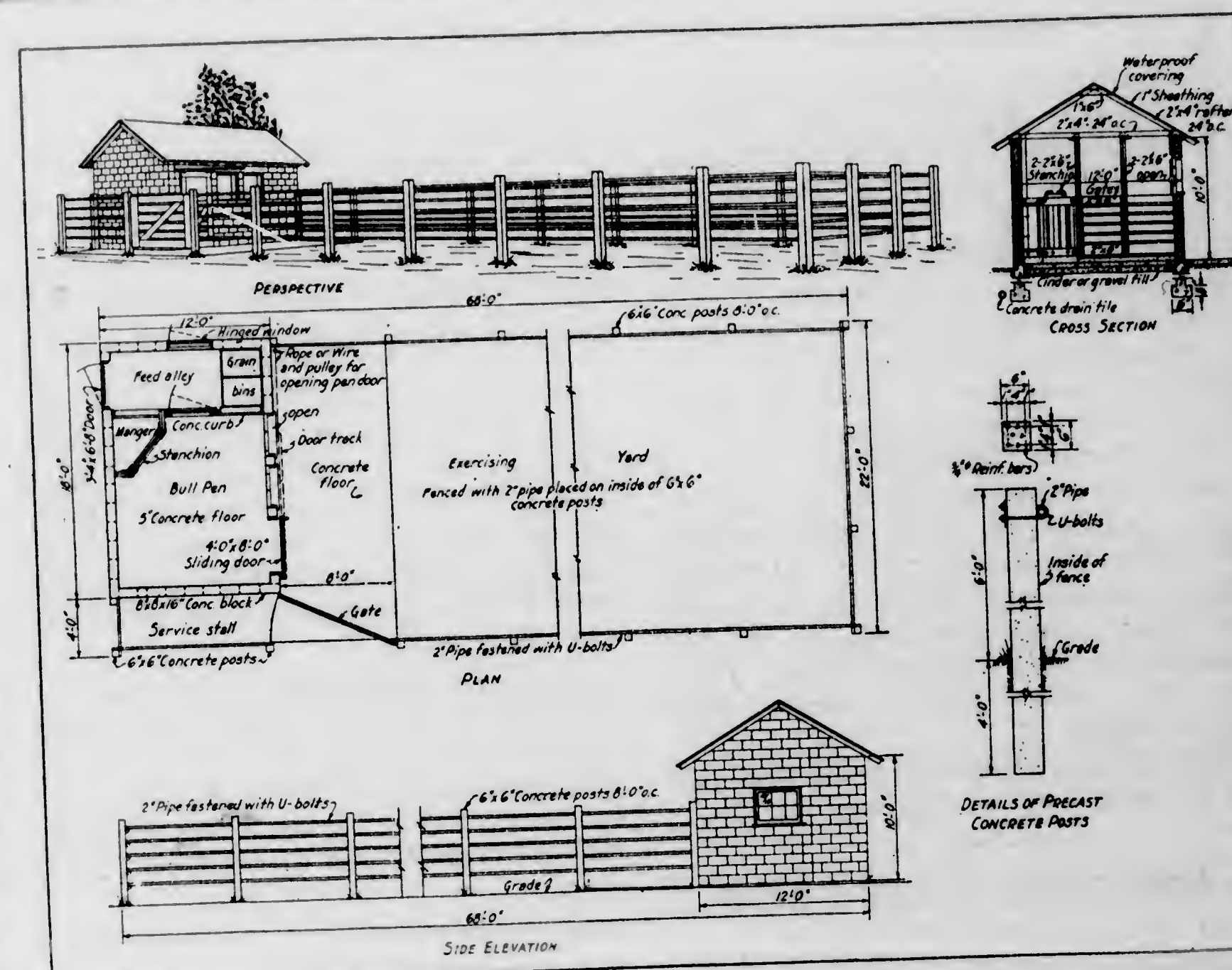
If the dams received light feeding and were milked twice a day while their daughters were fed heavily and milked three or four times daily there must be an



A SAFE BULL PEN

allowance made. Nor is it altogether fair to take one or two examples as there are always individual variations. But when eight or nine of a bunch of ten half-sisters are distinctly better than their dams then the sire must receive due credit. He has made good and has demonstrated his right to be kept as a herd bull as long as he can fulfill the duties of that position. He is a proven sire.

The majority of dairy owners do not keep a bull until his daughters come into milk. When a bull approaches the age



PLAN FOR A BULL PEN

of four years it is customary to sell him to the butcher. There are several reasons for this. First, to avoid inbreeding, for many herds are too small to justify the keeping of two herdsires. Second, a bull often develops a mean disposition as he approaches maturity. Then it is not safe to trust a bull, for the most gentle bull may suddenly decide to go on a war path and attack his owner or keeper. For this reason it is hard to find a purchaser for a big bull.

With a properly arranged bull pen it is unnecessary to handle the bull. Then bulls need exercise and a yard is necessary. Accompanying this article are plans for such a pen that is inexpensive and easily built. By its use it will be possible to handle a matured bull and yet insure that he receives the necessary exercise to keep him fit and in good health.

Newspapers and farm journals frequently tell of persons being injured or killed by bulls. Repetition of these occurrences has resulted in the belief that a vicious bull is a necessary evil. With proper facilities such as are provided by a safety bull pen, there need be no fear of even the most vicious animal.

A good dairy sire should improve the type and increase the production of each generation. His true value cannot be established until yearly records are available on his daughters. Judging dairy sires through their daughters is the only true method of providing for "insured" sires. Using proved sires is the only method of "insuring" dairy herd improvement.

The bull pen makes both possible. It is the safest and most satisfactory means of properly caring for the dairy sire. Exercise, sunlight and safe confinement are all provided through the bull-pen. The wise dairyman builds permanently, and a permanent, well-constructed bull pen is rapidly becoming a necessity on every well-equipped dairy farm.

The size of the bull pen depends on the space available, although a minimum area of 1,000 square feet to give ample exercising space is recommended.

The shed as well as the fence for exercising yard must be strongly constructed, concrete walls and posts being recommended. The fence should be open so that the bull can see what is going on beyond it. This tends to keep him quiet and in good temper. The service stall as shown by the plans is a further safeguard in handling the bull. The sliding door opening from the shed to the yard is hung on a sloping track so that the door will be self-closing. The door is placed on the outside of the building, as when placed inside there may be obstructions to prevent its automatic action. Strong guides are placed at the bottom so that it will be impossible for the bull to push the door off the track.

The material required for such a pen, including the stable, floors and fence posts, are 85 sacks cement, 8 yards sand, 11 yards pebbles, 4 cubic feet hydrated lime, 500 concrete block 8 x 8 x 16.

SASSIETY STUFF

The town lady had moved to the farm to lead the rural life. In course of time it fell upon her to feed a threshing crew.

The day was exceedingly hot. The work had been hard and continuous. It was a sweaty crew that assembled on the porch awaiting the summons to the table.

The lady stepped out to bid them enter. She took one look and sweetly remarked: "Men, will you please take off your overalls and come in to dinner."

Jerseys—One load young, sound springer cows; one load two-year-old bred heifers. All T. B. tested, all raised here. Ben Sheppard, Springfield, Missouri.

PROLIFICACY

Beccles Quicksilver, a British Friesian cow was born May 1, 1923. On February 23, 1926 she gave birth to twin bull calves, a performance which she repeated on January 10, 1927. She calved for the third time on January 7, 1928, this time only producing one son but she tried to make amends by dropping another pair of bull calves on December 15, 1928. Thus she was the mother of seven bull calves born in a period of less than three years.

The Beccles herd is making quite a record for twins as seen by the following: October 19, 1929, heifer calves; December 9th, heifer calves; December 13th, bull calves; December 15th, bull and heifer; December 15th, bull calves; January 13, 1929, bull and heifer; January 20th, heifer calves; January 26th, heifer calves.

The *British Friesian Journal* says that of the sixteen calves only one was lost.

GOOD IOWA DAIRY HERDS

M. B. Severson, of Kanawha, Iowa, had twelve purebred and grade Holsteins that averaged 1,364 lb. milk, 43.1 lb. butterfat for the month of March. He fed a ration consisting of silage, alfalfa hay and equal parts of corn, oats and barley with some oil meal added.

Fred Seefeldt, Wesley, Iowa, had nine Holsteins that averaged 1,220 lb. milk, 37.4 lb. butterfat. He fed alfalfa with a grain ration consisting of ground corn, oats and linseed meal.

Eleven Holsteins owned by H. M. Madison, of Britt, Iowa, averaged 996 lb. milk, 35.6 lb. butterfat. His roughage was silage and alfalfa and his grain was ground oats and corn with oil meal added.

Robert Holm, of Britt, had fourteen Holsteins milking that averaged 1,064 lb. milk, 35 lb. butterfat. His roughage was silage and alfalfa and his grain was ground oats and corn with oil meal added.

Peter Benson, of Kanawha, had eleven

Holsteins, one of which was dry. The average for the herd was 997 lb. milk, 34.3 lb. butterfat.

C. J. Peterson, of Britt, had thirteen purebred and grade Holsteins two of which were not in milk. The March average for the herd was 895 lb. milk, 32.7 lb. butterfat. The Benson and Peterson herds were fed on alfalfa hay, ground corn, oats and linseed meal.

An average of 851 lb. milk, 32.5 lb. butterfat is reported for the Holstein dairy of G. W. Hildman, of Wesley. This herd contains fourteen dairy cows, two of which were not in milk. They were fed alfalfa and soy bean hay with ground corn and oats, linseed meal and cottonseed meal.

Lawrence Pilgrim who is in charge of the Britt C. T. A. says that these seven Holstein herds were the leaders in his Association and that the seven herd owners named fed their cows a well balanced ration, the major part of which was home grown.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. E. MILLER. Penna. Chambersburg.

JOKE ON THE EDITOR

Just in time to appear on the classified ad page of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN of the April 8th issue, copy for an advertisement came from Mrs. Theresa Hyland, Andover, New York, as follows: "CANARIES—Ready for breeding. Also Registered Stock. Theresa Hyland, Andover, N. Y."

The helpful editor thought the lady meant registered Holsteins when she said registered stock and changed the ad accordingly only to find Mrs. Hyland was a life member of the International Roller

Canary Breeders Association and that this Association not only registers canaries but the canaries are named and numbered just the same as Holstein Friesians are and the sellers are able to furnish not only registration papers but also pedigrees, so on the Classified page of this issue you will find appearing the advertisement as the lady wished it to appear.

Mrs. Hyland has built up quite a business raising and selling canaries of the best singing strains. She advertises in a number of bird journals and has shipped canaries to many widely scattered points.

A DAIRY PIONEER

William H. Saylor, of San Francisco, California, is said to be the pioneer in using parchment paper to wrap butter. When in charge of a small creamery near Fresno he conceived the idea of using parchment paper instead of muslin cloth which until then had been used to wrap butter put up in small rolls and squares. The new idea was favorably received by the public. Mr. Saylor rose to prominence in the California dairy world.

Later, Mr. Saylor went into the printing business and twenty-eight years ago established the *Pacific Dairy Review*. When he sold his interest in this Journal several years ago he reserved the business of printing and handling parchment paper.

For some years Mr. Saylor had been a breeder of purebred Guernsey cattle and he plans to give up his other business and retire to his ranch.

OR "WE CASH NO CHECKS"

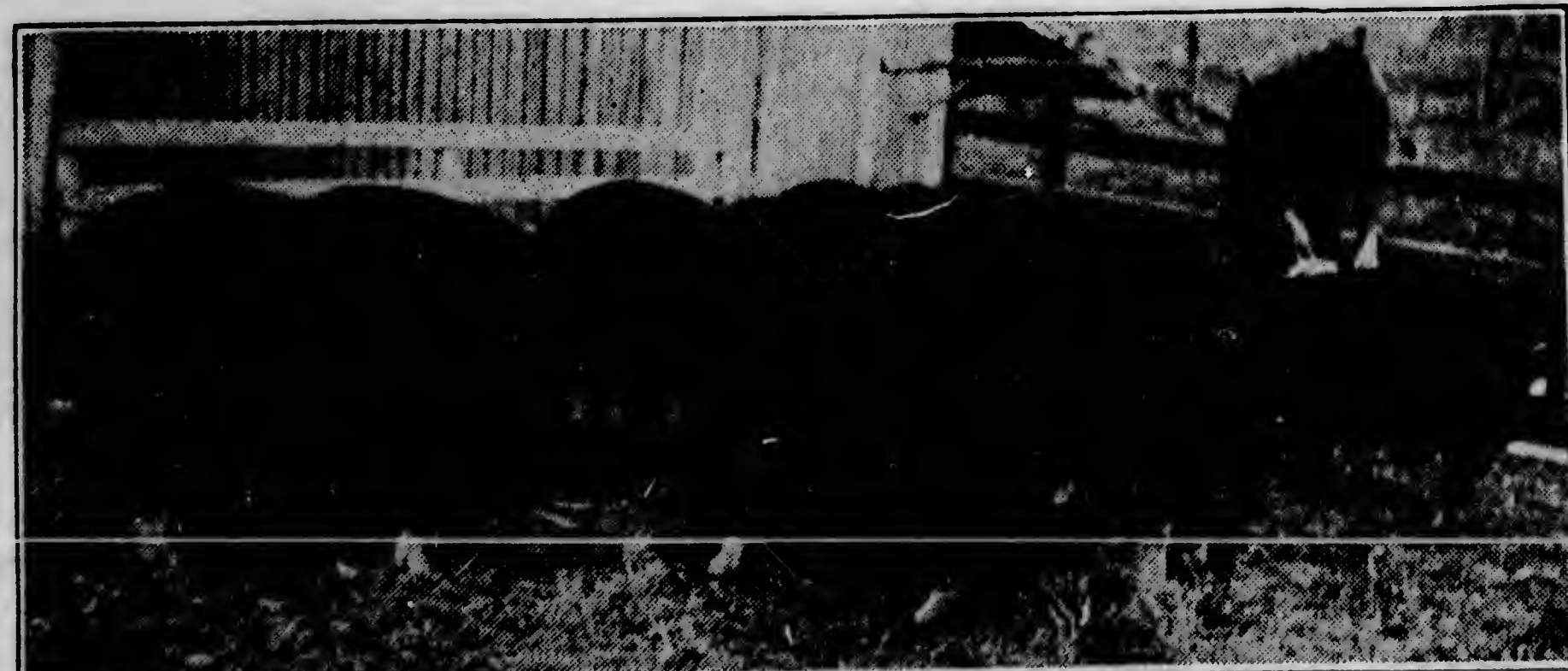
Sunday School Teacher: "And Belshazzar was in the midst of his riotous orgy when looking up he saw the handwriting on the wall. Now, can any of you little girls and boys tell me what words he saw?"

Bright Boy: "Watch your coat and hat."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

OUR QUALITY CHICKS make big money next fall. Circular. DAVIS BROTHERS ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Reynoldsville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS—Purebred Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs; \$5.50 thirteen. Mrs. ANDERSON MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, purebred vigorous chicks from my own breeders. Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also Pekin ducklings. Prices reasonable. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS, Par-dee Strain, \$30—100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. Mrs. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. Mrs. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKER-ELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that lay 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. Mrs. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the most approved type and color. Healthy range raised stock. Medium and large sized young Toms and Pullets. A few extra fine tested breeding hens. CHARLES McCCLAVE, Box H. New London, Ohio.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCCLAVE, Box H. New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FINE CLOVER HONEY. 12 lb. can, \$2.00 postpaid. B. B. FLORY, Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CANARIES—Ready for breeding. Also Registered Birds. THERESA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

NEW VICTORY SEED OATS. For price and sample write HENRY MARSHALL, Coopersville, Mich.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

1929 PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup. No. 1, \$2.25 per gallon. F. O. B. Order before April 20. C. A. MUNSON, Hyde Park, Vt.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Postpaid 250—50c; 500—75c; 1,000—\$1.50. Expressed 10,000—\$7.50. WALTER PARKS, Darien, Georgia.

PURE HONEY. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; buckwheat, \$1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y. Prepaid 3 zones.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

POTATO PLANTS—Early Certified Porto Rican potato plants. 100, 40 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Prepaid prompt shipment. Roots protected. HOKK DEEN, Baxley, Ga.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my famous comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOF, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets. Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

PEACH TREES, 4c. each in hundred lots. Apple, cherry, pear, plum. Grapes and Ornamental Shrubbery. Prices reasonable. "State Inspected." Catalog free. LEO H. GRAVES, Farina, Illinois.



LIVE STOCK

RECORDED O. I. C's. Dam farrowed 241 (8 years). Hornless Holsteins. Sire's dam: 748+ butter 4.2 fat. SUMNER, WYALUSING, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

COLLIE—Also German Shepherd puppies. Reasonable. S. M. McCONNELL, 115 Woodward Ave., East Providence, R. I.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BRADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BRADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Five months old. Genuine heelers with plenty of grit. Guaranteed to satisfy. \$20 each. J. E. CLARK, Franklinville, N. Y.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. COLTSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Molton, Pa.

HOW TO MAKE A SUCCESS ON THE FARM

Here's a tip to farmers: Be a big executive. Put your farm on a business basis and run it that way. Form a company and sell shares. Let your wife remain as inside manager. Make the hired man outside superintendent. Appoint the hired girl your stenographer. You will be able to dictate to her just as successfully as you do now.

Learn to confer frequently with yourself or at least sit behind a door some place even if you are not thinking. Have a golf course built out in the pasture. Play on it every day that the weather permits. Acquire a tan. Do no work. Give orders. Go to Europe occasionally. Be sure to be interviewed at the dock going and coming. Knowledge of latitudes not necessary on such trips as long as you know your platitudes. Let your wife, hired girl and hired man run the business except for watering the stock. You and the scarecrow do that now and then at directors' meetings. At the end of several years retire rich.

Heifers Wanted

from One to Two Years Old. All animals to be well grown, healthy and right and from Accredited herds.

Prefer to deal with dairy farmers who have a surplus to sell.

Animals must be transferred through the New Association.

Please give price and particulars in first letter.

A. F. ZURILGERE
Chowchilla Calif.

CHANCES FOR ANOTHER JOB-HOLDER

It is learned that one of the next moves, and that will perhaps call for the creation of another highly manned bureau, is that for a survey of the bottom of the oceans. Here's one prospective new bureau that has the unanimous and hearty endorsement of this column. There are in this country, and all wanting government jobs, some thousands of hell-divers and other snoopers. Take 'em all out there in the oceans and send them down to the bottoms in search of contour—and if they never come up, it will be a lasting relief to farms, markets, railroads and other things that are now suffering and dying from bureautitis. The bottom of vast oceans are welcome to 'em—although it might be rather tough on ocean bottom contours and whales.—*Souix City Livestock Record.*

Position, as General Farm and Herd Manager, or Herdsman, wanted by married man thirty-two years old with life long experience in all branches of farming and the Holstein business.

Can make big records, but would rather locate where practical methods are followed. Department F, c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

ON THE DAIRY FRONTIER

During the past eighteen months twenty-five carloads of dairy cows have been shipped into Wichita County, Texas. The Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in bringing these cattle to the Wichita Valley. Holsteins and Jerseys are preferred. The product is marketed in the city or else sent to local dairy plants which include a cheese factory, five creameries and two ice cream factories besides three milk distributing plants.

The work of culling and re-building old herds has been most important. Many dairymen sold out their entire herds and replaced them with new stock when tests were made. One man sold his herd of twenty-three cows which he had formerly thought good. He replaced them with thirteen selected cows purchased as rapidly as he could find what he wanted, and now he is securing more milk from these thirteen head than he formerly secured from twenty-three. He plans to continue securing good cows until he increases his herd to the original number.

IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

Black-and-white cows again occupied the ten leading positions in the Dauphin County Association for the month of March. There were twenty-five herds containing 293 cows in milk that were tested by George J. Hock, tester in charge. Of this number fifty-six produced over 40 lb. fat and fifty-four over 1,200 lb. milk.

Stittler, a grade Holstein owned by C. H. McElwee, was the leader for fat with 72.6 lb. Pride, owned by A. Erdman, of Elizabethville, was second with 69.2 lb. fat, 1,922 lb. milk Burke, a registered cow owned by Charles Fertig is reported with 57.6 lb. fat, 1,857 lb. milk and Ormsby owned by Dr. Jesse Lenker, of Harrisburg, has 54.9 lb. fat, 1,770 lb. milk credited to her. The Harrisburg State Hospital has two grade Holsteins among the leading ten.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

CHANGE IN FAIR DATES

The dates of the Greater Peoria Exposition which will be held at Peoria, Illinois, has been changed to the week of August 25th-31st in order to avoid a conflict in dates with the Knights Templar Conclave. The coming fair will be the nineteenth of the series. While a greater attendance might have been secured had the fair been held on the original dates, yet for the comfort and accommodation of the many visitors it was thought advisable to change the date to a week when the hotels of the city would not be so crowded.

IOWA AND MINERAL FEEDS

The Iowa Legislature has just amended the state law on stock tonics and condimental feeds. Liquid stock tonics as well as feeds containing more than five per cent of minerals will have to be labeled accordingly.

Under the former law, liquid stock tonics were exempted from the requirement as to labeling.

In the case of mineral feeds, the amendment reads as follows: "In case of mineral feeds containing more than five per centum of mineral ingredients, in addition to the requirements of the preceding sections, (protein, fat, etc.) the label shall give the minimum percentages of lime, phosphoric acid and iodine, and the maximum percentage of salt."

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

BULL SHIPPED BY AIRPLANE

In order to attract public attention, a yearling Holstein-Friesian bull named Carnation Badger Aero Lone Star was shipped April 2d by airplane from Oconomowoc, Wis., to Schulenburg, Texas. This was part of the doings to celebrate the opening of the first South Texas Milk Condensary owned by the Carnation Milk Products Company.

The principal speaker of the occasion was Governor Moody of Texas.

Several carloads of dairy cattle, Holsteins and Jerseys, will be brought into this district in the near future in an effort to build up the dairy industry in this part of the Lone Star State.

Holstein cows, grade and purebred, have shown very satisfactory results in the Schulenburg Section. At the new dairy plant condensed milk will be manufactured and it is expected that this will give an impetus to the development not only of the dairy industry but also of the Holstein breed in this part of Texas where the farmers are definitely committed to a break with cotton one-crop farming.

WATCH OUT FOR DAD

An eight-year-old Chicago boy came down to breakfast and his hands and face just had a "lick and a promise" as grandma used to say.

"Come up to the bathroom," said his father, "and I'll give you a real good wash."

When he got to school his teacher commented on his clean features. "Why, Ralph," she said, "you look wonderfully clean. Who washed you?"

"My dad washed me," declared Ralph, "and say, if you ever want a bath and want to be good and clean you just go to dad. You will be clean all right, when he gets through with you."

Showy and Good



This handsome little fellow was born November 8, 1928.

His sire combines the Veeman, Ormsby, Sadie Vale and Pontiac strains.

His dam is a splendid five-year-old cow, a granddaughter of King Joh and produces better than 10,000 lb. yearly; is a good tester, and a persistent producer.

He is Yours for \$100.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CLARK'S DAIRY FARM

Shamokin,

Penna.

You are cordially invited to inspect this bull, his dam and her sisters in this herd.

Are You Looking for Type Plus Production IN A BULL?

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire Is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are famous for tremendous production.

His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE, are splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE

SHARPSBURG

MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

Ravenswood Cattle

ARE



Bred for Production

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

Hartje Lad Mechthilde

whose dam, Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires ever in this country, KING HENGERVELD HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

BREEDING TO TYPE



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

was the foundation animal of the most noted family of HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ever developed. A Remarkable Producer, she transmitted to her descendants her Individuality as well as her Producing Capacity.

My senior herdsire

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

traces FIVE times to this great foundation cow.

My junior herdbull

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA

traces to her no less than SEVEN times.

It would fill this page to tell all about her performances and those of her Six Daughters but it would fill this magazine to tell all I can about my Accredited Herd.

Come and see them and You will want some of the Choice Animals I will sell.

A. W. DOWNTON

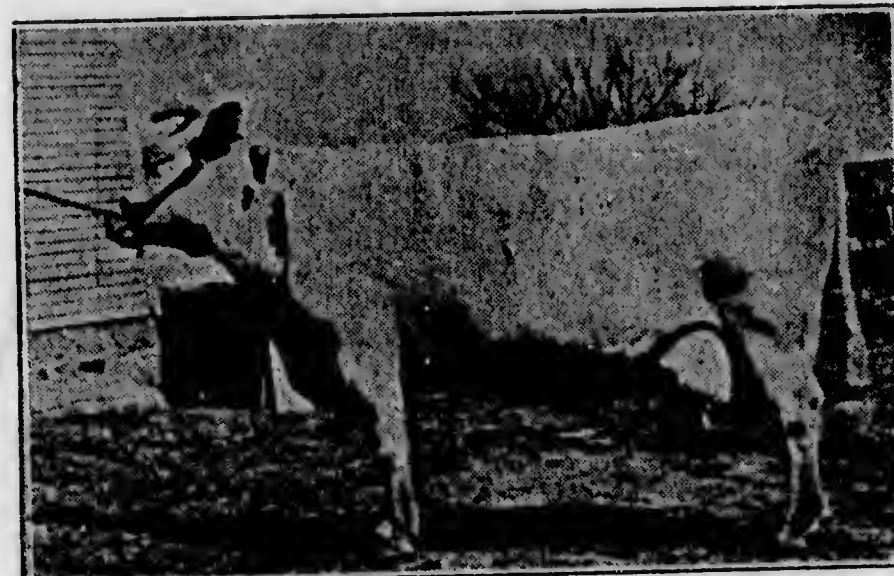
STARRUCCA

PENNSYLVANIA

Oldenburg Herd

where Selective Registration has been practiced for Years!

One of our Dairy Cows



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE

South Bend, Indiana

PLEASANT VIEW FARM'S

Fourth Annual Sale

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1929

Starting at 12 O'clock Sharp

50 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Sale held at the farm, located at Salunga, Pa., which is 8 miles west of Lancaster, Pa., on the Harrisburg State Highway. Mt. Joy trolley car stops at the farm. Lunch served by the Ladies Aid Society of the Church of God, of Landisville, Pa.

Cattle tuberculin tested. Buyers will be given the privilege of a retest any time within 60 days.

THIS IS A SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ANIMALS, and includes the Herdsire—Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th, a yearling son of a 32-lb. cow that gave 634 lb. of milk; 2d dam a 25-lb. cow, and the 3d dam is a 29.52-lb. cow.

Many fresh cows and close springers, others bred to freshen again in the fall.

Sale includes a cow with over 16,000 lb. of milk in cow testing work, and others over 10,000 lb.

A daughter of the 30-lb. bull, Ensign Veeman Korndyke, will be sold; also a daughter of Spring Farm King 26th, whose dam is a 988-lb daughter of a 1,100 lb cow—his 3 nearest dams are all 30-lb. cows. A daughter of the 35-lb. proven sire, Oakland De Kol Burke Hengerveld. Granddaughters of the famous "KPOP."

14 tops out of one of the best herds in Lancaster County are also going for the high dollar in this sale. You can afford to travel many miles to make your selections from such a wonderful, fine bred, attractive individual lot of money making animals.

COL. GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer, East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, Sale Manager.

Send for Catalog Now to the Owner

C. A. SPAHR, Salunga, Pennsylvania

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The Holstein-Friesian

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1929 No. 9

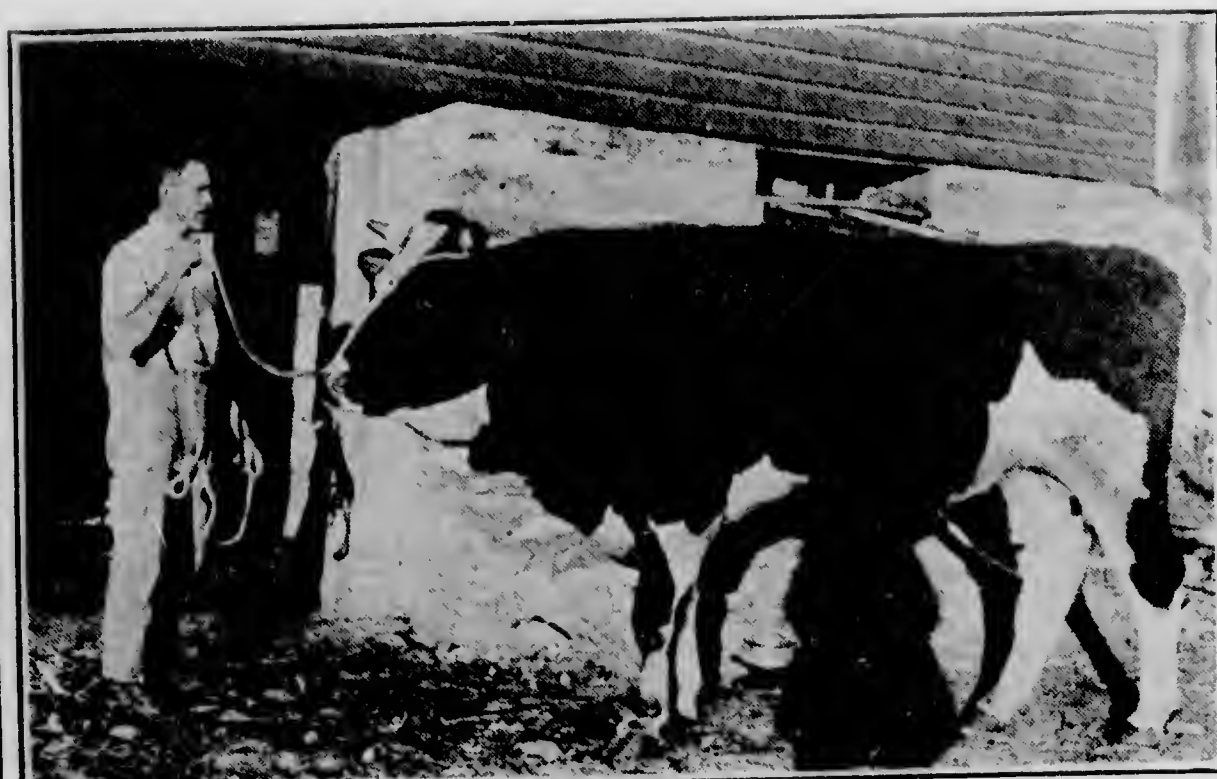
Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

MAY 16 1929



THE HERD AND BARN OF THE HERMAN KORTE DAIRY, ORLEANS, NEBRASKA
In the foreground is the eighteen-year-old cow Flo Hesseltje Korndyke.

WE WANT TO SELL

**KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS**

a proven sire of excellent quality.

Son of King Echo Sylvia Model and A Beauty Lyons, a show cow with 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in 7 days as a junior three-year-old.

As a calf he won second prize in a large class at the New York State Fair.

His daughters are Showy and Producers.

He is in fine condition, very gentle, a good server and sure, and is only sold because we have so many of his daughters.

Will also sell Cows, bred to freshen from July on through the fall, Heifers due next fall and Youngsters from three to fifteen months old.

Our Accredited Herd is 49 Years Old.

MILLER BROTHERS

CLARKS SUMMIT, Lackawanna County, PENN'A

Carroll Farms

Carroll herd is managed under practical, every-day, business, dairy conditions. The cows in Carroll herd are not only good individuals but are also Producers and pay a good Profit for their feed and care. At the head of Carroll herd is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. His dam's pedigree combines the blood of Korn-dyke, Segis, Canary and other noted families.

Let us sell you some Good Young Stock.

RALPH G. ROOP

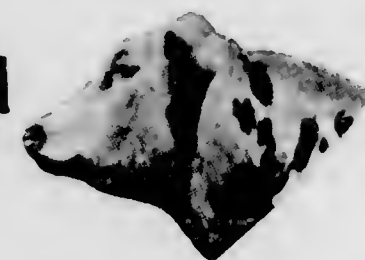
New Windsor

Maryland

Carroll herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

**Don't Raise Horns,
Raise Holsteins!**

Domesticated
Cattle



Don't Need
Horns

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait,—a Hornless Bull bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars, or give pedigree and price of a Registered Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Ravenswood Cattle

ARE

**Bred for Production**

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

Hartje Lad Mechthilde

whose dam,—Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires ever in this country, KING HENGERVELD HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1929

No. 9

The Largest Cooperative Creamery in the World

COOPERATION has been, during the last few years, a favorite prescription for all farming ills. To some speakers and writers coöperation and farm relief are synonymous, yet statistics show that the business fatalities among coöperative organizations is fully as high as it is in private enterprises. Therefore, it is a pleasure to tell of one coöperative association which has made a signal business and financial success and has made this success without any government subsidy, State or Federal, without the help or hindrance of any political organizer, and without the guidance of any publicly paid College official but has made a success solely because they manufacture a good product and know how to successfully market it. The farmers and patrons stuck together in the early days of discouragement, and after the first year's experience showed them that they did not have the right

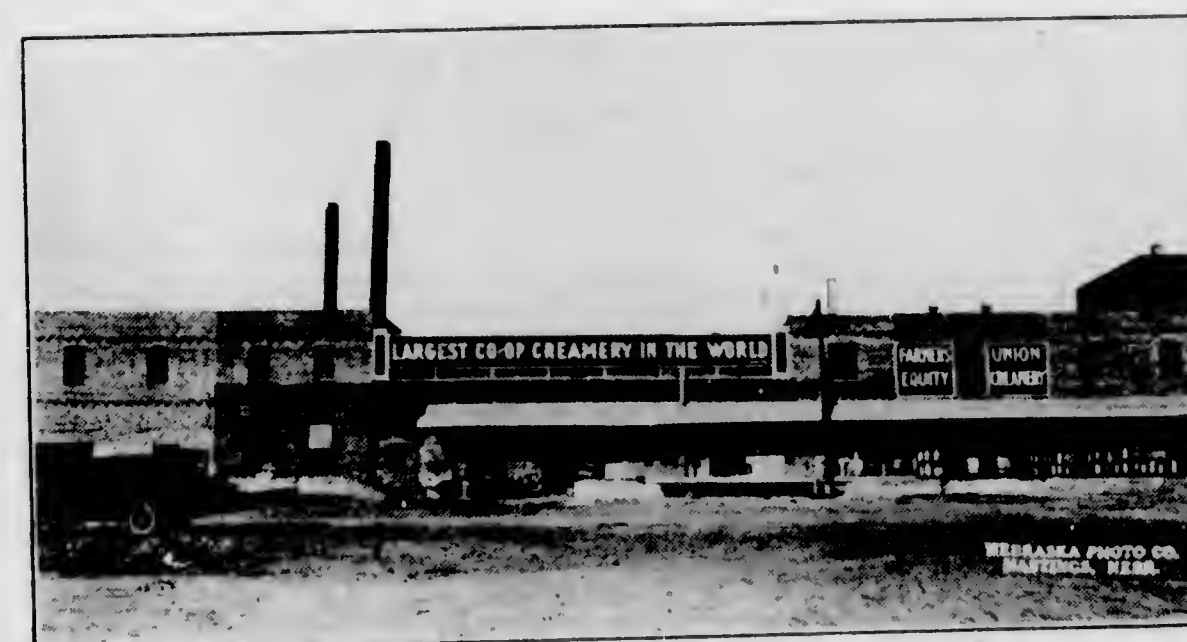
of \$10,400, so that the company had lost not only its capital stock but \$1,400 as well. During 1917, the first year of operation, 384,257 pounds of butter were manufactured, but the books for the year showed a deficit of \$7,518.30.

Despite the discouraging prospect the officers and directors borrowed money on their own notes to carry on the enterprise. In 1919 a total of 315,206 pounds of butter was manufactured, a decrease from the amount of the previous year but the books showed an operating profit for the year of \$8,518.27. Much of the credit for this turn of affairs was due to their new manager, Ole Hanson, a native of Denmark who had learned his business in that country, who had absorbed enough of the Danish spirit of coöperation to get along with his patrons and who was a worker and organizer. Every year since that time has shown a substantial profit. In 1928 no less than 4,413,000 pounds of butter was made at the two creameries located at Orleans, Nebraska and Denver, Colorado and the profit earned amounted to \$31,000.

The creamery has a remarkable history as a business enterprise. Since the first loss of its capital stock it has made a net profit of \$321,551.50, really starting with less than nothing. Its net worth on the first day of this year was estimated at \$191,152.77. The business is owned by the Farmers Equity Coöperative Creamery Association and is the largest coöperative creamery in the world. It has more than one hundred and twenty-five cream stations, scattered through Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. In addition four cream stations in New Mexico, one in Texas and one in South Dakota, ship cream either to Orleans or Denver where the main creameries are located.

Dairymen own the stock of the organization. When the patrons market the product of their dairies through one of the cream stations or one of the main creameries, they receive the top market price for their cream. Any profit made during the year is pro-rated according to the number of shares of stock. The shipper's profits accumulate until he has \$100 credited to him at which time he receives one fully-paid-up share of stock in the creamery. From then on the pro-rate and the share dividend is paid him in cash. The Pro-rate dividend for 1928 will be paid on June 1, 1929, and is exactly three-quarters of a cent on each pound of Butterfat credited to each shipper.

The capital stock of the corporation is now a half million dollars which is divided into 5,000 shares of



FARMERS EQUITY CREAMERY, ORLEANS, NEBRASKA
The largest coöperative creamery in the world.

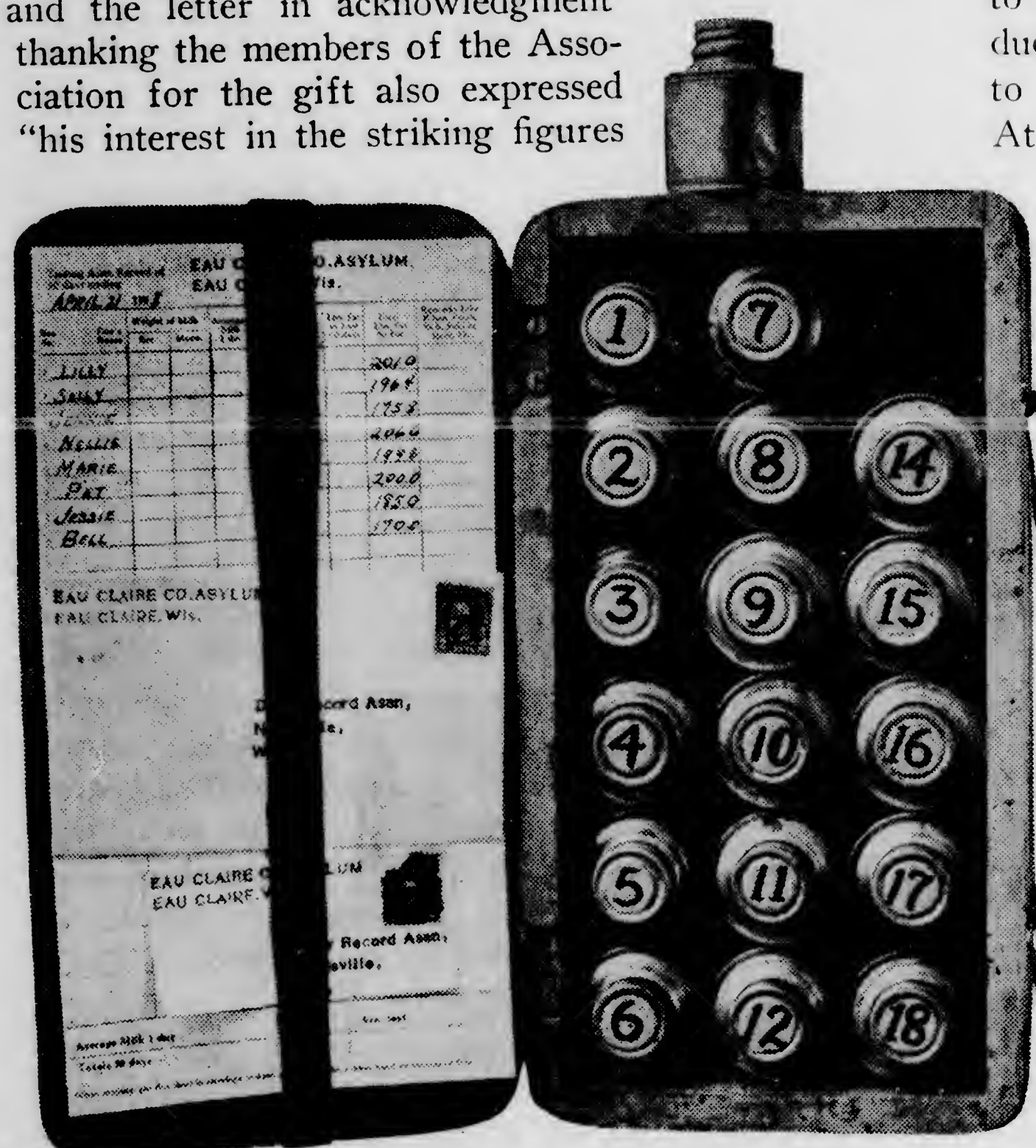
men at the helm they had the courage to dismiss them and head their organization with a man who not only had the knowledge but also the ability to put things across.

About the time the great war started, a few pioneer Nebraska dairymen met and organized a coöperative company and decided to build a creamery with a capital stock of \$100,000. For many months they tried to sell stock in this new enterprise but found that, while promises were plenty, cash was scarce and \$9,000 was about all they could raise. With this amount they built a creamery at Orleans, Nebraska, in 1916.

The old line creameries fought the new enterprise in every way possible. Operating expenses were heavier than expected. The first managers secured were inexperienced. The result was that the \$9,000 was soon spent as well as what money could be borrowed from the bank. The first audit of the books showed a loss

\$100 each. For 1928, the producers received from the sale of products 83.2 cents out of each dollar realized of which 81.5 cents was paid for butterfat and 1.7 cents was profit.

The creamery product is marketed in cartons under the brand "Gold Mine Creamery Butter." Each carton carries a picture of the main creamery. When President Coolidge spent part of the summer of 1927 at Rapid City, South Dakota, a shipment of Gold Mine Butter was sent to the Chief Executive as a present and the letter in acknowledgment thanking the members of the Association for the gift also expressed "his interest in the striking figures



SAMPLE BOX AND CAN USED IN THE FREE COW TESTING WORK

contained in the little pamphlet showing the success of this organization."

In addition to butter the association manufactures Ice Cream and also markets eggs and poultry for its patrons. For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927, the association made a gross profit of \$95,797.93, of which \$288.47 was the net trading profit on poultry, \$523.89 net trading on eggs with \$3,698.82 credited to ice cream, \$1,421.12 to miscellaneous items and no less than \$89,865.53 was reported as the trading profit on butter. We do not have the figures for 1928, but there was a decided increase in the business transacted.

In order to aid their dairymen to keep only profit-earning cows, the management and directors of the Association have offered their shippers, who are so situated that they cannot belong to a local cow testing association, a free cow testing service. This is very much sim-

ilar to the mail order cow-testing system which has been inaugurated in some parts of Wisconsin.

The dairyman weighs the milk from each of his cows, takes samples of each cow's milk and mails them to the nearest testing laboratory belonging to the creamery. These samples are put in sample cans, the covers of which bear the numbers of the cows. The dairyman mails the tester a sheet bearing both the names and numbers of his cow and the amount of milk each one produced. It is an easy matter for a trained man to test the milk and figure the milk and butterfat production of each animal, and his report is mailed back to the dairyman together with the empty containers. At the end of the year a report on the herd and on each individual cow is sent to the shipper.

There is no charge for the service. The dairyman is simply asked to buy a milk scale, a dipper and a box of containers in which to ship the milk samples. If he desires, the dairyman can obtain these from the creamery at the wholesale price of \$8.00. The dairyman has the privilege of buying elsewhere if he wishes or buying part or all of the outfit as the creamery makes no profit on the transaction.

While there is no charge at all for this testing service, the dairyman is required to market the product of his dairy through the creamery or cream station of the organization. By means of this service the dairyman is enabled to tell what his cows test and what returns they give him for the feed he gives them. He is enabled to cull out the low producers and retain the most profitable cows for breeding animals from which to raise stock to replenish his dairy. As long as the dairyman is honest with himself and does not pad his returns in order to exceed the showing made by his neighbors, he is in a position to cull and improve his herd in a manner that is

not surpassed by any other plan devised by Government or State College officials or the management of any breed association. Best of all, after the outfit is pur-



GENERAL MANAGER OLE HANSON AND HIS SECRETARY IN THE CREAMERY OFFICE

chased, it costs the dairyman nothing to carry on the work except a little time and the small amount of postage required to carry the box of samples through the mail.

While offering this service to its members, the Association is a staunch supporter of Cow Testing Association work where a tester is directly in charge. On November 26, 1927, the Harlan-Phelps Cow Testing Association was organized in the offices of the Orleans Creamery. This Association closed its first year of work December 6, 1928. It was made up of twenty-six dairy herds located in at least three different counties. The highest herd consisted of purebred Holsteins owned by C. J. Furry of Franklin, and the second highest was the purebred Holstein herd of Justus A. Johnson, of Loomis, Nebraska, director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., whose herd averaged for the year, 385.4 lb. butterfat. The tester and those directly managing the Association favor the feeding of home grown feeds and so the actual net profit was far above the average and the members were encouraged to market through their own cows the roughage and grain grown on their own farms.

Away With It

THE greatest oppressor of nature lovers, which is pretty nearly everybody when you examine into it, is the roadside billboard. The nuisance is growing steadily worse, especially on the fine new highways that have cost the people billions of dollars during the past ten years. Massachusetts is trying to break a state law, in the U. S. Supreme Court, which the sign builders rely upon to keep their pests sticking out everywhere. Kansas appears to have the best state law. It authorizes the authorities to remove signs which obstruct the view of the public. Under this law the officers can tear down anything that covers up your view of nature, such as a beautiful tree or a beautiful stretch of green grass, or even a beautiful head of clover.—*La Follette's Magazine*.

Old-Fashioned Stockmen

MOST of the pioneers who raised and advertised purebred live stock would go more than halfway and often all the way to please and profit their patrons. Honor, fairness, friendliness and confidence were outstanding factors in the purebred business of their day. Plenty of breeders now are as scrupulous and fair as their old-fashioned predecessors, but some others are so cold, mercenary and "business-like" that if a farmer should have unsatisfactory dealings with them it would be difficult for him to secure a just settlement. Any breeder who hopes to prosper and be respected, even in these money-crazy days, is under a business necessity of being clean, just, friendly and helpful in all of his dealings with farmers. "Efficient salesmanship" is overworked and unduly emphasized as a factor in purebred stock-raising. The best salesmanship, in the long-run, breeds friendship. A business that makes enemies is going wrong and will

inevitably go to pieces. Without the farm demand for improved livestock, the business of breeding would soon dwindle down to a hobby of rich men. Young farmers who are engaging in raising pedigree stock would do well to read and ponder the histories of old-fashioned stockmen. Too many of us forget that the best of the old past still lives, and is ever new and true.—*Rural-New-Yorker*.

The Pioneer and His Sweetheart

BY OLE HANSON

IN THE busy hum of to-day, let us close our eyes for just a moment and visualize the pioneers of old, plodding slowly along in an endless chain of covered wagons, seeking new hopes, new comforts and new homes, in the direction of the setting sun.

Tired, heavy eyed and faintly mooing, yet faithfully following their master came "Old Bossy" and her family.

In the evolution of human progress on the American prairie, I can think of nothing which was more important to the pioneer, and contributed more towards helping him conquer the prairie, than did the cow.

She fed the grown-ups, children, babies, chickens and hogs; and in so doing gave those pioneers strength and power to "carry on" and "move on and on" westward.

She furnished them the most essential part of their sustenance with her milk and meat, and for their bodies gave them shoes, boots and hides to keep them from freezing in the then severe winters.

Not only did she give them food and clothing, but she was the chief means of their financial support. Indeed many an early pioneer would have been forced to retreat had it not been for this faithful helpmate of his.

And so dear friends, the "Pioneer and His Sweetheart" went west and built a MIGHTY EMPIRE, far beyond the civilized boundaries, farther west than you or I would have dared to go, and there they hoisted the flag of civilization, so that you and I and millions of later comers could enjoy the benefits of their struggles.

For, are we not to-day "basking in the sunshine" of their efforts?

We most assuredly are, so off goes my hat to The Pioneer and his "Sweetheart"
And long may that "Sweetheart" moo.

Mergers

NEARLY 2,000,000 of the folks moved from the farms last year. Maybe you wonder where they went.

Engineering News-Record informs that, since January 1st, construction contracts of the nation total \$1,100,760,000, against \$619,220,000 in the same period last year. From farm to city, and the city builds apartment houses and so forth for them. Concentration of folks, as well as of everything else. The merger era.—*La Follette's Magazine*.

Ohio Director of Agriculture Directed to Honor New Association Certificates

THE Attorney General's Department of the State of Ohio in a Ruling handed down under date of April 2, 1929, declares that Rule 4 of the Ohio Board of Agriculture is Unconstitutional and Void.

Rule 4, which was adopted by the Ohio Department of Agriculture, contained a list of Registry Associations whose Certificates the Department would honor in paying indemnity claims as Purebreds for cattle destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The Rule embodied a Resolution which the Political Management of the Old Registry Association had attempted to "sneak in" and have incorporated as a law in which the Old Registry Association was named as the only Registry Association representing animals of the Holstein-Friesian breed which the State Department of Agriculture of Ohio would recognize in paying indemnity claims as Purebreds.

The Attorney General has handed down an Opinion based on Court decisions to the effect that this Rule is Unconstitutional and Void; that it is Unreasonable; Arbitrary; Unfair; not for the public welfare; and that it is a Violation of the Constitutional Rights of the citizens of the State of Ohio, etc.

We are printing the complete text of the Opinion, which embodies in part the decision of the Lower and Higher Courts of Ohio:

OPINION

HON. PERRY L. GREEN,
Director of Agriculture,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 21, 1929, in which you inquire whether or not the Director of Agriculture has authority to compensate the owner for purebred cattle destroyed by virtue of Sections 1121-1 to 1121-25, General Code, inclusive, when such purebred animals have been registered and transferred in registry associations other than those named in the rules of the state board of agriculture.

Sections 1121-1 to 1121-25, inclusive, provide for the eradication of tuberculosis among cattle and to protect the public health against the spread of or contamination from this disease. Section 1121-14 of the General Code provides as follows:

"The state board of agriculture shall have authority to draft and adopt rules for the compensation to owners for tubercular cattle destroyed under the provisions of sections 1121-1 to 1121-25 of the General Code, which compensation shall be subject to the appropriations made available by the general assembly, and such rules shall provide for inspection where indemnity has been waived. The department of agriculture and all officers and employes thereof shall observe said rules. Said rules may also define any of the terms herein used."

By virtue of this section the State Board of Agriculture adopted among other rules, rules 1 and 4, which are as follows:

"Rule 1. Each reacting or tuberculous animal shall be appraised. Payment to the owner or owners thereof shall be two-thirds of the difference between the appraised value and the value of the gross salvage thereof, which shall include the sum paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; but in no case shall payment by both the Ohio Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture be more than \$140.00 for any purebred or \$70.00 for any grade animal.

Rule 4. Registration and transfer papers must be presented to appraisers where compensation is claimed on a purebred basis, prior to the making of said appraisal; provided, however, that where registration and transfer papers are not available, but application has been made for them before beginning the test, such facts may be stated, and the appraisal be made with the understanding that such registration and transfer papers shall be placed on file in the Department of Agriculture within thirty days after the appraisal. Animals will be recognized as purebreds within the meaning of this agreement only when registered and transferred by the following associations:
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont, * * * *"

In the case of the State of Ohio ex rel, Daniel W. Bordner, vs. Charles V. Truax, Director, Department of Agriculture, No. 107,304, in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, the court held that the said board of agriculture had exceeded its authority in adopting Rule 4 and that the rule was arbitrary and unfair and not for the public welfare and was therefore Unconstitutional and Void. This case was an action in mandamus brought against the director of the Department of Agriculture to require him to issue a voucher to relator in payment of a purebred Holstein cow slaughtered because it was a reactor to tuberculosis.

It appears from the facts in this case that at the time the animal was slaughtered she was not registered in a registry named in Rule 4 of the State Board of Agriculture, but had been registered in another association which was a Registry of Accuracy and Reliability. The court in its opinion rendered in this case said in part as follows:

"The rules authorized to be drafted and adopted by the State Board of Agriculture are rules 'for the compensation to owners for tubercular cattle destroyed,' and this authority has been construed by the board to mean the adoption of rules by which a question of fact, to-wit: whether such animal destroyed was a purebred animal when only registered in a particular named registry. The language of this section when read in connection with all other statutes on this subject does not

confer such authority upon the board, and by the adoption of the rule providing no animal slaughtered is a purebred except when registered in a certain registry exceeded the authority conferred upon the board and is void.

"If the legislature intended the board to adopt rules as to what would be a purebred animal, then it would be the duty of the board and the board could only adopt reasonable rules, and a rule that is arbitrary and unfair and not for the public welfare is likewise void.

"The animal in question was a purebred Holstein cow, and to require its registration in a particular named registry, as this rule requires, is a violation of relator's constitutional rights in a most pronounced manner and the rule is void."

The Court of Appeals of Franklin County affirmed the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Bordner vs. Truax, supra, on September 20, 1928.

I have examined the authorities in Ohio on this subject, and I do not find any other decisions pertaining to the specific question presented by you. In view of this court decision the director of agriculture is bound by the ruling of the court that Rule 4 of the Board of Agriculture is unconstitutional and void. You are, therefore, advised that the Director of Agriculture is authorized to compensate the owner for purebred cattle destroyed by virtue of Sections 1121-1 to 1121-25, of the General Code, inclusive, when such animals are registered in an association which is a registry of accuracy and reliability even though such association is not one of those named in the rules of the Board of Agriculture.

April 2, 1929.

Yellow Cooking Fats

INFORMATION comes from Washington that the Internal Revenue Bureau is endeavoring to collect back taxes from the manufacturers of yellow cooking fats which are really oleomargarine. If they succeed in collecting the full tax of ten cents a pound, this will amount to approximately \$3,600,000 a year. This cooking fat is made from coconut oil and peanut oil which is mixed in water, salted, colored yellow and wrapped in parchment paper like butter and sold in cartons like butter. Manufacturers claim it is not oleo because of the definition in the 1886 statute that oleomargarine is mixed in milk.

Meanwhile the House Committee of Agriculture has favorably reported Congressman Haugen's proposed amendment to the oleomargarine law which, if passed, will bring these products mixed in water, without any question, within the definition of oleomargarine. Senator Norbeck of South Dakota has introduced an identical bill in the Senate. The Institute of Oleomargarine manufacturers have requested its enactment. The Committee reported the bill favorably in executive session and will ask for its immediate consideration by Congress.

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

Nearly Fifty Years Old

THE oldest purebred Holstein-Friesian herd in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in the United States, is that owned by the Miller Brothers near Clark's Summit, Pa. Purebred Holstein-Friesians have been kept on this herd continuously for at least forty-nine years. John W. Miller, father of the present owners, was a member of the Lackawanna Breeders' Association which was bringing cattle from Holland to this country early in 1882. Edwin G. Carpenter, another member of the Association, was an uncle of the Miller Brothers. Both of these breeders owned purebred Holsteins before they started importing. J. L. Stone, Secretary of the Association, bought his first purebred Holstein in 1879.

One of the animals imported was De Goede 2d, registered as No. 357 in the Pedigree Register in the Dutch Friesian Herd Book and as 223 in the Main Register which the early breeders reserved for those animals who had proven their producing ability or transmitting worth. De Goede 2d is registered as being bred by Minnie S. Veeman of Marssum, Friesland. The date of birth is given as April 1878. She is reported as freshening March 2, 1882 and the following May, on grass alone, is credited with producing 528 lb. milk in ten days on two milkings a day.

Winkje, Stienstra, Klaasje, and Dijkstra 2d were animals brought to this country by the Lackawanna Breeders' Association and some of their descendants can be found today in the Miller herd.

The senior sire of Mapleway Stock Farm, as the Miller Brothers establishment is called, is King Beauty Sylvia Lyons, a seven-year-old bull of superior individuality. This bull was exhibited at the New York State Fair as a calf and won second prize in a very large class. His sire was King Echo Sylvia Model, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Belle Model Pietje 2d. His dam, A Beauty Lyons, was a show cow and a daughter of Colantha Pietertje Lyons from a daughter of Beauty Pietertje Prince 5th.

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons has a large number of daughters in the Miller herd, so many that the present owners are reluctantly compelled to dispose of him in order to avoid inbreeding. The quality of his daughters and of the Miller herd is shown by the fact that for February and March of this year the three highest producing cows enrolled in the Lackawanna Cow Testing Association were members of the Mapleway Dairy.

Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit and it leads us a wild goose chase, and is never attained. Follow some other object, and very possibly we may find that we have caught happiness without dreaming of it; but likely enough it is gone the moment we say to ourselves "here it is" like the chest of gold that treasure seekers find.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

I'm going your way, so let us go hand in hand. You help me and I'll help you. We shall not be here very long, for soon Death, the kind old nurse, will come and rock us all to sleep. Let us help one another while we may.—William Morris.

Holstein-Friesian Cows and Good Management

FOR a number of years Herman Korte rented farms in Harlan County, Nebraska. Financially, he did not make a very great success and his wealth at the end of that time consisted of a number of bright youngsters, assets which the parents thought were worth millions but which would not sell for one-tenth of this valuation even if their parents could be induced to part with them. About fourteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Korte decided that the life of a renter was not all that could be desired and made up their minds to



FLO HESSELTJE KORNDYKE

Now in her nineteenth year and still a profitable member of the dairy. Owned by Herman Korte, Orleans, Nebraska.

have a permanent home where, when they made any improvements they would be improving their own property and adding to its desirability. Borrowing five hundred dollars from Mr. Korte's father, they made the first payment on 160 acres of good second bottom land located near Orleans in the Republican Valley.

About that time the Orleans Equity Creamery started business in this locality and so furnished a market for the product of the Korte dairy. Today Herman Korte is "the largest individual patron of the largest coöperative creamery in the world" says Mr. Ole Hanson, general manager of the Farmers Equity Creamery Association. In nine years Mr. Korte sold more than \$54,000 of milk and cream to this creamery.

Success has crowned the efforts of the Korte family and all members of the family have worked together to deserve this success. The principal factor was the herd of Holstein-Friesian cows. In 1928 the Korte herd was enrolled in the Harlan-Phelps Dairy Herd Improvement Association and had forty-six cows on test. The herd averaged well above 300 lb. of butterfat and in recognition of the fact, Herman Korte was awarded a medal by the Nebraska Dairy Herd Improvement Society.

When Mr. Korte decided to make dairying his main business he made up his mind that the Holstein-

Friesian was the most profitable dairy cow. Purebreds offered a double return; first, the product sold in the form of milk or cream; second, the offspring, for the purebred calf will bring many more dollars than its grade half-sisters. Mr. Korte was a firm believer in the idea that a purebred bull should stand at the head of the herd. Lacking the necessary finances to make his herd all purebred, he decided to start with a few registered cattle and gradually build up a purebred herd by retaining the heifers; selling the surplus bull calves in order to realize dividends upon the investment required to purchase the foundation animals.

He still has one member of his foundation stock, the cow Flo Hesseljtje Korndyke, now in her nineteenth year. Despite her age, Flo is a profitable member of the dairy, so much so that, barring accident, there is no immediate prospect of her ceasing to be a member.

Flo Hesseljtje Korndyke was dropped December 26, 1914 in the herd of E. C. Peebles, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Her sire, Granville King Veeman De Kol, was a son of King Veeman De Kol and Coin King Bess. Her dam, Helen Hesseljtje Korndyke, was a daughter of Prince Byronia Korndyke and Lady Princess Hesseljtje. The names of the parents and grandparents of this cow show the families combined in her pedigree. At this writing we do not have at hand information as to her production year by year nor of the number of her descendants at present in the Korte herd. We know, however, she is a valued member of the dairy and it will be noticed in the picture of the Korte barn and herd appearing on the cover page of this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that Flo stands prominently in the foreground, in the place of honor that is rightfully hers by virtue of being the oldest member of the herd.

A study of the pictures accompanying this article shows that not all members of the Korte herd are purebred. The color markings indicate that several of them are grades but evidently grades capable of paying a satisfactory return for the feed they consume. Notice the capacious silos. Korte cows receive succulent feed the year around. Notice too the attractiveness of the residence. No wonder the junior members of the Korte family stay around home.

The Fifth Annual Year Book of the Farmers Equity



HERMAN KORTE'S ATTRACTIVE HOME AND SOME OF HIS DAIRY COWS.

Union Coöperative Creamery Association contains an article written by General Manager Ole Hanson in which he says:

"Korte bought his milking machine and manure spreader before he got his Hudson Super Six. These wise investments and his herd of Holsteins did the trick and he now owns a Hudson, a \$12,000 modern home, and property worth about \$60,000.00; and is totally out of debt."

The credit for this financial success Mr. Hanson gives to the Korte family, Herman, Mrs. Korte, the kiddies, and the Holstein-Friesian dairy cow. They all worked together. "Good management mixed with good dairy cows, will always do the trick in Nebraska." To this we need only add that this is true, not only in Nebraska, but also in forty-seven other states of the Union.

A Unique Way to Raise Calves

NOMADIC races live for a time in a shelter then move on to another district and there build another shelter. When man became civilized he erected permanent shelters, thus villages, towns and cities came into existence.

When the race segregated into groups man had to practice methods of sanitation. Otherwise the race was decimated by disease. This problem is not confined to nomads. All life living on the earth has to practice sanitation in order to survive.

In the great dairy sections men erect barns in which they crowd their animals and oftentimes practice unsanitary methods. Then disease appears and is hard to eradicate. Instances have been known where owners have discontinued keeping stock in their old barns and have erected others in which they kept their animals because the animals did not thrive in the old quarters which had become infected with disease germs.

For five years the herd owned by the New Jersey Agricultural College has been troubled by disease and fatalities among the young calves. The trouble seemed to start when the animals were about two weeks old. The first symptoms noticed was scouring followed in many cases by an attack of calf pneumonia. If the animals survived there was a lack of thriftiness for at least two months before the young animal began to thrive and grow. During 1927 several epidemics of this calf distemper broke out among the young animals. As this trouble occurred both during cold weather and during the summer months evidently it was not due to any climatic condition. It was suspected that some parasite was working in the digestive system of nearly every calf born in the herd. There were few fatalities but nearly every calf became sick soon after it was placed in the calf barn.

At first it was thought that the calves were suffering from the lack of some vitamin or element necessary to growth. Several calves were inoculated against infectious scours. Post mortems were held in the pathological laboratories on calves that died but no specific organism was located.

It was suggested that the walls and floor of the calf barn had become infected with the organism that was causing the trouble. As a test a few calves were placed

in an old shed some distance from the dairy barn. These calves grew well and were able to take a normal amount of milk. This indicated that the trouble was due to an organism which was being passed from the older calves to new arrivals in the calf barn.

Isolation seemed to be, if not a remedy, at least a preventive. Several methods of isolation were tried. At first the calves were tied in the barn at a considerable distance from one another. The second method was to keep the calves in individual pens separated by a panel. A third method was to completely isolate the new-born calf by a tight panel so that it could not come in contact with another calf or even receive the breath of other calves. This third method was so successful that someone suggested keeping the calves for the first four or six weeks of their lives in a packing box where they could be completely isolated from any other animal.

Since January 1, 1928, more than twenty calves have been started in such boxes. To date only two calves have had any distemper and there has been no fatalities. The calves have thrived and like most calves, are always hungry at feeding time and there has been no difficulty in getting the young animals to take a normal amount of milk.

The packing boxes used are at least four feet long, three feet wide and high enough so that the calf can't jump out. These boxes are placed in the calf pens where previously the young calves were allowed to run together. Enough space is left between the boxes so that the calves cannot get their noses together nor reach each other in any way.

By a careful arrangement of the boxes about as many calves can be raised in a given space as was kept in the same space before the boxes were adopted. When the calves reach four to six weeks of age the danger seems to be over and they are then taken out of their boxes and are allowed to run together. The boxes are taken out of the barn, some of them are burned and others thoroughly disinfected and after a short time used again.

The calves do not seem to suffer from lack of exercise and most of the youngsters play while they are in the boxes.

The packing box method is not recommended as a substitute for barn equipment. Success in calf raising, however, is dependent on sanitary conditions and careful management. If given the proper start in life the calves seem able to resist this distemper after they are from four to six weeks old. The initial cost of the wooden boxes is very small and after the calf has outgrown its early home the box may be burned, thus getting rid of any germs which might be gotten into the bedding or have been absorbed by the wood.

There is a fool law on the books of the federal criminal code, Section 178, passed March 4, 1909, which reads: "No person shall make, issue, circulate or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money in the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months or both." But no one pays any attention to it.

Backward Trend of the Old Association as Shown by the U. S. Agricultural Reports

THE backward trend in the number of registrations recorded by the Old Registry Association referred to in former issues of THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is confirmed by the United States Department of Agriculture in a comparative Table, showing the registrations of Ayrshires, Guernseys, Jerseys and Holsteins, published in the 1927 Year Book.

From the year 1921 up until and including the year 1927, there was an increasing number of Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys registered each year while the number of Holstein-Friesian registrations decreased.

A review of the reports of the Old Registry Association shows that about the time the present managing influence came into control and, more particularly about the time the breeders were deprived of their rights to a direct vote in the Association's management and the fees were increased, there was a great falling off in the number of registration certificates issued annually at the Secretary's office.

In an attempt to explain the reason for the great decrease in volume of business recorded at the Secretary's office those responsible for bringing about a change in the Association's Form of Government, the increase in fees and taking money from the Association's treasury for so-called Extension Work, contended that the decrease in the number of registrations was due to a general depression in agriculture.

If the decrease in the number of registrations was

due to a general depressing condition in agriculture then it would affect all of the dairy breeds and each Association that registers purebred dairy cattle would have shown a decrease in the number of registrations.

The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1927 contains a Table, giving the number of registrations recorded by the Ayrshire, the Jersey, the Guernsey and the Old Holstein Associations.

The total number of Ayrshires, male and female, registered for the year 1921 is given as 5,874. This number gradually increased each year until the year 1927, the total number of registrations was 8,401, representing an increase of 43%.

The total number of Guernseys recorded for the year 1921 is given in the Table as 22,007. The total number of Guernseys recorded during the year 1927 is 25,741, representing an increase of over 60% for the year 1927 over the year 1921.

There were 42,336 Jerseys registered in the year 1921. The registrations increased yearly until for the year 1927 the total number of registrations was 64,007, representing an increase of over 50%.

In the year 1921 there were 127,850 Holstein-Friesians registered. In the year 1927 the number had decreased to 109,963, the decrease representing 14%. This decrease in registrations represents nearly 100,000 Purebred animals.

If the decrease in the number of Holstein registra-

PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE; NUMBER REGISTERED BY BREEDS, UNITED STATES, 1900-1927

Year	Ayrshire			Guernsey			Holstein-Friesian			Jersey		
	Bulls	Cows	Total	Bulls	Cows	Total	Bulls	Cows	Total	Bulls	Cows	Total
1900				608	896	1,504	1,365	3,381	4,746	2,798	8,750	11,548
1901				647	1,172	1,819	1,460	3,648	5,108	2,567	8,045	10,612
1902				726	1,267	1,993	1,738	4,252	5,990	2,471	7,580	10,051
1903				746	1,289	2,035	2,088	4,753	6,841	2,370	7,240	9,610
1904				737	1,261	1,998	2,477	5,567	8,044	2,373	7,464	9,837
1905				847	1,612	2,459	3,226	6,547	9,773	2,640	7,735	10,375
1906				950	1,964	2,914	3,842	7,918	11,760	3,019	8,652	11,671
1907				1,118	1,966	3,084	4,841	9,809	14,650	3,752	9,383	13,135
1908				1,291	2,191	3,482	5,684	10,850	16,534	4,148	10,135	14,283
1909				1,841	3,836	5,677	7,021	12,570	19,591	5,249	12,513	17,762
1910				2,233	4,420	6,653	9,689	16,487	26,176	6,333	14,509	20,842
1911				4,798	2,402	7,200	12,472	20,417	32,889	7,229	16,282	23,511
1912				2,884	2,942	5,826	13,473	23,792	37,265	7,562	16,591	24,153
1913				3,950	3,653	7,603	16,364	26,951	43,315	9,147	19,481	28,628
1914				4,912	4,348	9,260	18,336	29,750	48,086	10,079	22,861	32,940
1915				4,439	4,765	9,204	25,617	42,063	67,680	9,475	22,957	32,432
1916				4,033	5,030	9,063	26,116	46,549	72,665	10,242	24,997	35,239
1917				4,944	6,167	11,111	24,749	49,098	73,847	14,446	33,960	48,406
1918				8,494	6,108	14,602	28,730	59,549	88,279	8,904	25,398	34,302
1919				6,148	7,648	13,796	30,298	60,589	90,887	10,906	30,424	41,330
1920				6,809	7,427	14,236	36,791	77,712	114,503	11,669	32,162	43,831
1921				5,874	8,036	13,910	39,585	88,265	127,850	11,213	31,123	42,336
1922	1,565	4,816	6,381	8,065	14,007	22,072	30,631	83,141	113,772	11,651	33,801	45,452
1923	1,578	5,975	7,553	9,758	16,976	26,734	29,089	86,043	115,132	12,291	38,159	50,450
1924	1,431	5,508	6,939	10,301	18,166	28,467	28,209	83,320	111,529	12,331	39,832	52,163
1925	1,561	5,972	7,533	11,299	20,742	32,041	26,935	82,659	109,594	12,131	41,725	53,856
1926	1,720	6,142	7,862	12,392	22,298	34,690	28,117	82,971	111,088	12,537	42,915	55,452
1927	1,847	6,554	8,401	12,777	22,694	35,471	28,817	81,146	109,963	15,666	48,411	64,077

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Obtained from registry associations.

tions is due to general depression in agriculture, then why has not this same general depression affected the Ayrshire breed, the Guernsey breed, and the Jersey breed to the same degree that it affected the Holstein-Friesian breed.

During the period above mentioned, the Old Registry Association, according to the report of the Finance Committee, has been operated at a loss during six of the years, aggregating more than \$265,000.00.

Large sums of money have been expended in encouraging the making of forced records and in promoting auction sales where cattle with such records have been offered for sale.

The doing of these things and the increased burden which this expense has inflicted upon the Holstein breeders in the form of increased fees has reflected in the decreased number of registrations recorded by the Association.

The Earning Ability of the Silo

By A. L. HAECKER

STOCK keepers without a silo naturally would like to know what a silo will earn for them. "Will a silo pay?" is the question, and "How much will it pay? How can I figure out this problem using the stock I intend to keep?"

We are fortunate in having a large number of experiments and tests that have been worked out by our experiment stations in all parts of the country. Many of these can be used in making averages in order to overcome variations which naturally exist on every farm and in every state. The formulas given are, therefore, based on actual tests; and where a number of similar tests have been made, the average will be much safer to use than one experiment.

While we have a great variation in price of forage and feed as well as in price of stock products, and this variation extends from season to season and year to year, there is still quite a constant and dependable factor which certainly will be safe enough to use on most farms.

FOR MILCH COWS

The use of the silo in the production of milk will save in round numbers 35 cents per hundred. Knowing the number of hundred pounds of milk produced on the farm, the amount saved can, therefore, be calculated by multiplying the number of hundred pounds by 35 cents for example:

Twelve cows producing 8,000 pounds per cow would be 96,000 pounds. At 35 cents per hundred, there would be a saving of \$336.00 per year.

From a test made in Pennsylvania where a large number of herds were used, it was found that a cow receiving silage would produce 150 gallons of milk more than where not receiving silage. Using the price of 19 cents per gallon, a cow receiving silage will earn \$28.50 more per year. Twelve cows would, therefore, earn \$342.00 per year.

Another formula worked out from a Minnesota cow testing association's figures, which is certainly a most practical demonstration, is as follows: where the cows receive silage each produced 70 pounds more butter

per year. This at 40 cents per pound would equal \$28.00 per cow. From 12 cows, the amount saved would be \$336.00 by using the silo.

From an Ohio test, the silo saved 10 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter. A farmer keeping 12 cows that average 285 pounds of butter would save \$342.00 a year. It will be noted that three formulas, all worked out in different states and under different conditions, with varying herds and variable prices, are quite uniform in the results.

FOR STOCK CATTLE, HORSES AND MULES

On most farms there are a number of cattle that are not producing, such as dry cows, heifers, calves, bulls, steers, and even colts, mules and horses at rest. A silo properly used with balancing the silage ration with other farm-grown forage high in protein will make a saving of 30% on the cost of the ration. Knowing about what it costs to feed such cattle, one can figure a reduction of 30% and determine what the saving will be in feeding miscellaneous stock.

COST AND WORTH OF SILAGE

Using conservative averages we can figure where all costs are considered, that corn or cane silage can be produced for \$5.00 per ton, and when fed to livestock is worth \$9.00 per ton. This gives us a formula of \$4.00 profit per ton on silage. With an 85-ton silo, which is about the average, the earning of the silo on this basis would equal \$340.00 per year.

EXPLANATIONS

It should be understood that in using the above formulas all costs are considered, and, therefore, the formulas will give net results or saving. It should also be understood that the figures given are based on balanced rations and fed in the best approved manner. It should be kept in mind that conservative averages are given rather than exceptional cases; the aim being to use the average farm condition. Many stock keepers obtain much higher earnings for their silos. The silos may be larger, prices better, stock of higher grade, and local conditions of market favorable, so that \$1,000.00 or more could be easily earned from a silo.

FORMULAS FOR THE SAVING OR EARNING OF A SILO

For Milk Production, (1) 35 cents saved on 100 pounds of milk. (2) Dairy cows receiving silage will produce 150 gallons more per year.

For Butter Production, (1) Dairy cows receiving silage produce 70 pounds more butter per year. (2) Using silage saves 10 cents on the production of a pound of butter.

For Stock Cattle, Horses and Mules, (1) Using silage will save 30% on the cost of feeding.

Actress—"I can't marry you; I have a clause in my contract."

Stage Door Johnny—"That's all right. My father's a surgeon."

Place your purebred Holstein breeding operations on a Profitable Basis and Register your animals in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Byler Picked Good Heifers

SOME time ago John D. Byler, of Belleville, Pa., purchased six yearling purebred heifers from Rush G. Shafer and Sons, of the Old Homestead Farm, Meadville, Pa. Mr. Byler desired them transferred to him through the New Association and in writing to the office for the necessary applications, Mr. Rush Shafer said that these heifers are an outstanding bunch both as to breeding and as individuals. Later in his letter he said "they are a bunch to be proud of."

The Shafer herd has been established for about sixteen years. Mr. Shafer's father was a close friend and neighbor of the late Edwin Huidekoper, who was



TYPE OF HEIFERS JOHN D. BYLER PURCHASED FROM RUSH SHAFER & SONS

prominent in the Holstein-Friesian Industry for many years. One of the many famous animals in the Huidekoper herd was the noted show bull and sire Billy Boelyn. Mr. Huidekoper was accustomed to lend purebred bulls to the senior Mr. Shafer and Rush remembers, when a boy, seeing Billy Boelyn in the Shafer stables.

The present Shafer herd has been established for about sixteen years and is on the State and Federal Accredited list. The milk from this dairy averaged around 3.7 per cent butterfat. At present the herd is headed by a bull of Canadian breeding closely related to many well-known producers.

Miracle Mite Eliminator Roosts



Roosts are made of California Redwood—no knots, no cracks. Hens cannot sit between roosts. Brackets let the light all around the ends of the roosts and the mites will go to the trap, the only dark place to hide. Mites full of blood are very sensitive and will not cross cold steel but go to the dark trap where they stay for nine days laying thousands of eggs. Drop traps in bucket, a teakettle of boiling water does the job.

People who have used the roosts for three years or more, say, "They would not take \$1.00 a foot for them." Others say, "they would not raise chickens without them." It is hard to estimate their worth. A pullet that is kept free from odors and mites will lay at six months and continue laying for one year. Write for free information.

AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
Crawfordsville Indiana

Maryland Case Continued

THE Ralph G. Roop Case against members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture was called for trial April 30th before Judge Parkes in the Circuit Court at Westminster, Carroll County.

Attorneys, representing members of the Board, had filed an amended answer to the charges made in the petition and at the opening of the case filed a motion in the form of a "DEMURRER" and asked to have the case dismissed.

The entire day of the 30th was given over to arguments by the attorneys representing both sides and on May 1st Judge Parkes handed down an oral opinion, passing upon the questions raised in the amended answer.

The judge ruled that counsel should be furnished with a copy of the opinion and the plaintiff's attorney should be given fifteen days in which to file an amended complaint after which a date will be fixed to continue the trial of the case.

Trouble in the Twin Cities

FOR several years the Twin City Milk Producers Association has been held up as an example of a successful dairymen's Cooperative Association. However, the labor unions of St. Paul and Minneapolis are now claiming that the Association is as capitalistic as other employers of labor and they are giving the management so much trouble that it is planned to build another large plant outside of the cities.

We are not informed as to what are the matters in dispute, whether wages or hours but we can easily see that it would be very difficult to reconcile city working hours and union labor wages with the usual farm working hours and the wages farm labor receives.

Prices at the Gearhart Sale

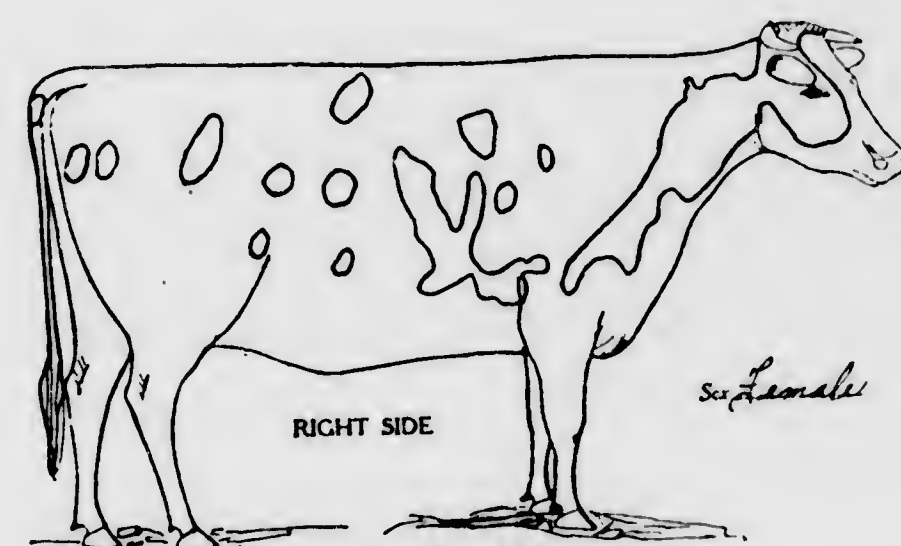
AN AVERAGE of \$276 was realized by the forty-three animals of Dr. Gearhart's herd sold at Meadow Grove Farm near Womelsdorf, Pa., April 30th. There were five bulls and they averaged \$326, ten unbred heifers that averaged \$133 and twenty-eight cows and heifers of breeding age that averaged \$318. The top price for a bull was \$460 for Meadow Grove King Tweede, a sixteen-month-old son of Berks King Champion and Lady Johanna Tweede of Berks. A four-month-old full brother brought \$310.

The highest priced cow was Lady Johanna Tweede of Berks, she being struck off for \$620. Miss Inka May of Meadow Grove, an eighteen-month-old daughter of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Walker was struck off for \$500. Walter Andrews of Beach City, Ohio, was the auctioneer.

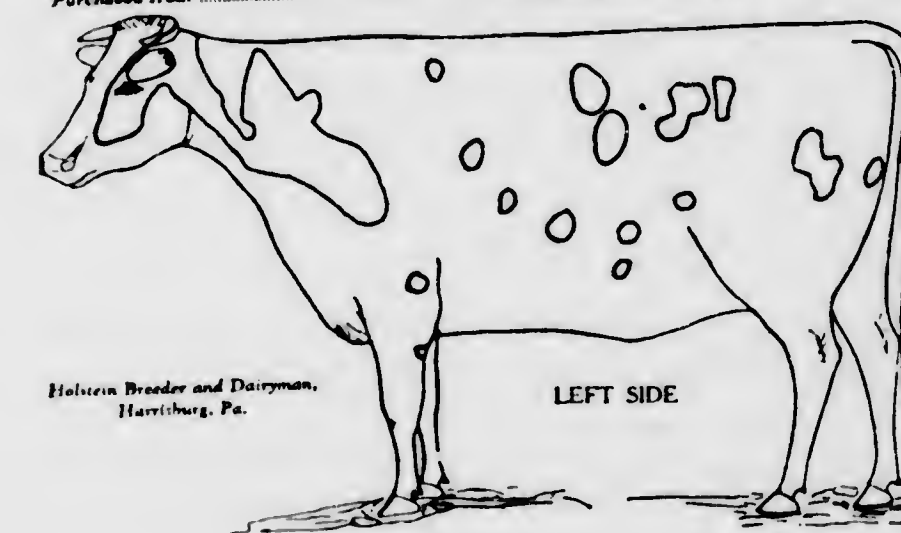
"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would be better deserving of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."—Dean Swift.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Private Herd Register



Name Chickland Lilly Loubke
Born May 3, 1924 H. B. No. 1052
Bred by Frank C. Arnold, Harrisburg, Pa. Price 1529
Purchased from Frank C. Arnold, Harrisburg, Pa.



Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pa.

Segis Houwtje 1525
Segis Loubke 1529
Loubke De Kol 6353

Red Netherlands De Kol 24 1052
Lilly Belle Netherlands De Kol 2313
Lilly Belle Johanna Koudyke 24 1052

The sheets are 8 3/4 x 15 1/2 inches—Color Markings and Pedigree are on the same page—the Breeding Data and Production Record on the reverse of the sheets.

This Herd Register is loose-leaf style, with strong covers, fastened by bolts. It can be adjusted to suit any size herd.

PRICE: Private Herd Register with Sheets for 50 Animals—Complete, \$2.00. For each 25 animals extra, just add 50 cents.

By using this Herd Register you will have, at all times, a complete up-to-date history of every animal in your herd. Order today.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Children's Clothes

AT AN early stage most children become clothes-conscious, and not only do they want pretty new clothes, but they are quick to note if they are dressed differently from their own little friends. Although boys early develop this sensitiveness, it is much more pronounced in little girls—which is quite according to sex development. Nothing is more cruel than to force children to wear clothes which set them apart from their little friends, marking them as oddities . . . and nothing is so needless.

In planning and making children's clothes, the first rule to be followed is that of simplicity, and that every mother should be able to achieve. Too much fussiness, too many trimmings are never in good taste for children's clothes, nor are rich or elaborate materials desirable. Even though one may be able to afford satins and velvets, dressing a child in such materials is going to rob her of some of the thrills which should come later in life. When a girl waits until her teens before she possesses her first satin dress or velvet coat she experiences a thrill that would be impossible if she has been dressed in such materials ever since she was a child. There are many magazines devoted to women and their interests, and almost all of these carry a fashion section in which children's clothes are portrayed, so that the illustrated ideas derived from Parisian designers are within the reach of the average mother.

Smartly dressed children are following in the footsteps of their elders by wearing fewer clothes than they did years ago, and they seem none the worse for it. A shirt of cotton or silk in summer, of wool in winter, a waist to which the panties are buttoned and a pair of bloomers constitute the underwear of the average small girl of today. A petticoat is as rare on her as on her older sister or mother. The bloomers match the dress even in party frocks.

Hats, gloves, shoes and stockings are important accessories, and should be bought with the entire outfit in mind. For smaller children, socks are preferable and should be of silk or lisle in summer and of wool in winter, with leggings of wool or leather to cover the little bare legs in cold weather. Older children wear woolen stockings with turn-over tops just below the knee. Sandals are comfortable for play, but for dress a one strap slipper is the smart thing to wear. The best shoes the family purse can afford should be bought for the growing feet, and so may be avoided many of the ills that so sorely (and that is not intended for a pun) beset adult feet. In fact, at any period of life a cheap shoe is a poor investment, especially if it is to be subjected to any amount of wear. Some of the bigger little girls are copying the grown-up fashion of wearing socks over full-length silk hose, which is a rather pretty fad.

One fashion which has an appeal of its own is to dress alike two small sisters, that is if they are near enough of an age, so that the same styles may be used for both. As a rule the same colors are becoming to all children, and also the same materials, and if they like the idea, it should be carried out. However, if for any reason, it does not appeal to them, it should not be done, for after all, children should be permitted to get as much pleasure out of their clothes as grown-ups and so as far as possible should be consulted, and their wishes carried out.

Removal of Spots

THERE are two agencies by which injury may come to even brand-new clothes—moths and spots, and those who have had experience with both will be at a loss to say which does the most damage. There are few, if any, women who have not been driven to distraction by getting spots on an otherwise beautiful dress, and have found that the harder they worked over it the worse it looked, either because the process affected the color or material of the garment, or because when the work was finished there was a large ring left where the spot had been, or else because the spot still stared them in the face, uneffaced and unashamed. Unfortunately this writer cannot give any formulas for removing spots that are guaranteed to do the trick . . . if she could, her fortune would be made, but here are a few suggestions, partly the result of her own experiences and partly the recognized rules of chemical action as applied to the removal of spots.

One of the most necessary things to know is the nature of the substance that has caused the spot, also something about the nature and color of the garment under consideration. If the spot is caused by a syrup it can often be removed by the simple use of warm water, and if one is sure that the color will not run, a mild soap suds may be used, though the warm water alone should be tried first. This simple remedy will take care of many spots that defy other efforts.

If the spots are of grease, there are two ways by which they can be removed—one by absorbing and the other by dissolving. Starch, Fuller's earth, French chalk or magnesium may be used for absorbing. Cover the spot with the powder, being sure to have a blotting paper underneath and one over the powder. Place a warm iron over the top and the grease will be drawn out into the powder. Then brush thoroughly. For dissolving grease spots, gasoline, ether, alcohol or chloroform may be used. Place a soft blotting paper under the spot and apply the dissolving agent with a soft cloth, rubbing lightly to hasten the dissolving process and to prevent the grease settling on the edges. Before beginning either process, all dust should be well brushed out, as this is one cause of the rings.

For white clothes, more drastic methods may be used. For fruit and vegetable stains, simply pouring boiling water through the spot will often remove it. Should it still persist, it should be moistened with a solution of oxalic acid, or lemon juice and salt, and be placed in the sun. This treatment will also answer for ink stains and iron rust. Grass stains should be washed in cold water, rubbed with molasses, allowed to stand a few minutes, then washed in warm water. Tea and coffee stains are best removed by pouring hot water through them, though the average tea and coffee stains come out in the weekly wash. For mildew, the best remedy is a solution of chloride of lime, and the treatment may have to be repeated before success is attained. For paint stains, wash the spot in kerosene, turpentine, benzine or gasoline. When one application does not do the work, let the article soak in one of these agents.

Essentials Needed

HOW much of an advantage does a good education give a man in the modern industrial and commercial world, anyway? Ordinarily, we say that it gives a tremendous advantage. We are fond of talking about the value of a "trained mind," and things like that. But there are exceptions. Frederick H. Ecker, new president of the great Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at a salary of \$200,000 a year, never went to school after he was 15. At that age he quit school to go to work, starting out with the Metropolitan as a mail boy at \$4 a week. He stuck to his job, did what studying he could in his spare moments, and kept eternally at it. Now he is probably the highest salaried man in the country. There are exceptions to all rules. If you have ability and determination enough, lack of a formal education will never hurt you.

A Good Collector

VICE-PRESIDENT CURTIS has for secretary Miss Lois M. Williams who was raised on a farm near Columbus, Kansas. Miss Williams is a hard worker and "full of business."

When she was fourteen years old she wanted to visit relatives in California. To get money for the trip she grew and harvested a small potato patch on her father's farm. Later her father suggested to her that he had a lot of delinquent debts and offered to give her fifty per cent for collection. She collected all but one in cash and went to the remaining debtor's farm with a horse and wagon and drew away enough produce to pay the debt.

The Beauty of Mosses

"MEEK creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness the dintless rocks; creatures full of pity, covering with strange and tender honor the scarred disgrace of ruin—laying quiet fingers on the trembling stones to teach them rest. . . . No words that I know of will say what these mosses are. No words are delicate enough, none are perfect enough, none are rich enough. How

is one to tell of rounded mosses of furred and beaming green—the starred divisions of rubied bloom, fine filmed as if the Rock Spirits could spin porphyry as we do glass—the tracery of intricate silver, and fringes of amber, lustrous, arborescent, burnished through every fiber into fitful brightness and glossy traverses of silken change, yet all subdued and pensive, and framed for simplest, sweetest offices of grace. They will not be gathered like the flowers, for chaplet or love-token, but of these the wild bird will make its nest, and the wearied child his pillow."—John Ruskin.

"RAINWASHED"

I love a rainwashed morning,
The leaves all glistening-green,
When crystal drops lie dimpling
Upon the vernal sheen,
And spears of yellow sunlight
Go glancing in between!

I love a rainwashed roadway,
Windswept and coolly-clean,
Freed of its debris—winding
Prim little lawns between—
Trim little lawns, all smiling,
Arrayed in kirtles green.

Why should I shrink from showers
That wash my spirit clean?
Why should I fear the tempests
That leave my soul serene?
I would not have all sunshine:
I would be rainwashed—clean!

—Mary S. Fitzgerald.

A prosperous and contented rural life in America will promote the growth of educational advancement and cause better thinking and better living throughout the entire land.

"Not even a woman can step on me and get away with it," said the banana peel as it coasted the sweet young thing into an embarrassing position.

Special Advertising Offer

Grape Vines Offer—Two-year plants. Moore's Early, Concord, Niagara. 15 vines \$1.00.

Apple Trees—Greening, Jonathan, Delicious, Wine-sap, Grimes Golden—two-year trees, 3 to 5 feet. 3 trees \$1.00; 12 for \$3.00.

Peach Trees—Elberta, Hale, Heath Cling (trees 3 to 4 feet). 6 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.00.

Cherry Trees—Early Richmond, Montmorency, May Dukes. (3 to 4 feet) 6 trees \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; (4 to 5 feet) 4 trees \$3.00; 6 for \$4.00.

Plum Trees—Shippers Pride, Burbank (peach plum) Abundance, Blue Damson. (3 to 4 feet trees) 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.00.

Thornless Blackberry—10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00. Millions of strawberry, raspberry and shrubs. Thousands of large monthly blooming roses, \$1.00 size during this special sale 5 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.95. Landscape stock our specialty.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
FARINA, ILLINOIS

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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MAY 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Unconstitutional

THE Political Management of the Old Registry Association have been able to "SLIP IN" the rules and regulations governing the payment of indemnity in some states a provision that Holsteins, in order to be classed as purebreds, MUST be registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

This little clever piece of trickery was accomplished by stating in the rules the names of Registry Associations which the authorities would recognize.

The Ohio Court of Appeals has confirmed a court ruling that it is Unconstitutional to require a citizen to keep his cattle registered in one particular Registry Association or be denied indemnity.

In this issue we are printing an opinion handed down by the Attorney General of Ohio, in which the Court decision is embodied, again declaring that it is unconstitutional for any State Government to require a citizen to keep his animals registered in any particular Registry Association.

Holstein breeders in Ohio can now rest assured that their interests regarding indemnity are fully protected when they keep their animals properly registered in the New Association.

Only a Selling Scheme

THE dairy public has been brought to realize more than ever that the system of making official or advanced registry records is a selling scheme and has little or nothing to do with breed or herd improvement.

Animals of good dairy type and conformation are always in demand and sell for good prices. In the past by making official records many unprofitable animals that should have been culled and gone to the butcher have been passed along because of the official

records of themselves and their near relatives which gave them an imaginary value.

The farmer type of breeder, who did not indulge in the making of official records but used pay-at-the-pail methods, having no other way of marketing his inferior cattle has sold them to the butcher and as a result of this selection the best animals of the Holstein-Friesian breed to be found anywhere are in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen.

The makers of official records, the exhibitors of cattle at shows and fairs are continually scouring the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen to find animals of outstanding type and conformation and it is from this source that most of the good animals from the Holstein breed originated and it is in the hands of the plain breeders and dairymen that the breed is perpetuated, preserved and improved.

The Herd Test Plan as Mr. Field has stated, which we are quoting elsewhere in this issue, is merely another scheme to enrich the pocket books of the schemer.

The Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle was established in Holland in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen who used practical dairy methods in culling their inferior animals and American breeders will do well to continue to practice these same methods.

"A One Horse State Association"

DOWN in the State of Maryland where the leaders, who represent the Old Registry Association, were mentioned in connection with the Springfield State Hospital record fraud, there is developing what might be looked upon as "A ONE HORSE STATE ASSOCIATION."

The Dennis faction, who have been attempting to mix speculation and sensational cattle practices with politics, are evidently trying to use the College and the State Association to promote their unholy ends.

A LETTER

Under date of April 20th, a letter was circulated among the Maryland Holstein breeders under the heading "Maryland State Holstein-Friesian Association" and signed by Arthur J. Bell, Secretary. Accompanying the letter was a "FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE LIST," which is reported to offer free advertising service to all Association members. However, the only two members who are availing themselves of the selling advantages of the Association appear to be John M. Dennis & Son, of Riderwood, Maryland, who are offering bull calves from thousand pound sires, and Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, a State owned Institution of which Mr. Dennis is a Director, which is offering bull calves from "Good Dams."

Holstein breeders in the State of Maryland are resenting the attempt to use the State Association as a mouth-piece and an advertising medium through which to advertise and market cattle from herds where the methods practiced in making official records has been questioned.

The cancellation by officers of the Old Association of eleven records made at Springfield State Hospital under Mr. Forrest G. Farr without consulting the

test supervisors who uncovered the fraud, is looked upon by many as a mere attempt to "white wash" the whole affair.

Briefly, Mr. Farr was reported to be a very close friend of Mr. John M. Dennis. Mr. Dennis was a Director of Springfield State Hospital. Some of Mr. Dennis' cows from his Riderwood Farm were alleged to have been sent to the Hospital to be placed on official Test under Mr. Farr.

In February and March 1926, the authorities at the Maryland Agricultural College made a Special investigation into the methods practiced in making official records by Mr. Farr with the result that two testers and one test cow milker made affidavit to the effect that cows on official test were being doped, cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken and other irregular practices were going on at Springfield State Hospital in the making of official records.

Notwithstanding these disclosures early in February and March, testing was permitted to be continued until May when many of the cows then on official test had completed their yearly record and one cow, Howard Star Annetta Prince, was admitted to the thousand pound butterfat class.

One of the testers upon inquiring at the College as to why official testing had been permitted to continue after fraud was uncovered in violation of the Advanced Registry Rules, was told that the Board of Regents, of which John M. Dennis was a member, had taken the entire matter out of the hands of the College.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN exposed the affair in its issue of September 8, 1926. The officers of the Old Association and Mr. Dennis' friends seemed to join in criticising this paper for exposing the fraud.

Mr. Dennis and Mr. Farr were alleged to have been interviewed by the Association's officers and after this interview eleven records were cancelled. The test supervisors and test cow milkers, who were responsible for uncovering the fraud, were not interviewed by the Association's officers, neither was any satisfactory explanation rendered as to the relation that existed between Mr. Farr, Mr. Dennis and the Association's officers that made it possible for Mr. Farr to continue to make official records and have them accepted after the College had in its possession affidavits to the effect that fraudulent methods were being practiced.

The situation that has arisen in the State of Maryland, we believe, is unparalleled in the history of the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

Corrupt Practices

CONDITIONS which have developed in Ohio and other States relative to the payment of indemnity as purebreds for animals registered in the New Association show to what extent the Political Management of the Old Association was able to exert its influence in corrupting our State Officials in what appears to be an effort to maintain a monopoly of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Registry business.

The taking away of the Breeders' right to a direct vote in managing the Association, the increasing of

the fees and the using of the money to exploit the making of forced records and the promotion of auction sales, coupled with the relation that exists between the Association's Officers and the Officials in certain States, as brought out in the many legal actions that have been won by the New Association, reveals a situation that is often found in corrupt politics but has never before been uncovered in the annals of improved livestock development.

Every real breeder and owner of Holstein-Friesian cattle should be thankful and proud that the Industry of which he is a part has been placed on a sound, conservative, business basis through the organization of the New Registry Association.

Dutchland Farm Herd Dispersal

THE Fred F. Field herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, one of the older herds of New England, will be dispersed at public auction June 1st. The main dairy barn at Dutchland Farms was destroyed by fire on April 2d which prompted Mr. Field, the owner, to dismantle his entire plant and go out of the breeding business.

At times during Mr. Field's career as a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle he has taken a very decided position in regard to projects carried on by the Old Association. Sometimes his position seemed to favor the wealthy breeders and those who were interested in promoting the speculative side of the industry. At other times he took sides with the interests of the plain breeders.

We are quoting below excerpts from an article published over Mr. Field's signature in which he protested against the Association adopting a selective registration system:

"It is very plain, to my mind, why a certain number of our breeders are keen for selective registration. The way I see it, we have around 26,000 members and it seems to me that any radical move of this kind should be looked upon as to what effect it is going to have on the 99% of our membership who are furnishing the income of this Association by their registration and transfer fees. I can quite understand why a certain class of breeders who have large herds, with a big investment, and who have bought quite liberally of so-called show ring winners, are anxious to increase the sale of their bull calves and if our membership will stand for a thing of this sort, why naturally those people who have large means to advertise and are financially able to pay, and have a committee give them the so-called selective type, it is naturally going to help them to dispose of their animals more readily than some little fellow who has grown up his own herd, who is struggling to educate his children and paying the mortgage on his farm, who doesn't feel he can stand the expense.

"There were a certain number of men who had this perfect type cow and bull in their minds, and they spent about \$50,000 of the Association's money, and maybe more, to employ artists and artists' models, etc., to exploit it at a great expense and just what has that amounted to or how has it benefited our 26,000 members?

"Any man, who is a breeder, no matter whether it is cows, horses, or any domestic animal, knows that it is just an impossibility to breed a large number of animals in any one herd that is anything like the type that a man can sit down with a paint brush and paint. He will get one once in a while but when you tell the buying public that that is the only kind they should buy or have anything to do with, what is the poor fellow with the mortgage on his farm and a family of children to send to school and educate, going to do with the rest of the animals he breeds, from a sales standpoint?"

"Now, when it comes to registration, and having a committee come around and tell a breeder who has been at it for years, how to breed his cattle and maybe not put his stamp of approval on his bull calves, for 'one reason or another,' you place our membership, as breeders, in a very wrong position. The man to put his stamp of approval on the animals that our 26,000 members breed, should be the fellow who wants to buy one or more and pay out his own money.

"Who is going to select the judges to go around and tell us breeders how to breed animals or to put their stamp of approval on our young animals growing up? That undoubtedly will enter into politics in the Association the same as many other things have. Some fellow will get up, who is a pretty smooth talker, and is able to convince a few people how much he knows, and will probably get this position at a salary of \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year and when he has accomplished that and can hold his job down, why that is as far as he is interested. Then there will be a scramble to see who is going to be put on as inspectors. That, of course, will enter into politics like a lot of other things have in the past, those are the men who are coming around to tell our 26,000 members how to breed cattle!

"Now, gentlemen, you want to go slow on this proposition. You had quite a lot of wealthy men buying high priced cattle from this Perfect Type idea thinking that all they had to do was to walk into a show ring and buy animals and take them home and go to breeding and that they would be the greatest breeders in the world—after they woke up, paid out their money and bought these show animals, what have they done? Most of them have had an auction and gone out of the game—disgusted, wiser, but with less money!

"A few of these wise idealists cashed in and sold their animals at ridiculous high prices and now that there are not so many 'suckers' around to pay these big prices, they have got another scheme in their heads—Selective Registration—More Bunk! If this Association votes for a few more schemes to enrich the pocketbooks of these schemers, you will have our membership very much disturbed, and, in my opinion, rightly!

"I don't believe that our members in our Association are going to stand for a committee of one or more coming to their farms and telling them how to breed cattle and refusing to put their stamp of merit on certain animals when the breeder is paying the bills and knows for a fact that that man or men never bred a champion in their life! No doubt there are many men in our Association who could go to any breeder in this country and give him a lot of good information which would be a great benefit to all of us but when it comes to his

going around and putting his stamp of approval or disapproval on the surplus animals in a man's herd, I would like to ask our 26,000 members (who represent approximately 99%) how they are going to sell their surplus stock to advantage under that plan?

"In conclusion, I believe the man who is paying the bills has got the right to select his own breeding stock. I believe that this Association's duty is to help to educate that man so he will select from his own herd the best animals that he can afford to keep, but, I don't believe that this Association, morally, has any right to employ any body of men to go around and go into the herds of its membership and officially put their stamp of approval or disapproval on any cattle wherein it is going to affect the breeder financially. I further do not believe that our 26,000 members in this Association who are paying their money for registration and transfers into the Association will stand for any such asinine proposition."

We do not know to what extent, if any, the policies adopted by the Old Association have reflected in bringing Mr. Field to the conclusion to go out of the Holstein industry.

Like many others who have been actively identified with the management of the Old Association, he could not gracefully join the reform movement that is represented by the New Association.

Trick Records

SX PRILLY Martha, owned by John M. Dennis, of Riderwood, Maryland, is credited on official test with producing milk containing 5.04 per cent fat according to the *Bulletin* issued by the Advanced Registry Department under date of April 27th.

The State Reformatory of Green Bay, Wisconsin, led the Dennis record in butterfat percentage with a test of 5.75 per cent.

We have repeatedly told our readers that the only tribunal which would give the Holstein cow credit for producing milk so rich in butterfat that they would put the Jerseys and Guernseys to shame is the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Registry Association.

Records that show such abnormal high butterfat percentages are of little value and should not be accepted or recorded. "TRICK RECORDS" is a good name for them.

Figure a Little

IT IS queer how expediency and politics can distort the views of writers, teachers and others who hold positions that should be filled by leaders of men.

This thought is called forth by seeing in a number of farm publications repeated mention and fulsome commendation of a so-called "wonderful progressive activity in the pedigree livestock world." This is the "Herd Testing Plan" as adopted by the Old Association. The reports say that during the first fifteen months it was in operation 6,000 cows were enrolled and of this 6,000 exactly 504 or 8.6 per cent proved unsatisfactory producers and their Certificates of Registration were cancelled by the Association. Thus the

Association gets credit for doing a "wonderful work" to improve the average producing ability of the breed.

Now if a real dairyman had thirty cows and during a calendar year culled out two of these because they were not as good producers as he thought they should be, he would be culling more intensively than did the owners who enrolled their herds in the so-called "Herd Improvement Plan" of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Five hundred and four cows out of 6,000 in fifteen months is nearly equal proportionately to 6.6 per cent in a year which is less than two cows from a dairy of 30.

It certainly takes very little to make some men pat themselves and their friends on the back.

Who Makes Official Records?

IN THE April Bulletin issued by the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Association in which the official records are announced for the period from February 18th to March 28th we find 31 herds represented whose owners are reported to be wealthy and may be considered millionaires. One hundred and fifty-five records are reported as being made at such establishments. Poor farms, insane asylums, state hospitals and similar institutions maintained at the taxpayers' expense are represented to the number of 34; they are credited with having 154 records. Twenty-four agricultural colleges are included in the list and are credited with making 54 records.

In addition to the 31 millionaires, 34 institutions and 24 agricultural colleges we find 110 individuals participating in the making of official records.

According to the latest report of the Old Registry Association they have over 29,000 members. If we estimate 200 breeders as being included in the last bulletin it would show that less than .0069 of one per cent are making forced records, or for every member making official records there are 144 members who are not engaged in this record making sport which has been maintained by a tax collected from the entire Holstein Industry.

The estimated expense of maintaining the Advanced Registry Department from 1920 to 1927 is given as \$666,000 while the total amount expended in so-called extension work, including the expense of maintaining the Advanced Registry Department, the advertising and promoting of consignment sales where animals with official records are offered for sale, and also including the salaries and expenses of the vast army of officers and employees engaged in promoting these things, represent the total expenditure of upwards of \$2,700,000.

The average breeder has found the making of official records impracticable and expensive. Furthermore, he has found the records to be unreliable and untrustworthy in selecting dairy cattle or in choosing breeding stock and for these reasons the real breeders and dairymen who own the best and the largest number of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have not found it to their advantage to make official records.

Therefore, in order to keep the department going and furnish employment for the multitude of associa-

tion officers, employees and test supervisors engaged in this work, the making of official or forced records has been transferred largely to state owned herds where the added expense can be buried or covered up and its destructive effect upon the cattle attributed to other causes.

It has been the contention of those advocating the making of official tests that the records were valuable as an aid in carrying on breeding projects. This has proved to be untrue. We now know that the making of official records is merely a scheme to aid in the selling of cattle and it appears to be a selling scheme that is getting in very bad favor.

However, if we would allow that the making of official records is a necessary adjunct in connection with successful breeding operations are we going to entrust the future of the Holstein industry to hired men and politicians who have charge of the alms houses or are we going to entrust the future of the Holstein industry to successful farmers and breeders who operate their own establishments successfully and are not forced to go to the poorhouse either as manager or otherwise?

We must remember that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle was established and perfected in the hands of the common people, in the hands of plain breeders and dairymen who followed sound, conservative, economical dairy principles in managing their herds and breeding operations.

Tell a false rumor and your mouth becomes a loud speaker that has many listeners in.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

Dairy Cattle Need Phosphorus in Ration

BY O. E. REED AND C. F. HUFFMAN

DEPRAVED APPETITE, a craving for things not classed as food, such as wood and bones, which occurs in cattle is usually due to a lack of phosphorus in the ration. It is prevalent in regions where the soil is deficient in phosphorus. This condition usually occurs among young cattle and milking cows where the rations consist of roughages, such as hay, silage and pasture. Cattle may also suffer from a phosphorus deficiency when roughages are supplemented with cereal grains, such as corn and oats, which are low in phosphorus.

Depraved appetite can usually be relieved by feeding phosphorus either in the form of protein concentrate or as special steamed bone meal. Feeding a mixture of two parts of special steamed bone meal to one part salt will usually relieve the depraved appetite, although, occasionally, a cow will become a chronic wood or bone chewer and the addition of phosphorus has but little effect on the habit.

Most home grown feeds are low in phosphorus, which is the mineral element most likely to be deficient in the ration of dairy cattle. Phosphorus is needed for bone and muscle formation in the growing animal and for milk production and skeleton maintenance in the milking cow. Roughage such as hay, silage and grass are inherently very low in phosphorus, as the following table shows:

	*Per cent Phosphorus
Wheat Straw .....	.036
Beet Pulp (dry) .....	.062
Corn Stover .....	.095
Timothy Hay .....	.113
Clover Hay .....	.169
Alfalfa Hay .....	.221
*Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.	

In certain sections of Michigan, the roughages are even lower in phosphorus than normal, due to a phosphorus deficiency in the soil.

Ten samples of alfalfa secured in the vicinity of East Lansing, Mich., were low in phosphorus as the following analysis reported by the department of experiment station chemistry indicates.

ALFALFA HAY		
Sample	Per cent Calcium	Per Cent Phosphorus
No. 1	1.175	.161
No. 2	1.428	.167
No. 3	1.595	.187
No. 4	1.412	.177
No. 5	1.563	.190
No. 6	1.720	.201
No. 7	1.270	.186
No. 8	1.740	.140
No. 9 .....	.....	.153
No. 10	1.580	.163
Average	1.498	.173
Average reported by Forbes, Ohio Station .....	.....	.221
Average from regions affected with phosphorus deficiency as reported by Eckles, Minnesota .....	.....	.189

It is of interest to note that only two of the ten samples of Michigan alfalfa hay are higher in phosphorus than the average figure reported by Eckles and his collaborators for alfalfa grown on farms where depraved appetite occurred in the Red River Valley of the North. This deficiency in phosphorus of Michigan alfalfa may be responsible for the occurrence of depraved appetite in certain sections of the state.

The common protein concentrates fed in Michigan are fairly high in phosphorus as the following table shows:

	Per Cent Phosphorus
Cottonseed Meal	1.352
Wheat Bran	1.110
Wheat Middlings .....	.876
Linseed Oil Meal .....	.705
Soy Beans .....	.592
Gluten Feed .....	.542

When a grain mixture containing either wheat bran, cottonseed meal, or linseed oil meal is fed liberally, there is little need for additional phosphorus in the form of a mineral supplement. Depraved appetite rarely occurs among cattle fed wheat bran, cottonseed meal, or linseed oil meal.

Raw rock phosphate is a mineral deposit originating from the skeletons of sea animals and contains calcium and phosphorus in about the same proportion as bone meal. In the last few years, considerable high grade raw rock phosphate has been sold as a mineral supplement to supply lime and phosphorus. Several commercial mineral mixtures use raw rock phosphate under the name of bone phosphate of lime.

In 1922 the Dairy Department, Michigan State College, started a long time mineral feeding experiment to determine the value of different minerals in the ration of dairy cattle. One lot of heifers has received raw rock phosphate in their ration since they were a few days of age. The teeth of these animals became sensitive to cold water at about two and one-half years of age. Since that time, it has been necessary to warm the drinking water for these animals during the winter.

An examination of the mouths of these animals revealed the trouble. The raw rock phosphate brought about a softening of the teeth and, in some instances, the teeth were actually worn down to the gums. The results of this long time experiment indicate that raw rock phosphate is harmful to dairy cattle when fed as one and one-half per cent of the grain mixture over a long period of time.

We have also determined the relative value of raw rock phosphate and steamed bone meal in short feeding tests.

Six mature cows were used in one test. These cows were fed twenty days on a basic ration consisting of grain mixture, silage and timothy hay. Three of the animals were then fed three per cent of the grain ration as bone meal and three fed three per cent of the grain ration as raw rock phosphate.

(Concluded in our next issue.)

Be not proud of your father's, your grandfather's or your ancestor's names. It is what you are yourself that counts.—*The Koran.*

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-NINE STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

The Proof

The Daughters of our herdsire **BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO** are Large, Handsome Producers.

They carry splendid udders, well placed teats, milk heavily and persistently.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd

OLD HOME FARM



**PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under

Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 15—Woodstock, Ont. J. W. Innes & Sons.
May 16—Ingersoll, Ont. Walburn Rivers & Sons.
May 21—East Lansing, Mich. Seventh Michigan State Sale.
May 24—Frederick, Maryland. Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

June 1—Alexandria, Minn. Onal Holstein Dispersal.
June 6-7—Philadelphia, Pa. Brentwood National Sale.
July 15—Minnesota State Fair Grounds. National Type Sale.
July 17—Madison, Wis. Champion Type Sale.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.

Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

WERTHEIMER CONSIGNS TO FREDERICK SALE

Annually Holstein breeders of Frederick County, Maryland, join with a few other breeders of near-by counties in holding a consignment sale at Frederick. This year the event is scheduled for May 24th and in this sale Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, has entered nine head of the usual Elmwood Farm quality.

Three of the Wertheimer offerings are young bulls, sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the senior herdsire of the Elmwood Dairy. This bull is the only son of Rolo Mercena DeKol credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in a week a showing never equalled by any other animal. Rolo's fame does not depend upon the records of his dam for he comes from ancestors noted for large production and better still, his daughters are making good in the Elmwood dairy.

The six Wertheimer females consigned include a daughter of Rolo Pontiac Fayne from a cow that produced more than eleven tons of milk in a year. This heifer and the other daughters of Rolo consigned to this sale are bound to attract attention. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Wertheimer know that he looks forward to topping the sale with an offering from Elmwood farm and it is very seldom that this honor is not earned by one of his animals.

Consequently we expect to see some very fine young bulls and producing heifers in the sale to be held at Frederick, Maryland, May 24th.

SPAHR'S FOURTH SALE

Three different times the \$400 mark was reached at C. A. Spahr's Fourth Annual Sale held at Pleasant View Farm, Salunga, Pa., April 27th.

A representative of the Chester County Home, at Embreeville, Pa., bid this amount for Lantoga Rag Apple Butter Girl, a daughter of Sir Aaggie Veeman De Kol. She was a light-colored cow, a real nice one and was heavy in calf by Sir Ormsby Lockspur. The Home representative took five animals in all for a total of \$1,515.

E. C. Ludt, of Carlisle took a real show cow in Quality Queen Piebe Ormsby, a five-year-old sired by King Pietertje Ormsby 10th from a cow of the Piebe Ormsby blood lines. While no figures were given on her production she was guaranteed to give 60 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking.

Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th was the only bull to reach \$400, being struck off at this figure to M. B. Mentzer, of Chambersburg. This bull was from Colantha Burke Mechthilde a daughter of Sir De Kol Burke Mechthilde and there were a large number of record animals among his ancestors. Mr. Mentzer has a good herd so the young bull has gone to a good home.

Bruce Stuart, of Carlisle, who recently sold his herd started another by purchasing four animals in this sale, bidding \$310 for Lantoga Belle Colantha a daughter of Colantha Segis Prospect and the same amount for Colantha Segis De Kol Polkadot a daughter of King Polkadot De Kol.

Three animals were struck off to Edna Able, of Nazareth, Pa., among them being Casselvale Carnation Lockspur, a daughter of Sir Ormsby Lockspur and Queen Carnation Pontiac 2d, reported to have produced 16,000 lb. of milk in 365 days of C. T. A. work. This cow herself was in the sale going for \$335 to H. W. Harbold, of Wellsville, Pa.

At the time the sale was advertised to start, 12 o'clock, there was a very small crowd but before the afternoon was gone this materially changed and there were so many that the tent was filled and many interested in cattle stayed outside or in the barns.

Counting the small calves as separate lots the fifty-three animals brought \$10,665, an average of \$201.22. In addition one nicely marked grade cow brought \$150.

Analyzing the offerings we find there were thirty-one animals of milking age. Eight of these two-year-olds and the balance more mature including several old cows. The two-year-olds averaged \$225.62 the top price being \$300. The older cows averaged a trifle over \$210 although the \$400 mark was reached twice, another cow brought \$390 and four others brought above \$300. The ten yearlings averaged \$166.50. One sold for \$75, two of them brought \$230 each and two others \$265 each. The five cataloged calves averaged \$117. The five calves dropped after the catalog was compiled averaged \$50, and these calves were only a few days old. If they were included with their dams according to the custom followed in recording the big consignment sales, the average for the thirty-one milkers or lots would be practically \$255.

Mr. Spahr gathered most of these animals together just for the purpose of staging a sale and they were in good condition, a large proportion of them just fresh or about to freshen.

Colonel Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, New York, was the auctioneer while Jay B. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa., elaborated on the pedigrees.

A number of the animals were from accredited herds located in accredited areas and all were sold subject to a retest which was scheduled to take place immediately after the sale. The buyers were all from Pennsylvania, they are as follows: M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg; F. L. Heilman, Cleona; Jacob Peters, Manheim; David Erb, Sheridan; Harry Good, East Earl; Harry H. Zimmerman, East Earl; Chester County Home, Embreeville; J. H. Lear, Carlisle; E. C. Ludt, Carlisle; Wallace Pepper, Newville; E. S. Martin, Bainbridge; R. Bruce Stuart, Carlisle; Edna Able, Nazareth; Milton Hershey, Manheim; H. M. Hess, Mt. Joy; L. D. Myers, Wellsville; W. Beachler, Lancaster; W. Fackler, Mt. Joy; H. W. Harbold, Wellsville; L. W. Nolt, Mt. Joy; I. C. Barr, Greencastle; John W. Myers, Thomasville; D. W. Shenk, Lancaster; Harry F. Hauser, Lancaster; Irvin Musser, Mt. Joy; John C. Metzler, Mt. Joy and Henry W. Thrush, Shippensburg.

MAY BE IMPORTANT

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held at Washington, D. C., April 22d, a discovery was reported that may have an important effect upon future treatments for tuberculosis. This discovery is a "fatty" acid, a chemical substance which is almost a solid at certain temperatures. This, when injected into normal animals, induces the growth of tubercles. A study of this activity may provide a new way of attacking the disease.

The finding is the result of research carried on at the Rockefeller Institute by Dr. C. A. Doan, Dr. C. F. Forkner and Dr. Florence R. Sabin, the only woman member of the Academy.

It was described as one of the most significant results obtained so far of the extensive study of the disease which has been taken by the National Tuberculosis Association. The work centers around the hope that a means of curing the disease may be found by studying the chemistry of the bacilli which acts as a parasite on cells of the body. One part of the study is to tear apart the component elements of the cell, another is to produce these fractions in large quantities.

A COW "ROUND HOUSE"

The Walker-Gordon Company is noted as being the biggest producers of certified milk. On their New Jersey farm they have put in operation a fifty-cow milking table. This is built something like a small locomotive round house. On the table there are fifty cow stalls and this table revolves slowly. The cows walk on and off while the table is in motion and soon learn to take their places just as though it was stationary.

When the cow enters her stall she is fastened and then a milking machine operated by electricity is attached to her.

When the table makes a complete revolution the cow, milked and stripped, walks off at the spot where she walked on and then receives her feed.

More particulars are needed before it is possible to properly pass on this beginning of Industrial methods applied to milk production.

Some time ago it was reported that a leading milk company had so devised their stables that cows were led through a room in which they passed through a stream of running water which washed the dirt off their feet. Then they were washed completely, then passed into another room where they were milked and the milk obtained was marketed with a very low bacteria count. The problem of keeping bacteria out of milk is one that taxes the brains of the management of large certified milk plants.

FARM PRICE INDEX DECLINES

The index of the general level of farm prices declined two points from March 15th to April 15th. At 138 per cent of the pre-war level on April 15th, the index is also two points lower than a year ago.

This decline was the result of a general decline in the farm prices of all crops, livestock products, eggs, calves and wool, which was only partly offset by increases in the prices of hogs, beef cattle, sheep, lambs, horses and chickens.

On April 15th, the several indices of farm prices of agricultural products, by groups, were below the March 15th figure by the following amounts: Poultry products, 17 points; grains, 4 points; cotton and cottonseed, 3 points; and fruits and vegetables and dairy products, 2 points. The index for meat animals alone showed an increase, the advance amounting to 4 points.

Keep everlastingly at it. You may wear out, but you won't rust.

BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS
SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture, drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Stuffs, etc.)
SPENCER BROS. Box 448 SAVANNAH, GA.

Choice Bull Calf

Nicely marked—and dandy type.
ONLY \$50—IF BOUGHT NOW.

Sire: CLIFTONWOOD KING
HARTJE, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje from a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Dam: CLIFTONWOOD AL-CARTRA KEYES, a daughter of Count Lenox Posch. She carries a large square udder and is of the finest type, the most promising two-year-old I have ever owned. Her dam produced 17,000 lb. milk in a year averaging 90 lb. daily for eight weeks and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test Clean.

VAN C. KEATOR

Factoryville, Penna.

Perfect EAR TAGS
For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
MADE IN 3 SIZES
PATENTED
NO. 1 231
NUMBERED AND LETTERED AS DESIRED
TAGS ARE MADE OF ALUMINUM
DON'T BE FOOLED BY IMITATION
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SALT LAKE STAMP COMPANY
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THE ORIGINATORS OF SELF-PERCING EAR TAGS
Send for Free Samples

Contains Answers to Questions You Often Ask Yourself

The Basis of Breeding

By Leon F. Whitney

A 260 page book telling the results of scientific investigations and reasonings in every-day language that a farmer can understand, a non-technical explanation of heredity and production. Written by a livestock breeder. Profusely illustrated. Price \$3.00 a copy.

Order through the

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

Holmes' Golden Champion Ensilage

Grows tall, 14 to 16 feet; leafy, very prolific, produces many large golden ears and makes heaviest and thickest fodder. A big money maker for the dairy farmer. Write for Farm Seed price list.

HOLMES SEED CO.
Box 5 Canton, Ohio

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.

WALLACE B. CRUM
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

Heifers Wanted

from One to Two Years Old. All animals to be well grown, healthy and right and from Accredited herds.

Prefer to deal with dairy farmers who have a surplus to sell.

Animals must be transferred through the New Association.

Please give price and particulars in first letter.

A. F. ZURILGEN
Chowchilla Calif.

Professor—"Can you give me an example of a commercial appliance used in ancient times?"

Student—"Yes, sir, the loose leaf system used in the Garden of Eden."

The newly-married couple stopped for lunch at a hotel where the manager was over-attentive. For the tenth time he sailed up.

"And what can I get for you now, sir?"

"Some honeymoon salad, please."

"You have me there, sir," replied the manager. "May I ask what it consists of?"

"Just lettuce alone."

REGISTERED COWS PROMINENT

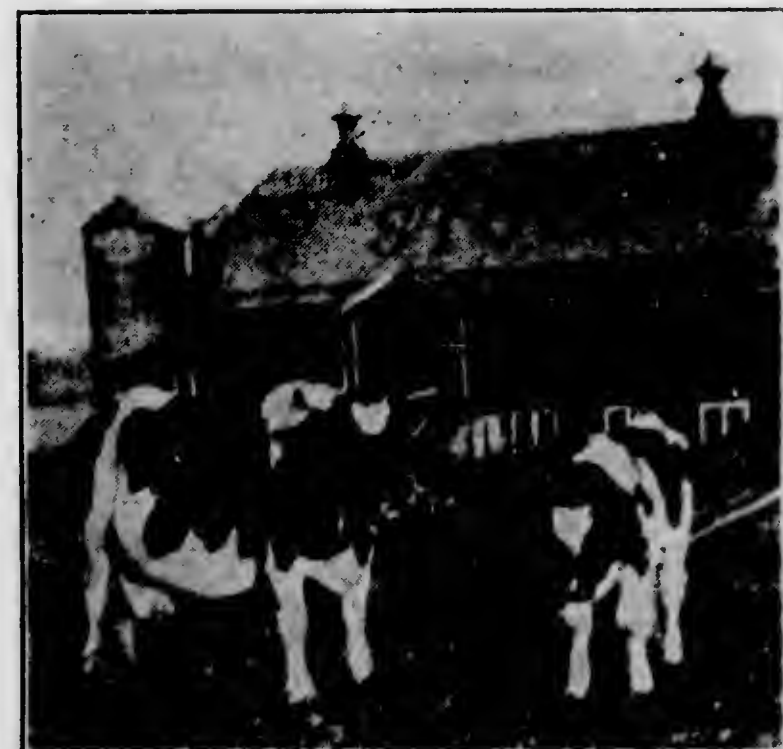
Registered Holsteins occupy prominent places in the South Franklin Cow Testing Association during the month of March. A registered Holstein owned by C. Stauffer, Shippensburg, Pa., was credited by tester Robert G. Miller with 61.1 lb. fat, 1581 lb. milk. Alice, owned by Clarence Barnhart, Chambersburg, Pa., had to her credit 55.1 lb. fat, 1,721 lb. milk. H. A. Stottmeyer of Waynesboro, Pa., had three members of his dairy in the list of ten high producers. One freshening November 28th, produced in March 52.6 lb. milk as a four-year-old; a six-year-old member of this herd produced 50.6 lb. fat and the four-year-old Princess is credited with 49.1 lb. fat, 1,326 lb. milk.

Mr. Miller tested nineteen herds containing exactly 300 milking cows. There were nine that exceeded 50 lb. fat, twenty-nine above the 40 lb. mark and twenty that produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS DEAD

Word comes from Maple Grove that their grand old cow, Maple Grove Spofford Princess died April 13th. She was dropped in the Maple Grove herd, October 26, 1911, and so was seventeen years, five months and seventeen days old at the time of her death.

November 10, 1908, Mr. Charles Jones purchased two purebred Holstein heifers and a young bull and placed them on Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville,



MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS
And her Fourteenth Calf.

Crawford County, Pa. On this farm Mr. Jones had been raised and his brother, Frank Jones, manager of the farm, was born there. The bull was Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia and one of the heifers was Clear View Marjorie Spofford. This bull and this heifer were the parents of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, so that her death severs the last link directly connecting the present Maple Grove herd with the foundation animals. Maple Grove Spofford Princess early came into profit for she freshened for the first time when only one year, ten months and twenty-three days old. She was a regular breeder dropping her first calf on September 19, 1913 and her fourteenth, September 6, 1928. Of her fourteen calves, seven were bulls and

seven were heifers. Four of her daughters and the young son dropped at her last freshening remain in the herd. This bull is being retained as a future herdsire.

It would be interesting to have the yearly or lactation production records of this cow and so compute her lifetime production. In 1919, Maple Grove Spofford Princess was enrolled in the Meadville Cow Testing Association and in the 365 days she was credited with 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk. She was milked twice daily practically all the year. In 1927, she was milked twice a day throughout the year and in this period produced 505.3 lb. butter, 13,141 lb. milk. September 6, 1928, when sixteen years, ten months and twenty days old Princess dropped her fourteenth calf, the young bull shown with her in the accompanying picture.

ON TWICE-A-DAY MILKING

Milked twice a day during the year of the Sheboygan County Herd Improvement Association, the herd of Otto Neumann, of Adell, Wisconsin, averaged 447 lb. butterfat and stood in second place in the entire Association. One of his cows, Marathon Mercedes Nederland, was credited with 569 lb. fat, her total feed cost was computed as \$129 and her profit was \$223. Last year she was the highest two-year-old in the Association.

The leading herd in the Association was owned by Alva Oppener, of the Oppener herd averaged 13,698 lb. milk, 467.4 lb. fat, with an average test of 3.41%. None of these cows were milked more than twice daily.

Lillie Walker Alcartra 2d, of this herd freshened January 10, 1928 or nearly three months before her first testing day. She milked throughout the year without freshening and is due about the latter part of April.

HOLLANDER HAS BIG HERD

Arriving in this country from Holland only seven years ago, Albert Swyenberg has built up a herd of purebred Holsteins which is one of the leading herds in the Yakima Valley. This herd contains about seventy-five animals of which thirty-five are in milk.

Swyenberg, his two sons, Archie and Jacob, with the assistance of a hired man, do the milking by hand, sometimes assisted by Mrs. Swyenberg, who is also a champion milker.

The Swyenberg farm contains 200 acres, most of which is in grass. Potatoes, as well as feed crops are grown. Besides hand milking, other old country customs still are practiced on this farm.

One is that of tying the hind legs of the cows together at milking time. The cows are so gentle as to need no such treatment, but the custom persists. The other custom is that of keeping guinea hens to rid the farm of rats. Rats will not remain where the noisy squawk of guinea fowl disturbs them. When Swyenberg first moved to his farm rats were numerous, now none are to be found in the vicinity.

FOUR OF A KIND

The good breeder and dairyman W. L. Martin of Manheim, Pa., attended the Spahr sale and was telling his friends that his great old cow Millview Sadie Vale Luella had on April 24th dropped another heifer calf, making four successive heifers she has given him, three of them sired by Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons.

In our April 22d issue we showed a picture of Sadie Vale Luella Ormsby, a daughter of Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons and Millview Sadie Vale Luella and therefore a full sister to the latest arrival at Brookdale Farm.

Mr. Martin is hoping that the young heifer will develop into as fine a milker as her older sister.

CRUMB STANCHIONS

For several decades the Crumb or Warriner chain hanging stanchion has been standard barn equipment. One of the big objections against metal stanchions is that they are such good conductors of heat that they are uncomfortable for the cow. As every autoist knows, steering wheels are made of wood because wood is a much more comfortable feeling than is metal.

The Crumb stanchions are made of selected wood, fastened with heavy bolts. The staple bolt passes entirely through the side arm making a joint that is practically indestructible. The stanchions are easily opened and closed, are well made and are sold under an absolute guarantee.

A free booklet giving full information about these stanchions can be obtained from Wallace B. Crumb, Box 443, Forestville, Conn.

LYTLE HERD ACCREDITED

The purebred Holstein herd owned by Lytle Brothers of Middletown, Pa., has just been placed on the State and Federal Accredited list. The Lytle herd now numbers forty-one animals and is headed by Cliftonwood King Hartje, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje and Alcartra Pride Keyes. This cow produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year and for eight weeks after freshening averaged 90 lb. daily on three milkings a day. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

BECKER HERD RANKS HIGH

Carl H. Becker, of Emerald, Lancaster County, Nebraska, has a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd that is noted all over that state. In 1926 the herd ranked second as producers in the Nebraska Cow Testing Associations. In 1927 the Becker herd was not exceeded by any other. In 1928 an average butterfat production of 460 lb. gave this herd the ranking of third.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker are of German parentage. They own 155 acres of land and rent 160 more as pasture and hay land. At the present time they are milking sixteen cows, nine of which are heifers in their first lactation period and there are about an equal number of heifers on the farm. Two single unit milk-

ing machines are used, operated by electricity from the farm plant.

Formerly the milk was sold to a dealer who retailed it but since the milking machines were installed an electrically operated cream separator skims the milk; the cream is sold and the skim milk kept to feed calves and pigs.

By culling the poorest cows, a dairy has been built up that is returning a nice profit. The profit per cow on the Becker farm above feed costs was \$92.21 in 1925. In 1926 it was \$132.67, in 1927, \$143.41 and for the first ten months of 1928 was \$102.03.

Mr. Becker had one of the first silos built in his locality and now has two. Some sweet clover is grown for pasture and as a rotation crop. About twenty acres are in alfalfa. In 1928 there were forty-seven acres of corn, twenty-five acres of oats and forty of wheat on this farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker have two sons and a daughter. The oldest son, Otto, is still at home, the younger son is married and lives near by and the daughter is attending the University of Nebraska.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, COWS or Hay? Write
HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

AN ACTIVE DEADMAN

The present State Veterinarian for Wisconsin is Dr. C. A. Deadman of Madison. For some time Dr. L. M. Wright has been acting-chief veterinarian but he will resume his regular position as supervisor of tuberculosis eradication.

There has been a number of cases of rabies in the state and at present there are eleven counties under quarantine for this disease. A suspected case has been reported at Cambridge and if this proves to be rabies probably Dane and Jefferson Counties will also be placed on the quarantine list.

A PAYING BUSINESS

Around 82,000 dairy cattle were shipped out of Wisconsin during 1928. The greatest number 5,981 went to New York State. Pennsylvania was second with 5,156 and Iowa was third with 4,868. Of the foreign countries, Mexico took 938, Canada took 90; 13 went to Japan, three to Spain and two to Porto Rico. One went to Africa, 11 to Central America and 33 to South America.

MORE ABOUT MEDICATED MILK

Since October 28, 1928, Warren Hull of Delavan, Wisconsin, has been feeding his cows a ration which contains kelp, a seaweed, and fish. On March 22d of this year, samples of milk produced by this dairy were tested at the Chicago laboratories which found iodine in the milk, one hundred and seventy-four parts per billion.

As a preventive for goitre it is estimated only 150 parts of iodine per billion is necessary. Eminent authorities of nutrition have been seeking a source of iodine available to man in the organic combination rather than in the inorganic combination, as sodium or potassium iodide, which is not assimilable to the human system. The milk flavor is not affected and the form of iodine is the most acceptable yet provided for assimilation by the human system.

Physicians, physiological chemists, baby specialists, food and health students all have followed with interest the experiment, because iodized milk will be far more easily and safer administered to patients than potassium iodide, the usual specific in treating goitre.

The *Delavan Republican* says that Mr. Hull is the first Wisconsin dairyman to have his herd produce iodized milk.

CAN YOU WRITE?

If you have the ability to write readable articles you may be interested in a position at Washington. Your title will be "Assistant in Agricultural Information." The entrance salary is \$2,900 a year, with prospect of promotion. The duties consist in the preparation of articles for newspapers, magazines, trade journals, etc., based upon work of the Federal Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

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"I'm afraid my husband hasn't any sales resistance."

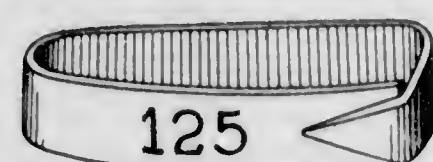
"What's he done now?"

"In the first place, he let a man sell him a lot of land that was two feet under water, and when I insisted on his going and getting his money back, the same man sold him a gasoline launch and a copy of *Golden Days in Venice*."

LOST—Will gentleman that took my tan trousers from the seat of my coupe Saturday morning either sell me back the pants or buy the coat? They both together make a good-looking suit. Individually they are not so hot. No questions asked if they are returned.—*Ad in Austin, Texas, paper.*

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2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

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MAY AMLETO

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WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion. Low Prices on Young Bulls.

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Watsonstown, Penna.

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COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



SPARE THE PASTURE

Cows are better off in the barn until the pasture grass is at least six or eight inches high. Early grass is very watery, and alone is not enough food for a hard working dairy cow. She will soon lose flesh and this loss cannot be made up until her next dry period. Grass alone boosts milk production for a short time.

Let the grass get a good start and it will last a lot longer this coming summer. Meanwhile feed a supplementary grain ration containing plenty of corn or barley to help keep up body weight.

Feed one pound of grain for every five pounds of milk produced. Grain rations recommended are: With abundant pasture—400 lb. ground oats, 400 lb. corn meal, 100 lb. wheat bran and 100 lb. oil meal. With scanty pasture—200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. corn meal, 100 lb. wheat bran and 100 lb. oil meal.

VARYING THE PASTURE PROGRAM

By G. G. MORTIMER

Sweet clover in its first year's growth may serve well in a supplementary pasture program. Ordinarily we think only of the second year's growth for pasture. However, the rapid growth made by this crop, together with its reasonable winter hardiness makes it entirely possible to secure considerable late summer and fall pasturage without serious danger of severe winterkilling. To get the most out of the first season's growth, it should either be seeded alone or with early canning peas.

We have pastured sweet clover seeded on the 22d of April at the rate of one cow to the acre for 60 days, starting about the middle of August. Sweet clover seeded in this manner makes an admirable crop to alternate with sudan grass pasture. It is entirely possible to use the two crops by alternating them from the middle of July up into late fall as the sole pasture for a herd.

We have been able to provide all the pasture consumed by two dairy cows from the second week in July to October 1st, from one acre of sudan grass alternated with a half acre of new sweet clover seeding. Although there was no evidence of winterkilling in the sweet clover, it was noted that its recovery the following spring was not as rapid as that which was ungrazed. The first year's growth seems to be more readily eaten than the coarser, more succulent growth of the second year's growth.

SMALL GRAIN NURSE CROPS

We have had considerable pasturage from oats with which either alfalfa or sweet clover had been seeded without injury to them. By the time the grain is ready for pasturing, the legume plants are still so small that they cannot be injured by grazing. As a matter of fact, pasturing off the grain crop may prove to be beneficial to the seeded-in-crop, since the competition is lessened. Either pasturing them off or cutting for hay is frequently a desirable practice in dealing with grain nurse crops in the best interests of the seeded-in-crops.

SUDAN GRASS FOR PASTURE SHORTAGES

Whatever may be the claims of sudan grass as an emergency hay crop, we are led to believe that its pasture values exceed its many merits as a dairy farm crop. We began studying the crop experimentally for pasture purposes in 1924. At the close of the grazing period it was realized that no other animal crop suitable for mid-summer pasture could compare with it for the number of its acre cow days of grazing.

Although the season was very dry, we secured grazing at the rate of 68 days to the acre for one cow. The greatest capacity shown by the crop was had this season when on an acre and a half of sudan grass pasture we were able to graze three head of cattle from July 13th to September 13th. In this connection it should be stated that these cattle pastured day and night during the entire period, the pasture being the sole feed provided.

Ordinarily sudan grass cannot be pastured continuously if the greatest amount of feed is to be obtained. It is much better to supplement the regular pastures by rotating it with them. It may be fairly well eaten down during the first period and then allowed to recover for a second grazing. Sudan grass grows very rapidly and it may first be grazed when the crop is about two feet high.

Usually when there is a good stand, the first grazing period will accommodate about two head to the acre for from three to four weeks. It should then be rested, allowing it to recover for a second grazing during late summer and early fall. We have found that a two period grazing practice has given the best results, rotating it with the other pastures.

If properly handled, sudan grass pasture will not disappoint, but on the other hand, it has these points in its favor as a temporary pasture crop. It is exceedingly palatable; an excellent milk producing crop, coming on and ready for

use when other pastures are failing and it has an outstanding carrying capacity. The sharp drop in milk production usually experienced with the advent of hot, dry, mid-summer weather may be overcome to a large extent with a sudan grass pasture.

SUDAN GRASS EASY TO GROW

The one important point to advise against in the culture of sudan grass is not to seed too early. The best seeding period for Wisconsin is the first week in June, although it may be seeded around corn planting time. Seeded about the first of June, the pasture will be ready not later than the middle of July, just at a time when the need for additional pasture is usually beginning to be felt.

If winter rye has been used for the earliest spring pasture, sudan grass may be followed on the same field. Again it may follow early canning peas successfully, or take the place of some crop failure, or it may occupy land too wet in early season to permit of other crop plantings.

Since it is being used quite largely as a substitute hay crop for clover and alfalfa failures the question is frequently asked, "can sudan grass be used as a nurse or companion crop for seeding land down?" The answer is decidedly, "No," because of the smothering growth it makes.

USE PLenty OF SEED

Commercial seed supplies of this crop do not have a high germination percentage, from 60 to 80 per cent being the average. Therefore, heavy seedings should be the rule, 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, particularly when grown for pasture purposes.

A good seed bed suitable for wheat or barley is also right for sudan grass. The seed should not be buried more than an inch and a half deep and ordinarily an inch is sufficient depth. No special fertilizing and lining practices are necessary, since it has a wide range of soil adaptability. Seeding may be done either with a grain drill or broadcast seeder properly calibrated to seed the desired amount.

PHOSPHORUS AND LIME FOR COWS

A yield of 10,000 lb. of milk in a year contains about 22 lb. of phosphorus and about 18 lb. of lime. For this amount heavy milking cows appear to draw from their bony framework or skeleton when they do not find enough of these elements in their feed.

When liberal amounts of alfalfa, clover or other legume hay grown on properly limed soil are fed with a balanced grain ration there is little need for additional minerals except for rapidly growing young stock or high producing dairy cows.

If phosphate and limestone fertilizers are fed to the soil the resulting crop will feed the cow.

Wheat bran is a valuable dairy feed. It adds bulk to the ration, is a laxative,

is a good milk producer, is high in phosphorus and is also high in manurial value.

A mineral mixture that can be prepared at home consists of 40 lb. specially steamed bone meal, 40 lb. finely ground limestone and 20 lb. iodized salt. Add four or five pounds of this mixture to each hundred pounds of grain given to cows that are pastured.

Specially prepared bone meal contains about sixty-five per cent tri-calcium phosphate and in one hundred pounds there is thirty-three pounds lime and thirteen pounds phosphorus.

If the cow was milked last winter she probably has drawn on her system for the lime and phosphorus contained in her milk. Now she is out on grass she will store in her body a larger supply of these minerals than she can any other season of the year.

DUST FROM CONCRETE FLOORS

Dairymen who have recently put concrete floors in their stables are sometimes troubled by dust arising from the new concrete.

It is suggested that they take one quart of ordinary water glass, an egg preservative which can be obtained from any drug store, add to this five quarts of water and sprinkle the concrete with an ordinary sprinkling can, an old broom or white-wash brush. The floors should first be swept clean. For the second and third applications use one quart of water glass to three quarts of water. Three of these treatments should be sufficient.

"SERVING THE FARMER IN NAME ONLY"

Congressman Wingo, of Arkansas, used the above words. It was during a congressional debate over an appropriation for continuing this country's part in the Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Questioning the value of the Institute to American farmers, Congressman Wingo said: "I venture the assertion that 99 per cent of the statistics they disseminate they get from other agencies and facts already made public . . . if you want real economy start cutting off these things that take \$50,000 here and \$50,000 there and simply furnish salaries for people who are serving the farmer in name only."—*Farm Life*.

Lady—Didn't I give you a piece of pie last week?

Tramp—Yes, mum, dat was fer a friend o' mine.

Lady—Absurd.

Tramp—Yes, it was, lady. See de crepe on me sleeve?—*The Pathfinder*.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

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My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

FEEDING COWS IN SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER

A dollar saved on the dairy feed bill by turning cows on pasture before it is ready is false economy and will cost a good many dollars in cow flesh and reduced milk flow before the summer is over. Turning on pastures before they are ready usually means poor pastures during the summer and consequently less feed and lower milk yields.

The pasture plant must have leaves in the sunlight before other leaves and stems can develop. If it is turned onto before the plant develops, the cows will have to range over a large area in order to get anything like a square meal and eat the grass off short and tramp the young shoots into the ground. As a result, the pasture gets a severe setback.

If a good producing cow got enough dry matter to meet her requirements, she would have to eat about 275 pounds of fresh grass a day. This is impossible in early spring, and consequently a good cow will either lose in flesh or go down in milk flow.

A better practice is to keep the cows on dry feed until the pastures have a good start. Then, make the change from dry feed to pasture slowly.

FEEDING GRAIN ON PASTURE

The experience of successful dairymen indicate that it pays to feed the heavy milkers some grain in addition to good pasture. During the early summer before bluegrass is headed out the pasture grass contains a relatively high percentage of protein. Consequently the grain mixture may consist largely of homegrown feeds, such as corn, oats and barley. The following grain mixtures may be used: 600 lb. corn or barley, 500 lb. oats, 100 lb. cotton seed meal or 700 lb. corn or barley, 200 lb. oats and 200 lb. bran. A general practice is to feed one lb. grain for every four to six lb. milk produced daily.—*Illinois News-Letter*.

SATISFACTORY ALL-AROUND

J. Franklin Marshall and Son, of the Maple Valley Dairy Farm, Beyer, Pennsylvania, have sold nine purebreds and a grade cow for the very satisfactory price of \$2,800 to the Pennsylvania Training School, at Morganza, Pa. These animals include the thirteen-year-old cow Barbara Wayne De Kol and her twin two-year-old daughters, Maple Valley Pauline Barbara Rose and Maple Valley Pauline Barbara Ann. The cow was sired by Segis Pontiac Paul; the daughters by Ferndale Pauline Lad.

There were three other daughters of Ferndale Pauline Lad; Maple Valley Pauline Barbara, Maple Valley Ferndale Pontiac and Maple Valley Ferndale Alice. These three were also two-year-olds.

Included in this purchase was the six-year-old cow Colantha Beryl Gerben De Kol, a daughter of Colantha Wayne Beryl and Gerben De Kol Fayne, the four-year-old Cinderella Butter Girl, a daughter of Colantha Wayne Beryl and Daisy Cinderella Prince, and the five-

year-old Clifden Wayne Korndyke, a daughter of Colantha Clifden Wayne and Helen Korndyke Gamble 2d.

It is very evident from the breeding of the animals and the price paid that the Pennsylvania Training School has secured a bunch of producers that will be the start of a satisfactory dairy to supply the wants of the school and provide the students, their instructors and attendants with an adequate supply of nutritious dairy produce.

MILK COWS UPSIDE DOWN?

It may become a common practice in the near future to turn our cows over on their backs and leave them with their legs waving in the air while milking them, if an experiment now being tried at the Iowa State College dairy farm proves the desirability of such action. It has long been a recognized fact that the last milk drawn from the udder is the richest in cream. It also has been long recognized that the cream will rise to the top of the milk on standing. Now, the theory has been advanced that the reason the last milk drawn from the udder contains the most cream is that the cream rises to the top of the milk while still in the udder and hence is drawn last.

If that is the case, we can simply invert the udder—by inverting the whole cow—and then the richest milk will be drawn off first. This is precisely what an Ames graduate student in dairy husbandry, is doing at the present time—only, in his experiment, he is inverting a goat rather than a cow, since the process is easier.

The Pitman-Moore Company of Indianapolis have issued a twenty-four page booklet entitled "112 Questions About Abortion Disease Correctly Answered." The booklet contains a lot of information about this scourge of the dairy. The company will send the booklet free on request and it is well worth reading.

GIVE YOUR COWS A VACATION

Dairy cows should have a short rest between lactation periods. This rest is not lost time, for the cow seems to be able, if given a two months vacation, to produce more in ten months than she is able to produce in twelve months without any rest at all between freshenings. Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is difficult to get them dry.

The general practice while getting a cow dry, is to reduce the feed, omit from the ration such milk stimulating feeds as gluten; then begin omitting milkings. First milk once a day and then after a few days gradually increase the time between milkings. Some about half milk the cow; others alternate quarters, that is, milk out two quarters at one milking and at the next milking milk out the other two quarters.

The most common mistake is to continue to feed a cow as much as when she is milking heavily. Many feeders take away all silage and succulent feed and sometimes put the cow for a week or two on poor quality hay or even straw. Occasionally, a heavy producing cow is so persistent that it becomes necessary in order to dry her off to limit the water.

In drying off a persistent cow it is necessary to occasionally milk out one or two streams from each quarter in order to see if there is any trace of gargetty milk. If so, milk her more frequently as the cow that is drying up with garget will occasionally lose a quarter or give thick milk when she again freshens.

A method that has been recommended for the cow producing only a moderate amount of milk is to milk her completely dry. Then the teats are washed and the teat openings sealed with collodium which can be obtained from any drug store. The theory is that the milk secreted is reabsorbed and the sealed teats prevent any infection getting into the udder. If this method is followed it is necessary

to change the feeding program so that the cow will not be inclined to milk heavily.

After the cow is thoroughly dry she should be fed well in order to get her in good condition before she again freshens. This does not mean "hog fat" which is the method followed in making sensational records. But if the cow is well fed when she is dry she will make up a larger udder and will milk heavier when she again freshens than she would if she had milked right up to calving time.

PAINT OFTEN

There is nothing that presents a more attractive appearance to the passer-by than farmlands whose buildings are attractively decorated in harmonizing colors.

The colors of farm buildings are preferably bright and gay for many reasons, chiefly because these colors are cheerful and then, too, the lighter the shade of a color the more light it will reflect, and hence the more sanitary it will keep the surfaces which it covers, as germs do not breed readily in places that receive much sunlight.

The time-honored custom of red roof and white body for farmhouses is always attractive. If you wish to add a little variety of color, green may be used as contrast for the trim, or, in some cases, harmonizing shades of yellow or cream may be used to advantage. But even more important than the selection of a suitable and pleasing color combination, is to keep the colors that are selected bright and new-looking by repainting frequently.

"It's a composition about Socrates she said, handing it to mother with a grand air. Teacher told us about him and then we wrote it. You can read it if you want to." And mother read: "Socrates was a great man. He was a sort of a tramp. He told everybody what to do and they gave him poison."—Credit Lost.

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BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, 8 and 10 weeks old pullets, single comb White Leghorns only. Write for price. ALTOONA FARM, R. NEAL MARSHALL, Honesdale, Pa., R. 4.

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FINE CLOVER HONEY. 12 lb. can, \$2.00 postpaid. B. B. FLORY, Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CANARIES—Ready for breeding. Also Registered Birds. THERESA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

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1929 PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup. No. 1. \$2.25 per gallon. F. O. B. Order before April 20. C. A. MUNSON, Hyde Park, Vt.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

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DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

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HIGH GRADE SEED POTATOES—Russets. Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Cobbler, Banner, Walter Raleighs and Carman No. 3. Prices right. Catalog free. THE KEYSTONE POTATO FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

PEACH TREES, 4c. each in hundred lots. Apple, cherry, pear, plum. Grapes and Ornamental Shrubbery. Prices reasonable. "State Inspected." Catalog free. LEO H. GRAVES, Farina, Illinois.



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ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed. timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

ADVANTAGES OF SOY BEANS

The soy bean has at least six valuable characteristics which have influenced farmers to turn to it during recent years. Without reference to their relative importance, the advantages may be enumerated as follows:

It is the richest protein producing grain.

It is the richest nitrogenous roughage adapted to most farms.

It is adapted to many uses and relished by most live stock.

If properly handled it furnishes a satisfactory substitute for oats in the cropping system and is a good emergency hay crop.

It is adapted to a wide range of soil types.

Being a legume, it has merit as a soil builder if used properly.

It ranks well as a cash crop.

It fits well into rotations.

The soy bean has a distinct advantage over most legumes, in that it may be planted with corn to be used either for pasture or for silage. In case the corn and beans are cut for silage, that portion of the plants left in the field can be pastured, the stock picking up the shattered seed. This seed will function as a protein supplement, replacing expensive purchased feeds. Unfortunately, too few farmers have found it possible to purchase the commercial nitrogenous concentrate necessary to balance the farm-grown cereals. The soy bean, therefore, must be considered, not solely as a substitute for some nitrogenous concentrate, but in reality as a home-grown nitrogenous concentrate which can be made available on farms where little or no such concentrate is being used.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

A SPELL OF SICKNESS

"It was simply awful. I never had such a tough time in my life. First I got angina pectoris followed by arteriosclerosis. I was just through with these when I got tuberculosis, double pneumonia and phthisis. Then they gave hypodermics. Appendicitis was followed by a tonsillotomy.

"I really don't know how I pulled through it. It was the hardest spelling test I'd ever had."—*Montreal Star*.

To Ambrose Long, of Kempton, Pa., Robert P. Diehl, of Leighton, Pa., sold the Canadian bred cow Lady Flora Schuilling. She is five years old. Her sire is Segis Hartog Tensen and her dam is May Sarcastic Schuilling.

NATURE'S WAY

Let us a little permit Nature to take her own way; she better understands her own affairs than we.—*Montaigne*.

SAWING WOOD BY ELECTRIC POWER

A number of wood sawing tests were conducted near the Pennsylvania State College using seasoned hardwood averaging from eight to twelve inches in diameter which was cut in eighteen inch lengths. Electricity operated the saws, the motors used being seven and one-half horsepower and five horsepower respectively.

With the seven and one-half horsepower motor the average was 2.6 cords of wood per hour with a current consumption of one kilowatt hour per cord. During this test a seven-inch pulley was used on the motor and a twelve inch pulley on the saw. The motor speed averaged around 1840 revolutions per minute.

With the five horsepower motor 1.85 cords of wood were cut per hour with an energy consumption of 1.1 kilowatt hours per cord. During this test a five and one-half inch pulley was used on the motor and an eight inch pulley on the saw. The motor speed averaged around 1700 revolutions per minute.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

WHAT THE TYPESETTER DOES

A prominent man in England addressed an assemblage, which greeted him enthusiastically. The newspaper said: "The vast concourse rent the air with their snouts."

Another newspaper, in reporting a speech, intended to add as a comment, "and the masses believed him." But it read: "and them asses believed him."

An enthusiastic editor wrote, "The battle is now opened." But the compositor spelled battle with an "o," and his readers said they had suspected it all along!

A temperance lecturer told his audience, in describing his journeys, that he had merely had "a taste of Naples and Rome." He was horrified the next day to read that he had merely had "a taste of apples and rum."

Position, as General Farm and Herd Manager, or Herdsman, wanted by married man thirty-two years old with life long experience in all branches of farming and the Holstein business.

Can make big records, but would rather locate where practical methods are followed. Department F, c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

"Eating too much is bound to shorten your life," observes the doctor.

"That's right," agreed the farmer.

"Pigs would live a good deal longer if they didn't make hogs of themselves."

TREAT YOUR FENCE POSTS

Good fencing is important on a pure-bred dairy farm. A weak fence-post may let the stock get into the growing crops where they may do the crops and themselves much damage. A bull running loose in a bull-pen yard constantly tries to find weak places. Therefore, it is up to the dairyman to treat his posts so that rot may be prevented as much as possible.

The importance of treating fence-posts is indicated by an estimate recently given out by the Chief Engineer of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad who figures that when the railroad officials treated ties laid on the main track in 1910 their action saved the railroad ninety-three cents by 1913. On the basis of present day cost, the company expects within twenty years to save \$1.26 a piece on treated ties placed in the track today.

FOR SALE.—Dandy Purity Piebe Segis, born May 7, 1928, well grown, straight back and a real show bull. His sire is King Piebe of York 33d, a son of King Piebe of York. His dam, Purity Jennie Segis, made in a year 17,098 lb. milk, 578.8 lb. butter-fat on twice-a-day milking under ordinary dairy conditions in the Lehigh C. T. A. This bull will make an excellent sire for some one who wants to improve his herd in type and production.

Apply to Dr. R. L. Schaeffer, 30 N. Eighth St., Allentown, Pa., or to Mr. August Weng, Fogelsville, Pa., where he can be seen.

To Mason F. Enders, of Halifax, Pa., the well-known dairyman, E. C. Enders, also of that town, sold a yearling heifer, Fanny Pietje Nina De Kol. She is a daughter of Prince Pontiac Segis Broadhurst and Lady Pietje Nina De Kol and she was due to freshen right away by Prince Pontiac Segis Broadhurst who heads the herd of E. H. Shoop also of Halifax.

Sandy was a leader of the kirk. The increasing redness of his nose very much alarmed his brother elders and they appointed a delegation to wait upon him and ascertain the reason. Says Sandy, "That's easy to explain. Y' see, it's a-glowin' wi' pride at never a-puttin' itself in another's business."

Young Husband—I managed to get a girl, but I'm afraid she's rather green. Young Wife—But, darling, I can't have a green girl working over my canary-yellow gas range.

The farm acreage of the United States is 900,000,000 acres, of which 385,000,000 are under cultivation, according to the U. S. D. A.

Good Jersey or Guernsey bull wanted. Must be weaned. Leo H. Graves, Farina, Illinois.

Are You Looking for Type Plus Production IN A BULL?

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire Is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are famous for tremendous production.

His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE, are splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

Oldenburg Herd

where Selective Registration has been practiced for Years!

One of our Dairy Cows



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE
South Bend, Indiana

CRAIGE HILL HERD

Numbers 100 Head

It is a Strictly Business Dairy



DO YOU LIKE THESE TOP LINES?

At all times you can find here,
Good Cows, Promising Heifers,
Well-Grown, Well-Bred, Young Bulls.

Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for Yourself.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Craige Hill Herd is ACCREDITED

BULL

Born May 19, 1928

About Half White in Color

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, son of the famous 34 lb. Cornell University cow, Glista Coreva.

DAM: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista is a good producer at the pail. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of our great 27 lb. cow, Maple Grove Spofford Princess.

This young bull is good and straight in every way. He will soon be ready for light service.

PRICE, \$100

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville Crawford County Penna.

Herd Accredited.

BREEDING TO TYPE



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

was the foundation animal of the most noted family of HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ever developed. A Remarkable Producer, she transmitted to her descendants her Individuality as well as her Producing Capacity.

My senior herdsire

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

traces FIVE times to this great foundation cow.

My junior herdbull

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA

traces to her no less than SEVEN times.

It would fill this page to tell all about her performances and those of her Six Daughters but it would fill this magazine to tell all I can about my Accredited Herd.

Come and see them and You will want some of the Choice Animals I will sell.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA

PENNSYLVANIA

Showy and Good



This handsome little fellow was born November 8, 1928.

His sire combines the Veeman, Ormsby, Sadie Vale and Pontiac strains.

His dam is a splendid five-year-old cow, a grand-daughter of King Joh and produces better than 10,000 lb. yearly; is a good tester, and a persistent producer.

He is Yours for \$100.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CLARK'S DAIRY FARM

Shamokin,

Penna.

You are cordially invited to inspect this bull, his dam and her sisters in this herd.

My Consignment to the Holstein Sale to be held at Frederick, Maryland, May 24, 1929

consists of 9 head; three young bulls sired by Rolo, the world's record bull; and six females, one a mature cow, a daughter of a 28½ pound dam.



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL.

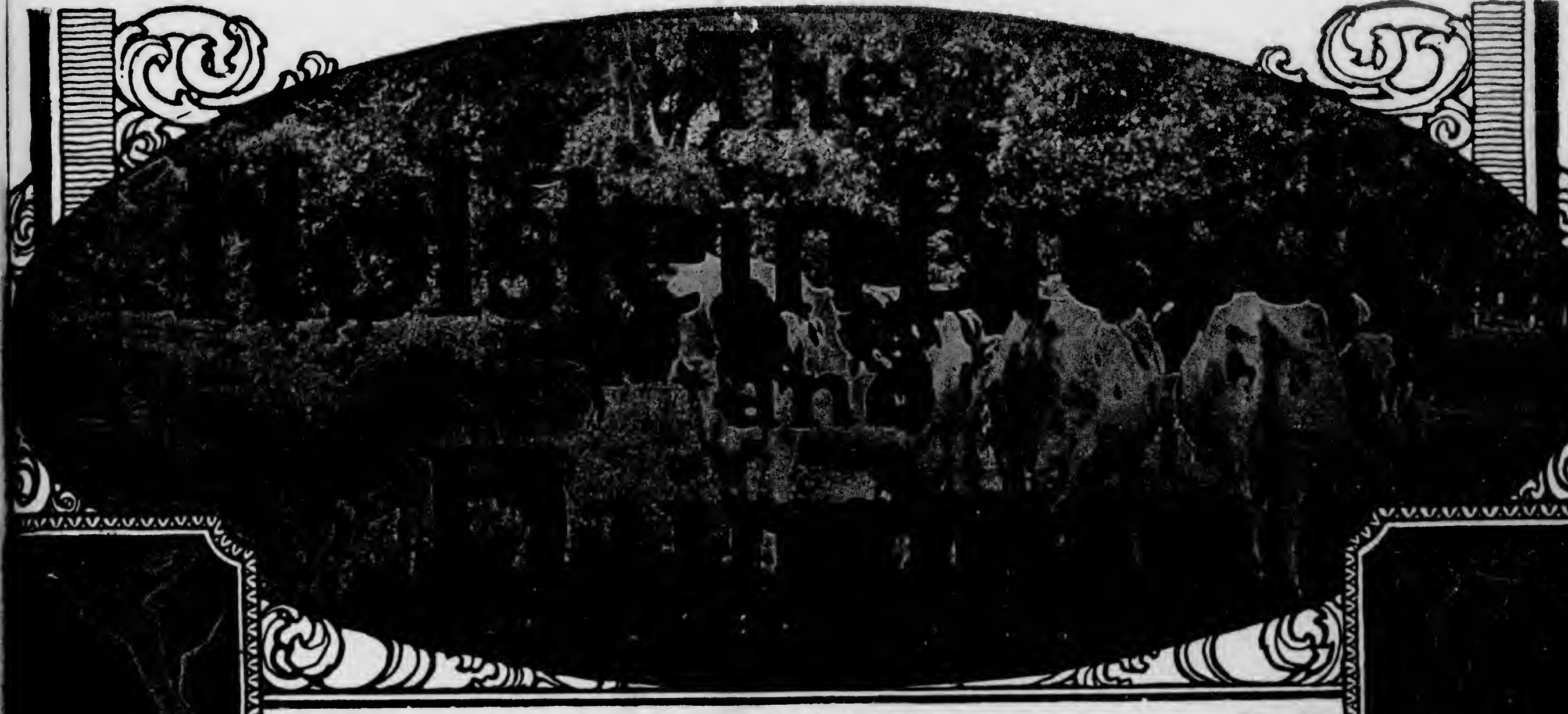
Cow No. 2 is a daughter of Rolo, the world's record bull. The dam of this cow made over 11 tons of milk in one year.

A two-year-old heifer sired by Rolo. The dam of this heifer is the daughter of a 42-pound cow, one of the most handsome of Rolo's daughters.

Three other heifers of Rolo Pontiac Fayne breeding.

**ROLO'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS
ARE MAKING HISTORY FOR THE
HOLSTEIN BREED. ASK YOUR
NEIGHBOR WHO OWNS ONE!**

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Frederick, Maryland



Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1929 No. 10

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



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FORTY STATES REPRESENTED

The New Registry Association now has members living in FORTY different states.

The growth and extension of the New Association is marked by an increased demand for registered Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The greatest increase in demand and price for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is in those localities where the New Association is the strongest, which tends to prove that the New Association is restoring confidence in the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

Every dairyman who breeds purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should join in this movement to restore public confidence and share in its many benefits.

WE WANT TO SELL

**KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS**

a proven sire of excellent quality.

Son of King Echo Sylvia Model and A Beauty Lyons, a show cow with 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in 7 days as a junior three-year-old.

As a calf he won second prize in a large class at the New York State Fair.

His daughters are Showy and Producers.

He is in fine condition, very gentle, a good server and sure, and is only sold because we have so many of his daughters.

Will also sell Cows, bred to freshen from July on through the fall, Heifers due next fall and Youngsters from three to fifteen months old.

Our Accredited Herd is 49 Years Old.

MILLER BROTHERS

CLARKS SUMMIT, Lackawanna County, PENN'A

Carroll Farms

Carroll herd is managed under practical, every-day, business, dairy conditions. The cows in Carroll herd are not only good individuals but are also Producers and pay a good Profit for their feed and care. At the head of Carroll herd is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. His dam's pedigree combines the blood of Korn-dyke, Segis, Canary and other noted families.

Let us sell you some Good Young Stock.

RALPH G. ROOP

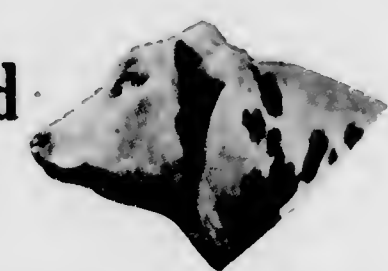
New Windsor

Maryland

Carroll herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

**Don't Raise Horns,
Raise Holsteins!**

Domesticated
Cattle



Don't Need
Horns

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait,—a Hornless Bull bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars, or give pedigree and price of a Registered Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Ravenswood Cattle

ARE

**Bred for Production**

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

Hartje Lad Mechthilde

whose dam,—Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires ever in this country, KING HENGERVELD HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

—The— Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1929

No. 10

Old Registry Association and Some of Its Officers Charged with Unfair Trade Practices

A COMPLAINT has been filed before the Federal Trade Commission of the United States of America at Washington, D. C., by the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Registry Association, against The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, James A. Reynolds, Houghton Seaverns, Earl J. Cooper, H. W. Norton, Jr., O. U. Kellogg and W. H. Mott, Respondents, in which it is charged that the Association, through its officers and its agents.....have carried on a campaign of misrepresentation and unfair business trade practices calculated and designed to injure and ruin the business of the New Association and have engaged in unfair business practices consisting principally of circulating and causing to be circulated false rumors and false statements.....

The complaint further goes on to state "that such campaign of misrepresentation has been systematically and continuously conducted through paid representatives, sometimes called extension workers, and through their paid employees, also by means of untrue newspaper releases, some of them written by the respondents and others encouraged by the respondents, also through correspondence carried on by respondents and their officers, and agents, through protests filed with various state organizations dealing with live stock problems and with the payment of tubercular indemnity claims, through the encouragement of such organizations to deny recognition of the complainant Association in paying tubercular indemnities and agricultural fair premiums, and through the assurance given by the respondents to such organizations that if and when they would be called to account or were sued for their failure to extend such recognition to the complainant Association as a bona fide and reputable registry association, the respondents would furnish them with proof of the representations so made by them and also with assistance in the trial of any litigation, and thereafter would, by encouragement of such organizations, procure the circulation of further untrue statements furnished by the respondent Association and the respondents herein until litigation commenced by the complainant would come to trial, whereupon the defendants would fail to appear and the proceeding would be discontinued, in every case, however, costing the com-

plainant large sums of money by way of legal and other disbursements and costing the complainant the loss of many registrations which would otherwise have been made with the complainant, and causing breeders to defer joining such association and registering cattle therein because of the alleged uncertainty of the status of the complainant.

"That the entire campaign conducted by the respondent is based upon false claims concerning the complainant in an effort to offset the admitted advantages offered by the complainant in lower rates and simplified registration methods and upon false claims that the records of the complainant are not complete and will not be and are not recognized by public bodies, when in truth and in fact the records are true and correct, and are based upon sound and conservative business principles and recognition by public authorities, where held up, is due to the false representations and statements made by the respondents and the only reason respondents cannot and do not meet the rates charged by the complainant is that they are diverting the funds collected by them to allied and independent undertakings beneficial only to a small and limited class of their membership.".....

Many members and breeders identified with the New Association have voiced their disapproval of the unfair trade methods that are being used to injure their business and months ago expressed their convictions that prompt action should be taken to correct the situation. Holstein breeders from nearly every section of the United States have advised that there was an active movement being carried on in their localities such as is referred to above.

It is contended by many Holstein breeders that fees charged by the Old Association are unreasonable and burdensome and if the management is successful in destroying the New Association, thus creating a monopoly, fees would be further increased, inflicting further injury upon the industry.

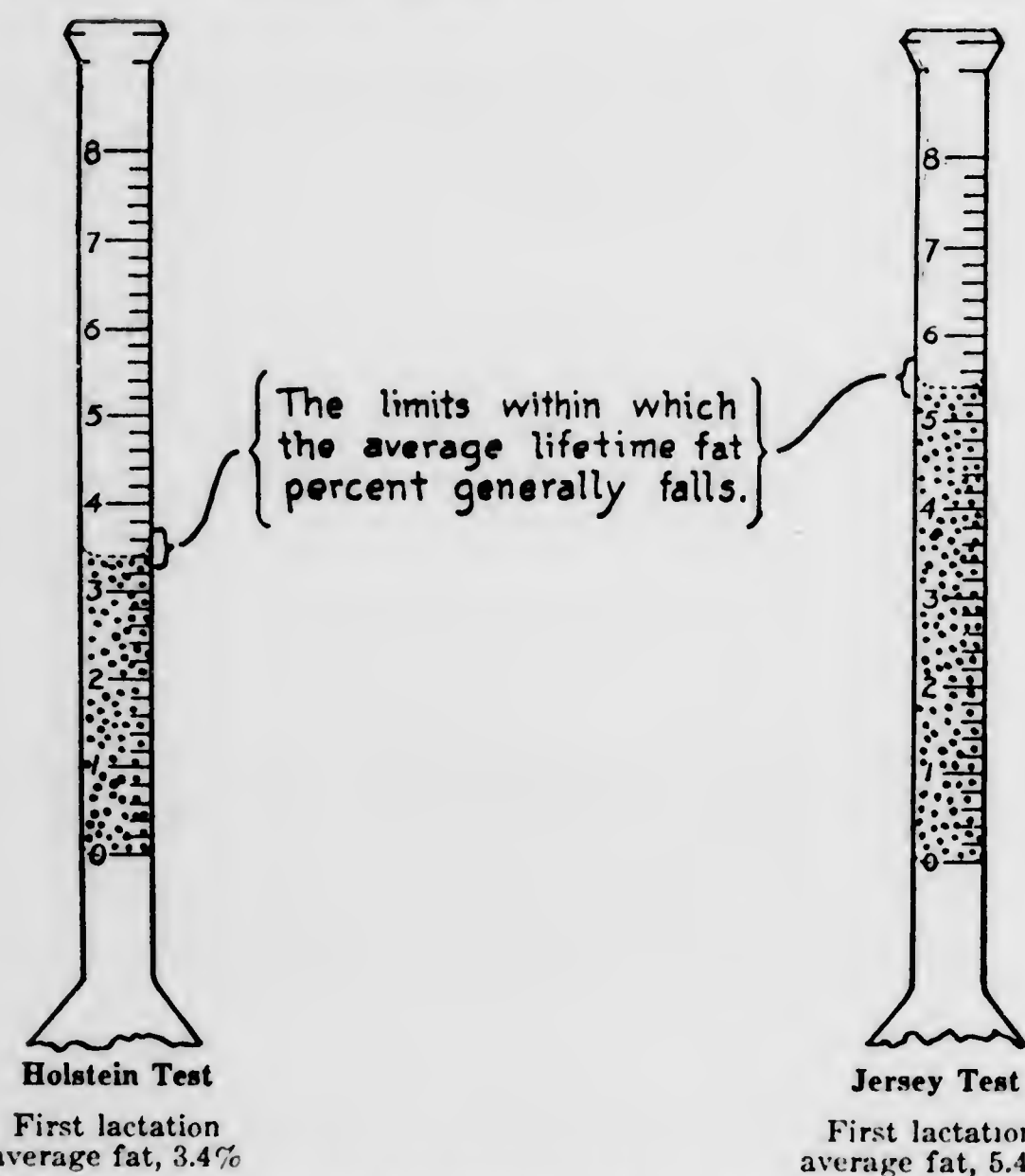
The Federal Trade Commission is clothed with the authority to make a careful and searching investigation into all unfair trade practices of a National character. Therefore, they are considered to be the proper tribunal to investigate and pass upon the above mentioned situation.

Butterfat Tests of First and Later Lactations

The Average Test of First Lactation Proves a Good Indication of Lifetime Average Test

By C. F. MONROE

IN HERDS where milk and butterfat records are kept the first lactation period for each animal really amounts to a probation. If the cow proves to be a poor or only a fair producer the sooner she is replaced by a more profitable animal the better. However, it is not always easy to predict the future production of any cow; and sometimes a cow may be satisfactory from the standpoint of the amount of milk which she produces but unsatisfactory because of a low average test. With milk selling on a butterfat basis or where cream is sold, the butterfat production is just as important as the milk production. Hence, the question is frequently asked, "How will the fat test for the first lactation compare with the average test for the cow's milk-producing life?"



The butterfat test in the first lactation is a very good indication of the test that can be expected as an average test of the cow for the rest of her milk producing lifetime.

Butterfat percentages for individual lactations show differences as high as 0.9 percent for Holsteins and 1.1 percent for Jerseys. The average difference for the 32 Holstein records studied was 0.36 percent and for the 30 Jersey records 0.57 percent.

In the records kept by the Ohio Experiment Station there is material that will throw some light on this question. It has been the practice of the Dairy Department to weigh and sample the milk given by each cow at every milking. Composite samples of milk from each cow are then tested four times a month. In this way an accurate butterfat test for all the milk produced by each cow is obtained.

This study includes the records of 32 Holstein and 30 Jersey cows that have completed four or more lactations in the Station dairy herd. In making this study, the records of all the cows completing four or more lactations have been included, with the exception of a few individuals in the herd at its beginning. These were omitted because the butterfat tests were not given for the first lactation. The 62 cows have not all been fed or treated alike. The results, therefore, cover a

wide range of feeding conditions, some of which we know have not been the most conducive to high fat tests. On the other hand, the Experiment Station herd has not been subjected to the hardships of extreme mistreatment, such as allowing the cows to gain a living by eating frozen corn stalks or forcing them to get the best they could out of a dried-under pasture. It is believed that the conditions under which the herd has been kept may be called average.

The tests as given in Table 1 are from milk yields varying from approximately 4,000 to 22,000 pounds.

TABLE 1.—Butterfat Percentages of First Lactations and Average of Lifetime Compared

Cow No.	Lactations No.	Average test		Difference Percent	Average yearly test		Difference Percent
		First lactation Percent	Lifetime Percent		Highest Percent	Lowest Percent	
32 Holstein records							
33	7	3.32	3.20	+12	3.32	3.12	-20
35	4	3.20	3.03	+17	3.20	2.91	-29
52	5	3.67	3.71	-4	3.85	3.63	-22
55	5	3.32	3.15	+17	3.42	3.04	-28
57	11	3.47	3.45	+2	3.42	3.47	-5
59	9	3.32	3.13	+19	3.32	3.01	-31
63	5	3.09	3.19	-10	3.34	3.07	-27
65	8	3.05	2.84	+21	3.05	2.69	-36
66	6	3.61	3.63	-2	3.78	3.43	-35
67	4	3.96	4.04	-8	4.13	3.98	-15
70	7	3.33	3.40	-7	3.59	3.24	-35
76	6	3.21	3.25	-4	3.34	3.20	-14
79	4	3.01	2.98	+3	3.08	2.79	-29
90	10	3.78	3.71	+7	3.91	3.51	-40
92	10	3.38	3.31	+7	3.53	3.28	-25
104	5	3.29	3.34	-5	3.59	3.23	-36
107	8	3.34	3.50	-16	3.69	3.34	-35
109	5	3.35	3.40	-5	3.49	3.34	-15
110	5	3.09	3.29	-20	3.60	3.09	-51
111	3	3.33	3.26	+7	3.40	3.18	-22
121	7	3.47	3.40	+7	3.55	3.18	-40
124	6	3.80	3.70	+10	3.79	3.46	-33
146	8	3.75	3.71	+4	4.04	3.25	-78
154	8	3.80	3.40	+40	3.80	3.09	-71
161	4	3.15	3.19	-4	3.28	3.06	-22
163	7	4.10	3.99	+11	4.31	3.82	-49
170	7	3.53	3.47	+6	3.67	3.23	-44
197	4	3.23	3.24	-1	3.36	3.15	-21
203	4	3.30	3.26	+4	3.35	3.20	-15
216	5	3.02	3.47	-45	3.91	3.02	-89
226	4	3.96	3.77	+19	4.08	3.66	-42
244	4	3.78	3.61	+17	3.85	3.51	-34
Average		3.44	3.41				.36
30 Jersey records							
41	5	5.74	5.74	0	5.82	5.68	-14
42	11	5.74	5.56	+18	5.83	5.01	-82
44	7	5.25	5.33	-8	5.95	5.02	-93
47	8	5.93	5.58	+35	5.85	5.15	-103
53	5	5.03	4.80	+23	5.08	4.66	-42
56	4	5.73	5.41	+32	5.73	5.26	-47
61	5	5.77	5.85	-8	5.68	5.66	-1
62	4	5.16	5.15	+1	5.20	5.07	-13
64	6	5.06	5.08	-2	5.36	4.87	-49
69	4	5.01	4.89	+12	5.01	4.73	-28
80	4	5.82	5.56	+26	5.82	5.36	-46
87	4	4.94	5.61	-67	4.94	4.81	-13
96	6	5.30	5.28	+2	5.52	5.08	-44
101	4	5.41	5.29	+12	5.41	5.23	-18
105	6	5.78	5.34	+44	5.78	5.00	-78
106	8	5.28	5.28	0	5.29	5.04	-25
112	8	5.18	5.08	+10	5.29	4.76	-53
119	8	5.34	5.33	+1	5.55	5.07	-48
127	8	4.76	4.88	-12	5.15	4.25	-90
142	4	5.73	5.42	+31	5.73	5.25	-48
143	5	5.11	4.98	+13	5.22	4.71	-51
147	5	5.59	5.33	+26	5.59	5.00	-59
159	6	5.07	5.10	-3	5.36	4.84	-52
162	5	4.94	5.63	-69	5.98	4.94	-104
173	5	5.14	5.25	-12	5.63	5.14	-49
206	4	5.60	5.67	-7	6.00	5.28	-72
215	5	5.87	6.03	-16	6.50	5.77	-73
242	4	5.40	5.39	+1	6.06	5.05	-101
		5.52	5.46	+6	5.59	5.20	-39
Average		5.40	5.35				.57

+ Denotes first lactation test higher, and - lower, than average lifetime test.

The butterfat percentages were obtained by dividing total pounds of fat by total milk produced.

Comparing the tests for the first lactations and the average tests as indicated in the table, it is noted that there is a slight tendency for the first tests to be higher. This occurred in 19 out of the 32 Holstein records and in 19 of the 30 Jersey records. However, for the most part the degree of variation between the first lactation test and the average tests was not great. For Holstein cows, 19 of these first tests were within 0.1 per cent (either under or over) of the test for life. A variation of 0.2 included 28 of the records, and of

the remaining four, two showed a difference of 0.21, one of 0.45, and one of 0.40 per cent.

In the Jersey records a variation of 0.1 per cent (either under or over) includes 14 of the 30 cows and a variation of 0.2 includes 22 records. Of the remaining eight, 3 varied less than 0.3 per cent, 3 less than 0.4, and the other two, 0.44 and 0.69, respectively.

It was extremely seldom that the first test was much lower than the average test for life. One Holstein cow tested 0.45 per cent less in her first lactation than she did in the rest of her milk-producing life. The first test of one Jersey was 0.69 per cent lower than her life average. It seems significant that, barring these two instances, no cow's first test was lower than her average test by more than 0.2 per cent; and indeed there were only four of the 60 remaining records that approached this figure.

In general, it may be said that in the Station herd the test a cow made in her first lactation was a very good indication of the test that could be expected from her during the remainder of her milk producing life. From the consistency of the relationship here found even under widely differing conditions of feeding, we would expect the same relationship to exist very generally in other herds. As a matter of fact, Gowen of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in his book on Milk Secretion has shown that this is true.

What has been said applies to butterfat percentage; it must not be confused with the total milk and butterfat production. The total milk and fat produced in the first lactation (approximate age, 2 years 2 months) is generally considered to be about 70 per cent of what may be expected of the cow under like treatment at maturity (7 years).

So far only the relation between the tests for the first lactation and the average lifetime tests has been considered. What has been said about this relationship must not be taken to mean that the butterfat test for each cow's milk is uniform from lactation to lactation. The highest and lowest testing lactations for each cow, and the difference between these extremes are also shown in Table 1.

Table 2 brings out more clearly just how these tests fluctuated. This table shows the number of Holsteins and Jerseys that varied in their butterfat tests less than 0.1 per cent, between 0.1 and 0.2 per cent, and so on

TABLE 2.—Variations in Butterfat Between the Highest and Lowest Testing Years, Showing Number of Cows in Each Group Varying From—

	0 to .1	.1 to .2	.2 to .3	.3 to .4	.4 to .5	.5 to .6	.6 to .7	.7 to .8	.8 to .9	.9 to 1.0	1.0 to 1.1	Total
Holstein	0	5	8	9	5	2	0	2	1	2	4	32
Jersey	0	4	2	1	8	4	0	4	1	2	4	30

up to 1.1 per cent. It will be noted that 4 of the Jersey cows showed variations of 1 per cent and over, while an equal number never had variations of more than 0.2 per cent. The Holstein cows did not show as large variations as the Jerseys. The largest difference noted for the Holsteins was 0.9 per cent, while there were 5 that never showed a variation greater than 0.2 per cent.

The average variations for the Holsteins was 0.36 and that for the Jerseys 0.57 per cent.

Of course, these differences in tests represent a comparison between extremes. They are not the differences that ordinarily occur from lactation to lactation, but rather represent the extremes of tests which may be expected during the lifetime of an individual. No relationship could be found between the different lactations and either high or low butterfat tests, with this exception, that when either extreme of test occurred in the first lactation the difference between the extremes was not great. These fluctuations plainly show that the butterfat content of a cow's milk is not uniform, even when the entire lactation is considered. In other words, a 4 per cent cow is not always a 4 per cent cow.

High Marks for Guernsey Breeders

ON MARCH 31, 1929, the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Inc., closed its 52d year of operations. During the year ninety new members were added to the Association, there were two resignations and nineteen deaths. The total active membership at the end of the year was 1,533.

The Secretary's report says that during the year 173 animals were imported into this country bringing the total number of importations of Guernsey cattle since 1840 to 12,622.

The total registrations during the year were 40,949 of which 14,661 were bulls and 26,288 females.

The total number of transfers was 34,137. Both the number of registrations and the number of transfers are new high points for this breed association.

The Tariff on Dairy Products

THE Tariff Bill now before Congress does not raise the duty on imported dairy products as much as the lobbyists representing the producers associations wish. Following is the amount provided by the Bill and the amount the representatives of the organizations requested:

- Casein, 2½c given, 8c asked.
- Butter, 12c given, 15c asked.
- Cheese, 7c given, 8c to 15c asked.
- Whole Milk, 5c gal. given, 8c asked.
- Cream, 48c gal. given, 60c asked.
- Condensed Milk, given 1.4c (2½ if sweetened), 3c lb. (4½ if sweetened) asked.
- Whole Milk Powder, 4¾c. lb. given, 10c lb. asked.
- Dried Cream, 10½c lb. given, 14c asked.
- Dried Skimmilk, 1½c lb. given, 4c asked.

There is no change in the duty on casein, butter or dried skimmilk.

No one at present knows what changes will be made before the Bill is finally passed by Congress and approved or vetoed by the President.

During 1928 there were imported into the United States, 3,620,932 gallons of cream, 5,632,231 gallons of milk, 7,668,291 pounds of condensed and evaporated milk, milk powder, cream powder, malted milk, etc., 4,659,288 pounds of butter, and 81,402,393 pounds of cheese.

Snyder Herd Again First

FOR the second successive year the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of H. A. Snyder, of Montoursville, Pa., headed the White Deer Valley Cow Testing Association, this year with an average of 13,595 lb. milk, 512.3 lb. butterfat. Last year Mr. Snyder's herd of fourteen cows averaged 14,283 lb. milk, 526.4 lb. butterfat, when a representative of the Pennsylvania State College purchased the highest producing Snyder heifer and she is now a member of the State College herd.

This is the first instance on record where a Pennsylvania herd has shown an average of over 500 lb.



LOYALMADE AAGGIE ORMSBY
One of the big producers of the Snyder herd.

butterfat in two successive years of C. T. A. work. Mr. Snyder certainly should receive great credit for the herd was milked twice a day only except that occasionally a heavy producer was milked three times a day for a short time.

There are seven cows in the herd that each produced over 500 lb. butterfat and five others that produced between 400 lb. and 500 lb. so that there are thirteen members in the herd above the 400 lb. mark.

The high cow in the Snyder herd was also the high cow of the Association. She was credited with 619.8 lb. butterfat, 15,954 lb. milk. Herman Snyder is a real dairyman and a business farmer. He has an exceptional herd which has been headed by three bulls of splendid individuality, yet the business has been so managed that Mr. Snyder says "he has never spent a dollar for a herdsire." His herd of producers contain cows of splendid conformation. Exhibited at the local fair, Snyder animals have won prizes although competing with animals that had traveled an extensive fair circuit and were fitted and posed by professional showmen.

Mr. Snyder is a grower of seedcorn and has a contract with a big seed firm at Syracuse, New York, to annually furnish them with 3,000 bushels of Sweepstakes corn for seed purposes.

The milk of the Snyder dairy is marketed through the Lycoming Dairy, of Williamsport, Pa. This is a farmer-owned and farmer-operated milk distributing concern of which Mr. Snyder is one of the owners, so that there is no intervening middleman standing between the producer and the consumer. More evidence of the business ability of Herman A. Snyder.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis Fails

AN EXPERIMENT from which many residents of the central west expected a great deal has resulted in disappointment and no remedy for bovine tuberculosis is apparently in sight. Experiments of this kind have been criticised because they were conducted with only a few animals but this one was on a much larger scale, there being sixty animals in the experiment itself besides other tuberculosis infected animals brought into the herd so as to expose the first sixty animals to the tuberculosis infection.

The report is copied from the June issue of the *Veterinary Medicine*.

Complete disappointment resulted from an experiment with the Calmette method of vaccination against tuberculosis, conducted by the Illinois State Department of Agriculture at Springfield. The project, which began in December, 1926, and terminated in November, 1928, was under the immediate supervision of Dr. W. P. Larson of the medical college of the University of Minnesota. It involved 60 head of cattle purchased from accredited herds and extended over a period of about two years.

Twenty cattle were vaccinated with the Calmette B. C. G. strain of tubercle bacilli. Another group of 20 were inoculated with a heavy suspension of killed tubercle bacilli. The other 20 were used as controls. Ten of the cattle which were given B. C. G. were calves only a few days old while the other ten were mature cattle under three years of age. Similar divisions were made with the 20 inoculated with killed bacilli and the 20 controls.

After a lapse of six months all 60 of the experimental cattle were exposed to tuberculosis through the introduction into the herd of 10 cattle which had reacted to the tuberculin test. Other infected animals were introduced from time to time and the test animals of the Calmette series were reinoculated at the end of one year.

On November 7, 1928, all of the animals were slaughtered and examined in the presence of a number of veterinarians, bacteriologists, sanitarians and others. The cattle vaccinated with the Calmette B. C. G. strain showed more extensive involvements and the incidence of tuberculosis was higher than the controls.

The results in percentage of infection were as follows:

	Vaccinated with—B. C. G.	Killed Bacilli	Controls
Cows	88.8%	44.4%	87.5%
Calves	57.1	25.0	33.0

Tariff Raises

ON MAY 14th President Hoover, exercising his power under the existing tariff law, boosted rates on four items.

The President advanced the duty on milk from 3½ cents to 3¾ cents a gallon, on cream from 20 to 30 cents a gallon, on flaxseed from 40 to 50 cents a bushel and on window glass from ⅝ of a cent to 1½ cents a pound.

Ten Years Under Political Management

THE coming Annual Convention of Delegates, representing the Old Registry Association, to be held at Philadelphia on June 4th and 5th, will be the forty-fourth Annual Meeting of that Association and will mark the end of the first ten-year period under a continuous managing influence representing the Political Group that gained control of the Association's affairs at its Annual Meeting held in that same City in June, 1919, ten years ago, by restoring to methods that have since been questioned in the Courts.

ASSOCIATION'S ACCUMULATED WEALTH

The Association's financial report for the year ending April 30, 1919 showed that its total net worth was over \$367,000.00. Some far-sighted members had been opposed to the Association accumulating such a large cash reserve on the theory that "Where Treasures Are Stored Thieves Will Abound," contending that the Reserve Fund might attract an "Undesirable Element" to gain control of the Association's management in order to exploit its Reserve Fund and the Industry.

The fee charged members for recording a transfer of ownership at that time, was and for many years previous had been the small sum of 25 cents and even during the World War period when the highest of prices prevailed for labor and materials under careful conservative management the Association was operated at a profit, the profit for the year ending April 30, 1919 being over \$64,000.00.

FEES TO MEMBERS INCREASED

With its handsome Reserve Fund and a profit of over \$64,000.00 for the year ending April 30, 1919, there was no reason for increasing the fees, yet by the same vote that elected the present controlling influence to office in June, 1919, the transfer fee to members was increased 400%. The charge to members was increased from 25 cents to \$1.00 and from 50 cents to \$2.00 to nonmembers and a double fee after a certain time limit had expired.

The membership generally, when they learned of the increase in transfer fee, were much displeased. They thought that the increase was unnecessary and unjustified. Inasmuch as the Association had grown to be the largest and most prosperous Association of its kind in the world, recording a steady growth in the number of registration and transfer certificates each year and adding to its surplus, they felt that as the Association's volume of business increased its service should be improved and the cost of issuing registration and transfer certificates would naturally decrease in keeping with the experience of other properly managed business organizations.

It developed later, however, that the real purpose of increasing the fees to breeders was to provide more spending money for the new management.

THE PRESIDENT VOTED A \$12,000.00 SALARY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

The Association's By-Laws then provided that the officers' salaries for the ensuing year should be fixed

by the out-going Board of Directors at their last meeting before the annual election. The By-Law appears to have been violated by the incoming Board of Directors that were elected in Philadelphia in 1919, who, at their first Board meeting, voted the President a \$12,000.00 salary and expenses, which was considered to be illegal in that the By-Laws did not provide for paying the President a salary and, furthermore, all former Presidents had served without pay, deeming it an honor to serve as President of the Association.

Again, nothing was said about paying the President a salary at the last meeting of the old Board of Directors and nothing was said on the floor of the Convention. The matter of paying the President a \$12,000.00 salary was not made generally public for sometime after the meeting.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS

For two years following the Philadelphia meeting, the \$12,000.00 President and a corps of high-salaried professional propagandists and organizers traveled through the leading Holstein States in what has often been referred to as a "WHIRL-WIND" campaign, building up "political fences" and establishing paid representatives in each Holstein state to look after the political welfare of the management and direct the buyers of Holstein cattle to the herds of the wealthy breeders identified with the management.

The State Association work with a paid State Secretary in charge failed in that breeders refused to support the State organization financially and, although many breeders gave their State Secretary their proxies far in advance of the Annual Meeting, the State Secretaries as gatherers of proxies also failed.

For months previous to the Annual Meeting in June, 1921, it was reported that State Secretaries were distributing and collecting proxy cards signed in blank at sales and meetings where Holstein breeders were present. However, before the Annual Meeting thousands of these proxies thus collected were revoked, such members placing their proxies in the hands of men who were pledged to vote them to reduce fees and restore the Association's management to its former conservative policy.

MEMBERS UNITE TO STOP EXTRAVAGANCE

During the year 1920-21 the Association's money was expended so lavishly that the membership generally was displeased with the manner in which the Association was being managed and the members conducted a proxy campaign for the purpose of defeating the \$12,000.00 President for reelection, reducing the fees and stopping extravagance.

The members were successful in controlling the votes at the Annual Meeting; defeated the \$12,000.00 President for reelection; reduced the transfer fee from \$1.00 to 50 cents; defeated many By-Law Amendments aimed to place additional power in the hands of the officers, in fact, they did all they could do at any one meeting towards restoring the Association's management to a sound, conservative basis.

DIRECTORS ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE THE MEMBERS

While the membership previous to the Annual Meeting in 1921 conducted a campaign to suppress extravagance in the Association's management and reduce the fees, the Directors through the paid State Secretaries were trying to get a further hold upon the Association's management by disfranchising the members.

As stated before, all through the late winter and early spring previous to the meeting in June, 1921, Paid State Secretaries had been gathering proxies at sales and breeders meetings signed in blank to be voted at the Annual Meeting. When the Call of the Meeting was mailed to the members, thirty days in advance of the Convention, it was found to contain a By-Law amendment over the signature of James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, which, if passed, would have given the Board of Directors the power to alter, amend or repeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit.

The privilege of formulating By-Laws, rules and regulations in any association or corporation is invested in the members or stockholders. It is through the By-Laws that the members and stockholders confer power upon their officers and directors as well as control the conduct of such officers and directors. For the Board of Directors in any company or association to ask the privilege of making the By-Laws should be looked upon as an attempt to gain an unfair advantage. If the Board of Directors thought the By-Laws should be amended then they should offer such amendments as they deem necessary for the membership to act upon. For the Board of Directors to ask the privilege of making the By-Laws without first indicating their purpose in wanting to be given this privilege might be taken as an indication that what they really desired was the power to increase the fees and increase their salaries and so limit the breeders' rights to manage their own Association that they could continue in office until every dollar of the Association's Reserve Fund had been expended.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO ROB THE BREEDERS OF THEIR RIGHTS FAILED

The By-Law amendment above mentioned offered over the signature of James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, that appeared in the Call of the Annual Meeting for June, 1921, was withdrawn when it was plain to be seen that it would be defeated if put to a vote.

The resolution to make the President the Chief Executive Officer was also defeated. The attempt to gain further control of the Association's affairs at the Annual Meeting in Syracuse failed and the interests of the members prevailed.

SECOND AND SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE THE MEMBERS

Failing at Syracuse to gain control of the Association's affairs by having the members give the Board of Directors the power to alter, amend or repeal the By-Laws, the Directors, who had failed to be granted this privilege, were successful in bringing about a Special Meeting which was held in October, 1921 and

the Group, who had been defeated at Syracuse by the use of the members' proxies, asked the breeders not to send their proxies to the Special Meeting but come in person. The Meeting was called at St. Paul, Minn., 1,000 miles west of the center of Holstein population, making it very inconvenient and expensive for the majority of the members to attend if they were so disposed.

Again, the reason for calling the Special Meeting appeared to be for the purpose of disfranchising the members and do it before the next Annual Convention when many of the Directors, who came into office at the Philadelphia Meeting, would be up for reelection.

The influence that came into power at the Philadelphia Meeting was successful in having a Delegate or Political Form of Government adopted at the Special Meeting held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1921, which deprived members of their right to a direct vote in electing officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association.

FURTHER INCREASE IN FEES

At the Annual Meeting held in Kansas City in June, 1922, after the members had been deprived of their right to a direct vote at the Special Meeting in October, the transfer fee was increased from 50 cents to \$1.50 with a provision whereby 50 cents on each transfer would go toward the support of the State Associations organized by the \$12,000.00 President.

As much as \$40,000.00 has been collected in a single year to promote State Association work and keep the Political machinery well-oiled to control the annual election of delegates.

Elsewhere in this issue, we are publishing a complete list of delegates since the system was adopted and this list will show how perfectly the Political Machinery in control of the Old Registry Association is working to promote the welfare of the management.

TAXING THE BREEDERS TO PROMOTE POLITICS AND SPECULATION

Since the Delegate or Political Form of Government has been adopted by the Old Registry Association large sums of money have been expended to encourage and promote the making of forced records, and cattle sales where animals with such records were offered for sale, and doing other forms of so-called Extension Work, all of which has inflicted what is considered to be a heavy and unnecessary burden upon the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS WITHDRAW THEIR SUPPORT

Following the adoption of the Delegate system and the increasing of fees the Association's Annual Reports show that there has been a decrease in the number of Registrations, in the number of Transfers and in the number of breeders joining the Association.

DECREASE IN REGISTRATIONS

The total number of registrations for the year 1920-21 was 127,850. The number of registrations has steadily decreased each year with few exceptions. The total number registered in the year 1927 is given as

109,963. Nearly 100,000 more animals should have been registered during this period if the Association had merely held its own.

The management in an attempt to explain the decrease in the number of registrations contend that we are passing through a period of Agricultural Depression as the result of the World War. This contention, however, does not appear to be well-founded when we consider that the Ayrshire Association shows an increase of 43% in the number of registrations, the Guernsey Association shows an increase of 60% in registrations, and the Jersey Association an increase of 50% during this same period.

There is every evidence to prove that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle has also steadily increased in number, yet the Owners have refused to keep them registered and transferred to the extent that the Old Association's records show a Decrease of 14% during the same period that other Registry Associations show an Increase ranging from 43 to 60%.

DECREASE IN TRANSFERS

The number of transfers recorded for the year 1920 is given as 131,823. This number has rapidly decreased each year until the number of transfers recorded for the year 1927 is given as 88,129, a decrease of nearly one-third. Most of such decrease has been recorded since the Transfer fees were increased and the members were deprived of their right to a direct vote.

NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS JOINING ASSOCIATION DECREASES

In 1918-19, 3,136 new members joined the Old Registry Association. The following year 3,608 new members were admitted. About the time that the present management began to exert its influence on the Association's finances, the number of breeders annually joining the Association decreased. The number of new members admitted in 1927 is given as 1,547, less than half the number that joined ten years ago.

ASSOCIATION OPERATED AT A LOSS

The depreciation or loss as recorded in the official reports of the Old Registry Association are found in the reports of the Finance Committee under the heading "Depreciation in Net Worth." The total loss, as above recorded, amounts to over \$255,000.00. Two reports were presented by the Finance Committee for the year 1921, one recording a loss of \$25,707.63, the other report, covering the eight months period from April 30th to December 31st, in which the loss is recorded as \$59,909.67. In the 1922 report is an item of \$40,000.00; in the 1923 report the loss or depreciation is given as \$40,896.15; the loss in the 1924 report is given as \$56,830.63, for the year 1925 and in 1926 the Association showed a small profit; in 1927 the loss is given as \$31,873.48.

In the last mentioned report the members of the Finance Committee make the statement that the Association's finances were planned to run behind, which might be taken to indicate that the destruction of the Association was premeditated, at least the expending of its resources.

During the period that the Association is recorded

as operating at a loss, large sums of money have been paid out for so-called Extension Work of various sorts and breeders were led to believe that this expenditure for extension work would be a profitable investment; that they would derive a benefit from increased sales for their cattle at increased prices.

Judging from the number of registrations and the number of transfers recorded at the Secretary's office there is every indication to show that the money which has been expended in doing so-called Extension Work has been driving business away.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS ORGANIZE, PLACING HERD RECORD ON SOUND BUSINESS BASIS TO RESTORE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

In 1925, after it was revealed by the Old Association's Reports that for a succession of years the Association was being operated at a loss and that the number of registrations, number of transfers and number of members joining the Association was decreasing and realizing that under a Political or Delegate Form of Government, where the breeders had lost their right to a direct vote, it would be next to impossible to adopt such reforms as would be necessary to protect the rights and interests of the plain breeders and dairy-men who own 95% of the purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, a New Registry Association was organized, which is operated under a Business Form of Government in which every member has just as much right as every other member.

A revised and up-to-date system of keeping Herd Book records was adopted, making it possible to throw additional safeguards around the integrity of the record and at the same time give the breeder cheaper and more prompt registration and transfer service. In short, the New Association has made it possible for Holstein breeders to place their Herd Registry on a higher standard in an Association which they manage and which they control and in which every member has a right to a direct vote. Its offices are conveniently located under one roof in a fireproof building with ample facilities for expansion.

The New Association has experienced the most rapid growth of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized.

Since the organization of the New Registry Association in 1925, the demand and the prices for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle has steadily increased, which is an indication that confidence is being restored in the industry.

Advertising is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end, just as a railroad is a means to an end. This country does not have railroads for the sake of the railroads—it has them to get somewhere and to move goods and mails.

We have built our institutions around the rights of the individual. We believe he will be better off if he looks after himself.—President Coolidge.

Farmers need not worry about "corporation farming," Benjamin Franklin sagely observed that "he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive."

Wisconsin Milk Prices

PRICES ranging from \$1.97½ to \$2.65 were paid by Wisconsin condenseries to their patrons for milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat delivered during the month of April. This wide range of prices is possible because some of the plants bottle part of their milk and are able to pay more than the price paid by straight condenseries.

Juneau and Hillsboro paid the lowest, \$1.95 per hundred. Watertown paid \$1.97½ and a number of plants paid exactly \$2.00. Marshall paid the highest price \$2.65 followed by Clinton with \$2.63 and Brooklyn with \$2.60.

This information is taken from the official report of the Wisconsin Department of Markets which lists the April prices for forty-five plants and the March prices for nineteen others.

The highest March price in the list was \$2.73½ paid by Racine and the lowest was \$2.02 paid by Abbotsford, Manitowoc, Stratford and Vesper.

These prices are for milk delivered at the condensery. Haulage, if any, has to be deducted.

League Price for April Milk

MEMBERS of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., will receive for the milk they marketed for the month of April a net pool price of \$2.61 per hundred pounds for 3.5 milk at the 201-210 mile zone.

This is 36 cents per hundred pounds higher than was received for April milk in 1928 and 17 cents above the returns for April 1927 and is 45 cents above the average price the dairymen have received for April milk during the seven years the pool has been operated.

Fall Freshening for Profit

OFFICIALS prominent in the dairymen's marketing organizations of the east have been for the past two or three months urging the members to so arrange matters that more cows freshen in the fall months. They meet with several arguments. First, that it is extremely difficult for the dairy farmer to materially change his plan of operation. Second, that fall freshening cows do not earn as much money for their owners as do cows that freshen in the spring because of the low cost of summer pasturage when apparently the milk is produced at a good profit because the dairyman is buying very little feed and is not using harvested fodder.

Several years ago the United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin which showed a comparison of the amount of milk and butterfat produced by cows freshening in different seasons and also compared the amount of net income earned by such cows.

The records of nearly 11,000 cows made in C. T. A. work covering a ten year period were compared. It was found that cows that freshened in the fall averaged 6,689 lb. milk, 268 lb. butterfat. Cows that freshened in the winter averaged 6,439 lb. milk, 258 lb. butterfat.

The same amount of butterfat, 236 lb. was the average production for the cows that freshened in March, April and May the months termed as spring and for those that freshened in the three following months designated as summer. The summer cows averaged 5,991 lb. milk, the spring cows 5,843 lb.

The fall freshening cows showed the highest income over feed cost, \$76.65 followed by the winter cows with \$75.66, the spring cows with \$70.73, the summer cows bringing up the rear with \$66.59 although the cost of feed was lowest for the spring freshening cows and highest for those that freshened in the fall.

Sheffield Prices

MEMBERS of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc., will receive for the month of April a net cash price of \$2.60 per hundred pounds for three per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.80 for milk sold on a 3.5 basis. It is 41½ cents higher than the price paid in April, 1928, and is the highest price ever paid for April milk.

For milk sold by them in March, Sheffield Producers received \$2.75 per hundred pounds for three per cent Grade B milk. This is the highest ever paid for March milk in the history of the Association.

On behalf of the Association Secretary Halliday again urges dairymen in the New York Milk Shed to make arrangements so as to furnish a supply of milk for next November that will make it unnecessary to extend the boundaries of the present milk shed. If the present milk shed is kept intact good prices are likely to be maintained but if it is extended the additional supply coming in the year around will tend to cause lower average prices.

What Next?

ABILL recently introduced in the Missouri Legislature provides among other things that the State in the future permit only graduates of an accredited agricultural college to become farmers. It also would prohibit those already farming continuing in the business unless engaged in practical farming five years prior to the passage of the proposed new law.

An advocate of this proposal pointed out that the medical profession has long been protected from too much competition by just such restrictive educational requirements. So has the law, pharmacy and even teaching in the public schools, to say nothing of licensed barbers, beauty parlor operators, etc. The labor unions, notably the building trades, have long enforced about the same sort of restriction on production and competition by their exacting systems of apprenticeship and by building codes and welfare legislation.

Talking movies, specializing on agricultural subjects, will soon be made under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture. The first of these talking films will probably be exhibited at the next National Dairy Show.

The Annual Re-Election of Delegates

FOLLOWING the regular established custom of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, we are publishing the names of the delegates elected to represent the management of the Old Registry Association at its Annual Business Meeting. The list includes the names of all the delegates elected each year since the system was adopted in 1922.

By comparing the names of the delegates that make up the delegate body each year, the list shows that the controlling influence has remained practically the same throughout the entire period. The list of delegates further demonstrates that a few men, schooled in the art of professional politics, have been able to retain control of the Association's affairs in spite of much dissatisfaction on the part of the members, and will be able to remain in control in spite of the wishes and desires of the members. If not through the election of delegates, there are other means to defeat the purpose of the members.

It has been an easy matter for the politicians to control the election of delegates. The few paid extension workers, spending much of their time in the leading Holstein states, are able to keep the political machine well oiled in the districts where the largest number of delegates are elected, and when conditions are not working out right the secretary is in a position to get in touch with leaders in different sections to place in nomination such men as are known to be favorable to the administration.

For example, in case the names submitted to be voted upon as delegates from any given state were known to be opposed to the management, the secretary would learn of this condition before nominations closed and could advise the field workers; other names could be placed in nomination in sufficient numbers so that by the mere mathematical ratio of chance the odds would be against the members and in favor of the political organization. Later on we will quote from the secretary's report just how they handle this work.

In our civil government we hold primary elections to nominate candidates. Can you imagine a more corrupt political practice than would result if the friends of a certain candidate or group of candidates would stay at the polls and count each vote that was cast during the day the nomination was held and along towards evening when it came time to close the polls they would put forth a concerted effort to go out and round up enough voters to nominate their candidates?

We know that you will agree that such a practice would be corrupt, but according to the admission of the former Secretary of the Old Registry Association, as found on page 31 of the Reports of Officers and Committees presented at the June meeting in 1927, appears the following:

"The conduct of the annual election of delegates is a feature of interest and is so handled that the Secretary nor any other person is aware of those elected as delegates in advance of the balloting of the names. The process begins about the last of January when the Secretary mails to each member blank forms, called nominating petitions, upon which the member indicates his choice of as many

delegates as his state district is entitled to, who shall represent him in the Convention. These forms are accompanied with instructions and stamped envelope in which to return them to the Secretary's office, where they are sorted by districts, examined and the nominations noted.

"The Secretary also takes notice as such petitions are returned that there are received the petitions from each district; and should it appear that any district, at a date approaching that of the final day set therefor, had apparently failed to file nominating petitions, then members and club officials are advised thereof and urged to hasten the filing of nominating petitions."

The above paragraphs outline one of the methods which can be practiced, and according to the above paragraphs is being practiced as a means to control the personnel of the delegate body.

MANY LOOPHOLES IN THE DELEGATE SYSTEM TO DEFEAT THE BREEDERS' WISHES

The Delegate or Political Form of Government was adopted for the purpose of depriving the members of their right to vote direct and so make it impossible at the Annual Meetings and elections for the breeders by direct vote to express their wishes and control the meetings.

All banking institutions, railroads, manufacturing enterprises and other corporations are governed by a Direct Voting System in which the stockholders have the privilege of voting direct or choosing someone to vote for them.

All the other purebred dairy cattle registry associations have a direct voting system. The Old Registry Association from the time it was organized up to the Annual Meeting in 1922 was managed and controlled by a Business Form of Government in which every member had a right to a direct vote, in fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association. It appeared that they are really managing their Association grew to be the largest and most wealthy association of its kind in the world and under conservative management had accumulated assets amounting to \$367,000.

Right at the height of its prosperity a group of politicians were successful in depriving the members of their right to a direct vote and adopted what might be considered to be a loose, make-shift sort of government in which the members are permitted to carry on a "Straw-Voting Contest" once each year lending the appearance that they are really managing their Association's affairs through a Delegate Body, when in reality, if the system of government is thoroughly analyzed, the Delegates are little more than an advisory board to endorse such projects and elect such men to office as the officers choose to have elected.

HOW THE BY-LAW AMENDMENTS ARE GOVERNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE OFFICERS

Article VII, Section 2 of the By-Laws provide that a committee may be appointed to pass on all By-Law amendments which must be submitted before the call

of the Annual Meeting. This little provision in the By-Laws makes it possible for the officers to protect their rights and interests by killing and By-Law amendments offered that they consider objectionable or amend them in such a way that their objectionable features are over-come.

In order to insure the annual reelection of officers the president has adopted a policy of appointing a Nominating Committee.

At the Annual Meeting in 1922 the president and later Paid Secretary of the New York State Association offered a motion, which was seconded by Director Barney, that the President appoint a Nominating Committee. This consisted of J. B. Irwin, Minnesota, chairman; Director F. P. Knowles, Massachusetts; W. S. Moscrip, Minnesota; the Association's vice-president, L. M. Thompson of Pennsylvania; Mr. A. P. Kaye of Wisconsin and Glenn G. Davis of Missouri.

Four of the seven members of the committee may be considered members of the ring.

At the following Annual Meeting, John B. Irwin of Minnesota, was again made chairman. The committee consisted of C. F. Bigler, paid secretary of the New York State Club, Director Knowles, Massachusetts; H. W. Allyn of Illinois, herdsman for Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick now a directress; H. C. Barker, paid secretary of Ohio; A. P. Kaye of Wisconsin and F. A. Keen of Pennsylvania.

The above shows that the president, when he appointed the committee kept within the bounds of the political group in control of the Association's affairs.

In 1924 at the Annual Convention held at Richmond, Virginia, the officers and directors were reelected without the appointing of an Nominating Committee.

In the minutes of the 1925 Annual Meeting held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, the president is recorded as asking for the report of the Nominating Committee which he said he had appointed the previous day. The names of the committee do not appear in the report, however the \$12,000 ex-president acted as spokesman and from the list of nominees which the committee submitted it appears that they were loyal to the management.

At the 1926 Annual Convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, the former \$12,000 president offered a motion which was seconded by Charles Bigler, paid secretary of New York State Club, directing that the chair appoint a Nominating Committee which was appointed and consisted of H. C. Barker, Ohio; J. G. Hays, Michigan; H. F. Farrington, New York State Association; H. E. Robertson of the Pennsylvania Association with John B. Irwin of Minnesota.

This committee as usual nominated for reelection the retiring officers.

At the Annual Convention held in Springfield, Mass., 1927, the Nominating Committee consisted of J. P. Eves of Iowa; H. C. Barker, former paid secretary of Ohio; G. G. Davis, Missouri; F. J. Southcott, farm manager for the Pabsts; Albert B. Craig, president of the Pennsylvania Association and Director H. V. Noyes of New York.

Mr. H. V. Noyes served as chairman of the committee and in rendering his report suggested that those

nominated be confirmed and election made by single ballot cast by the secretary. This is one example of how well the political machinery under the Delegate System is organized and kept well oiled. Up to this time the controlling influence on the Nominating Committee had been riding very close to the Association's "Strong Box."

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the 1928 Convention, the Nominating Committee was headed by F. J. Southcott, president of the Wisconsin State Association and herdsman for Director Pabst. Other members of the committee were Director John A. Bell, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Director T. E. Elder of Massachusetts; president of the New York State Association H. F. Farrington; president or past president of the Michigan Association D. E. Waters; F. W. Durbin, Oregon and C. A. Branch of Kansas.

Through the appointment of a Nominating Committee made up largely from Association officers, directors, or paid employees it had been a simple matter for the officers in control of the Association to retain their positions continuously and by controlling the balance of power in the Delegates they are able to have their conduct endorsed and their leaders eulogized regardless of whether they are deserving or whether their conduct meets with the approval of the membership generally.

The expense of holding the Association's Annual elections under the Delegate or Political form of Government including the expense of assembling the Delegates, represents an expenditure of \$14,000 annually depending on the number of Delegates that attend the meeting and the locality in which it is held.

Under a Business form of government the expense of holding the Annual Election of officers is a very trivial matter. Thus it is costing the Holstein breeders identified with the Old Registry Association upwards of fourteen thousand dollars annually to hold a "Straw-Voting Contest" and pay the expenses of a few breeders, sale promoters and professional organizers to the annual reelection of officers and auction sale.

The Business form of government under which every member or stockholder has a right to a direct vote is recognized throughout the world as the best and only method to safeguard the interests and rights of the members and stockholders.

We are printing elsewhere a complete list of Delegates for each year since the Delegate form of government has been in operation. Note how the same names appear year after year.

This is particularly true in the States known as the Holstein States, from which the largest number of Delegates are chosen. In these States, Paid Representatives, known as Extension Workers, supported by a tax of 50 cents on each transfer, also serve the management in a political way by bringing about the nomination and election of men known to be favorable to the management.

If you are not getting your share of business or if you are not getting what your animals are really worth, get in touch with Buyers by Advertising in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Complete List of Delegates Since the Delegate System was Adopted, Revealing How the Management Has Been Able to Bring About the Election of the Same Delegates Year After Year

WISCONSIN

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda	Oldham L. L. Oldham F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda	Oldham L. L. Oldham F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda	Oldham L. L. Oldham F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda	Oldham L. L. Oldham F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda	Oldham L. L. Oldham F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda	Oldham L. L. Oldham F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda	Oldham L. L. Oldham F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schreder A. P. Glover J. H. Mack S. H. Bird Rudolph J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. Arthur J. Rust John Zoberlin A. O. Oosterhuis John Wuehrich John M. Householder Joseph E. Piek L. D. McDonald J. A. Miller F. A. Swoboda

MINNESOTA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller F. E. Murphy N. Hanson

MICHIGAN

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl	M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl	M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl	M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl	M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl	M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl	M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl	M. W. Wentworth H. C. Hays D. E. Waters J. B. Martin J. B. Strange W. W. Griffin William A. Austin Glen Boyl

OHIO

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon	Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon	Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon	Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon	Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon	Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon	Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon	Jas. A. Reynolds H. C. Barker Clair I. Miller Paul McNish G. B. Warner L. D. Hadley H. O. Frederick W. L. Biddle Benjamin Studer L. W. Pierce R. E. Dillon

(Continued on page 302.)

COMPLETE LIST OF DELEGATES— (Continued from page 301.)

NEW YORK

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robins Harry Yates C. F. Bigler Ward W. Stevens H. V. Noyes R. M. Thompson W. D. Brown George H. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens John A. Mann W. T. Wood S. T. Wood J. F. Farrington J. M. Howard C. B. Marshall Fred Blewer R. C. Wood K. A. Overton B. B. Andrews D. W. McLaury Henry K. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Leach Harold H. Smith LeRoy Munro

ILLINOIS

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen Robert E. Haeger John Nelson Harry M. Wood R. V. Rasmussen Chas. W. Wray John A. Carroll John R. Logan

PENNSYLVANIA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee	L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee	L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee	L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee	L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee	L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee	L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee	L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson W. A. Woods H. D. Wilbush S. J. Brunell W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee

KANSAS

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch

MASSACHUSETTS

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles Ernest F. Montague Earl D. Upton

IOWA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold H. O. Larsen

CALIFORNIA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow	Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow	Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow	Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow	Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow	Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow	Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow	Frank L. Morris S. E. Freeman F. L. Pellissier E. M. Morrow

MISSISSIPPI

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
M. J. L. Hove	M. J. L. Hove	M. J. L. Hove	M. J. L. Hove	M. J. L. Hove	M. J. L. Hove	M. J. L. Hove	M. J. L. Hove

GEORGIA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

INDIANA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair	W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair	W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair	W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair	W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair	W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair	W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair	W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frair

MAINE

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw

NEW JERSEY

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuy J. Irving Stryker

VERMONT

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas

WASHINGTON

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley

COLORADO

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger

CONNECTICUT

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

FLORIDA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis

KENTUCKY

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner

LOUISIANA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

MONTANA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. Hofstetter (Tie)

(Continued on page 308.)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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MAY 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Fair Play Demanded

WE ARE printing elsewhere excerpts from a petition filed by the Secretary of the New Association with the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D. C., in which it is charged that unfair trade practices are being used by Officers and Representatives of the Old Registry Association in an effort to destroy the New Registry Association which has been and is making the most rapid progress of any purebred Registry Association ever organized.

We believe that Holstein breeders generally are familiar with the unfair trade practices which have been used against the New Association, its members and officers and for that reason and because the matter is now in the hands of the Commission it is unnecessary and unwise to discuss at length the nature of the charges.

However, it is the duty of every Holstein breeder and dairyman who is dependent upon the sale of milk, dairy products and surplus stock for a livelihood to rally in support of the effort being put forth in his interest to place the Holstein-Friesian Industry on a sound, conservative business basis as is represented by the New Registry Association.

THE WAR IS ON! It is a fight for RIGHT and JUSTICE, FAIR PLAY and HONEST PRINCIPLES!

A Millionaire We Overlooked

AMONG the Millionaire Directors of the Old Association mentioned in a recent issue we overlooked Mr. Hass from sunny California. Mr. Hass is reported as being an oil magnate who owns large tracts of land in California.

He purchased the Baldwin herd owned by a daughter of Lucky Baldwin, of race horse fame, as part of his foundation stock.

We are not criticising Mr. Hass because he is a Director of the Old Association, in fact we are not criticising any of the Directors because they are Millionaires, however, the fact that the majority of the Directors are men of wealth might explain why it is that the Association's resources are being expended in promoting dairy and breed projects that are carried on largely as Millionaire hobbies.

The dairy farmers who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle will find the New Association, which is managed by dairymen and on business principles, a great saving and a great help to their interests.

A Trade Journal's Impression

ONE of the leading Trade Journals of the East representing a large cooperative milk organization, carries the following item under the heading of "General Meetings."

June 6-9—National Convention Holstein Friesian Clubs of America. Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

We think the Editor has the situation sized up correctly. While the official dates are given as the 4th and 5th the Editor has extended his closing date to the 9th probably for the purpose of permitting all the "stragglers" to get out of the City of Brotherly Love.

The Annual Delegate Convention representing the Old Registry Association could appropriately be called a Cattle Dealers and Sale Promoting Convention. If you doubt this, attend the meeting and sale and witness the "By-Bidding" and "Price-Fixing" drama.

A Mistaken Idea

ENEMIES of the New Association have been circulating propaganda to the effect that breeders having cattle registered in the New Association cannot secure Extended Pedigrees because the Association does not publish a herdbook.

The New Association can furnish and does furnish Extended Pedigrees. A plan is being perfected to enable the Association to furnish Extended Pedigrees at a very nominal fee to all breeders who desire them.

The Financial Reports of the Old Association show that from 1919 to 1927 upwards of \$245,000 was expended for editing and publishing herdbooks. During this period the Association sold herdbooks to the amount of \$39,000 or the Association experienced a loss of more than \$206,000 on the herdbooks in little more than a seven-year period.

The Old Association prides itself on having a membership around 30,000. At \$2.00 per herdbook the Association must have sold from 1919 to 1927 approximately 19,500 books, not quite two-thirds of a book to each member in a seven- or eight-year period. When we consider that there has been sixty-one volumes published, sometimes two volumes in one year, the fact that the total number of books sold would not provide one book for every member, indicates that this tremendous loss or tax upon the Holstein breeders is unnecessary.

Again, to compile a four-generation pedigree it is

often necessary to refer to six or seven volumes of the herdbook and in looking up the pedigree of animals of various ages it would probably be necessary to refer to twenty or more volumes.

Therefore, in order for the herdbook to be useful to a breeder it would be necessary to have rather a complete set; a full set at \$2.00 each would represent an investment of \$122 for the breeder and a loss to the Association of an equal amount or more, for the cost of printing the book is said to be from four to eight dollars.

The annual interest and depreciation on a full set of herdbooks would pay the expense of compiling pedigrees for a large number of animals annually.

Granted that the average breeder acquired a full set of herdbooks, how many breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have had experience in compiling pedigrees to the extent that they would have confidence even in their own work that it was correct?

Looking up pedigrees requires time, patience and experience. Therefore, if the Association that maintains the herdbook records and issues registration and transfer certificates can also provide the owner with an Extended Pedigree at a reasonable cost it would be rendering the breeders added service and at the same time it would be saving the annual loss of publishing herdbooks which are of little or no use to the average breeder.

A Double Correction

IN THE article entitled "Backward Trend of the Old Association as Shown by the U. S. Agricultural Reports" appearing in the May 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, two typographical errors appear. On Page 266 the total number of Guernseys recorded during the year is given as 25,741 animals when the correct figures are 35,471 as can be seen by referring to the table. We certainly apologize to our Guernsey brethren for this mistake which should have been caught when reading proof.

The second paragraph appearing on Page 267 read:

"During the period above mentioned, the Old Registry Association, according to the report of the Finance Committee, has been operated at a loss during six of the years, aggregating more than \$265,000.00."

This was a clerical error. The figures should be \$255,000.00.

It is not the policy of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to misrepresent in any way. The truth is bad enough without any one attempting to exaggerate. It is the truth that hurts.

The United States Department of Agriculture published the table given as part of a number of cattle statistics. It obtained its figures direct from the Registry Associations and they are assumed to be correct.

A brief study of the table shows that the number of Ayrshire registrations in 1921 was 5,874 while in 1927 the number was 8,401 or an increase over forty-three per cent.

The total number of Guernseys recorded in 1921 is given as 22,007 while in 1927 it was 35,471 or an increase during the period of more than sixty per cent.

In the year 1921 there were 42,336 Jerseys regis-

tered. The table shows a steady increase in registrations until in 1927 the total for the year was 64,077 or an increase of more than fifty per cent.

During the year 1921 there were 127,850 Holstein-Friesians registered. Although the other breed Associations Increased their business during the period the Holstein-Friesian registrations Decreased to 109,963 in 1927, the decrease representing fourteen per cent.

Again we ask: If the decrease in the number of Holstein registrations is due to a general depression in agriculture why has not this same general depression affected the registrations of the Ayrshire, the Guernsey and the Jersey breed to the same degree that it has affected the registrations of the Holstein-Friesian breed?

Is the Theory Sound?

THE recording of records of milk and butter production as a means of determining the breeding value of a purebred dairy cow is based upon the theory that the butterfat percentage to be found in a cow's milk is fixed by heredity and cannot be changed permanently by any known method of feeding or handling.

Therefore, if we desire to increase the richness of the milk of any breed or family of cattle it is necessary to select those females that produce milk carrying a high percentage of fat and discard animals known to have a low percentage of fat.

There is abundance of scientific proof to show that the percentage of butterfat to be found in a cow's milk is fixed by heredity. All scientific investigators are agreed that the butterfat percentage is fixed with slight variations.

We are reprinting an article from the Ohio Experimental Station Bulletin, which gives the result of an experiment carried over a period of years and which shows that the butterfat percentage varies only slightly when the animals are kept under normal and healthy conditions.

The Holstein cow, number 57, as a heifer produced milk that tested 3.47%, her highest test was 3.92% and her lowest test was 3.47%, a difference of .45% covering an eleven-year period. The result of the experiment is right in line with the results obtained from other investigators.

WIDE VARIATION IN OFFICIAL RECORDS

The making of official records is based upon the theory that the butterfat or richness of a cow's milk is fixed and unchangeable and the records are reported to be accurate and reliable because they are properly supervised. However, if we glance through the blue-books we are impressed that there are a large number of Holstein-Friesian cows credited with the official records carrying butterfat percentages, as we have stated before, that would put the best Jersey and the best Guernsey to shame.

These high records of butterfat percentage stand as proof that methods are being practiced in the making of official records that make it possible to juggle or temporarily increase the richness of the milk for the purpose of making a larger record.

While scientific investigators tell us that the butterfat percentage is fixed and varies only slightly throughout the natural life of usefulness of the animal it is not uncommon to find the same cow tested at different times under official conditions credited with a very wide variation of fat. The richness of the milk at one test is so greatly increased or decreased over previous tests that we must conclude that either the records are unreliable or the theory that the butterfat percentage is fixed is unsound.

If the theory is unsound—if a cow can produce milk varying in richness at the will of the owner depending upon the kind of feed and care he gives the cow, than it would be possible to change a Jersey into a Holstein and a Holstein into a Jersey by methods of feed and care and we would not be put to the expense and trouble of spending years trying to perfect breeds of cattle.

Inasmuch as scientific investigators say that the richness of the milk is fixed by heredity and offer substantial proof to back up their statements and, further, inasmuch as cows credited with high butterfat percentages on official test are unable to demonstrate thereafter in the working dairy that they possess ability to produce milk and butterfat as recorded under official test, we must conclude that the so-called official record is the result of trick methods and of no scientific or practical value.

Willing to Serve

THE possibility of obtaining a \$12,000 a year job has created quite a flurry of excitement among politicians prominent in the Old Association. Trips from the Twin Cities to Washington are being freely indulged in and these politicians and their friends are keeping the wires hot suggesting to the Legislators at Washington that Farm Relief would be an accomplished fact if the would-be nominees were appointed to the proposed Federal Farm Board.

One is tempted to wonder how such Farmers manage to look after their spring work and how their farms and herds get along, when the urge to serve the country and, incidentally, obtain a \$12,000 a year salaried position seizes such Farmers.

Why the System Fails

THE Political or Delegate form of Government cannot be applied successfully or efficiently to business organizations that operate as a single unit. A representative or Delegate form of Government is practical only when a group of organizations similar in character desire to unite for the purpose of carrying out certain projects.

For example, local churches and fraternal organizations which are complete organizations in themselves and operate under the direct voting system often unite or federate into State and National organizations in which instance a Delegate form of Government is used and each local organization, themselves operating under a direct voting system, sends delegates.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America operates as a single unit with one Board of Directors and

one set of Officers. Therefore, the Delegate or Federated form of Government does not apply.

The Business or Direct Voting System is recognized the world over as the standard form of government under which organizations operating as a single unit can best be managed and the rights and interests of its members and stockholders protected.

Association Promotes and Advertises Auction Sales

DURING the past ten years the Old Registry Association's resources and influence, for the first time during its history, was used to promote and advertise auction sales, through the Paid State Secretaries whose salaries and expenses are defrayed in part or in whole by monies collected through a tax on the transfer fee, which places the Registry Association in a position of, indirectly if not directly, being interested in the promotion of public auction sales.

For many years the sales in connection with the Annual Meetings were promoted by private interests and had no connection whatever with the Registry Association, financially or otherwise. Mr. Harvey Moyer of Syracuse deserves the credit for placing the Annual Sale held in connection with the Association's meeting on a high standard. Mr. Moyer's last National Sale was held in connection with the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia ten years ago. He was severely criticised by the friends of the present managing influence in control of the Association who felt that the management of the sale held in connection with the Annual Meeting should be taken over by the Secretaries of the State Clubs and profit resulting from the sale after the expenses were deducted, should revert to the treasury of the State Association from which the cattle were consigned and in proportion to the price at which they sold.

The first Coöperative National Sale was held in connection with the Annual Meeting in St. Paul, June, 1920. This sale was held before the speculative cattle ring began to drop out. "By-Bidding" and "Price-Fixing" was indulged in so extensively that the 1920 sale was "dubbed" the "Annual Cattle Swapping Event."

Many of the Association's Officers and Directors were listed among the buyers and sellers at the First Coöperative National Sale and with seemingly little hesitation played their part in the drama of "By-Bidding" and "Price-Fixing." One Director is on record as consigning a cow which was reported as being purchased by his own brother, whose farms were closely adjacent to his, at a reported price of \$30,000. From the standpoint of commissions the sale was a great success and several of the State Associations received a handsome check in the form of rebates.

COÖPERATIVE ANNUAL SALE PROVED A FAILURE

As a whole the plan to hold coöperative sales in connection with the Annual Meetings proved a failure, both to the buyer and to the seller.

After nine years we again find the sale in the hands of private interests. The experiment to conduct National Sales coöperatively inflicted heavy financial burdens upon Holstein breeders. The Auctioneers, Sale

Promoters, Pedigree Experts and the Journal that advertised such sales were the only ones that found the project profitable.

Following the Third Brentwood Sale, Director John A. Bell, Jr., whose former farm manager and herdsman is managing the coming Annual Sale under the name of "Brentwood" wrote each of the consigners to the Third Brentwood Sale enclosing a statement of the receipts and disbursements and asking them to make a voluntary contribution to assist in defraying the deficit. We are printing below the itemized list of receipts and expenditures as inclosed in Mr. Bell's letter to bear out the above statement that the Judges, Auctioneers, Pedigree Experts and the *Holstein-Friesian World* are the chief beneficiaries of the Auction Sales of a national character.

THIRD BRENTWOOD NATIONAL SALE

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Income	
Commission from sales	\$15,071.50
Miscellaneous Income	278.70
	<hr/> \$15,350.20
Expenses	
Judge, Auctioneers, Ringman and Cashier	\$2,257.00
Office salaries	1,182.75
Labor	1,456.70
Traveling	500.00
Advertising	6,794.60
Catalogs	1,527.86
Prizes and Rosettes	1,665.50
Hauling	795.65
Rent	2,247.35
Shavings	444.61
Lumber, Tools and Supplies ..	354.96
Printing and Stationery	87.78
Telegraph and Telephone	42.70
Postage	53.57
Flags	225.00
Chairs	125.00
Miscellaneous	170.00
	<hr/> \$19,931.83
Loss	\$4,581.63

The United States is entirely too large an area to make a National Sale practicable or economical. There are plenty of good Holsteins in the East, Central West or in the far West with which to stage a creditable sale and the expense of shipping cattle long distances to assemble them in a National Sale inflicts additional expense on the seller and on the buyer. But as the figures quoted above will show, the outfit that is promoting such sales are the only persons that finds such sales profitable.

The above figures showing the loss of Four and a Half Thousand Dollars might tend to disclose why the National Sale promoting interests wanted to shift the responsibility of financing these sales onto the Registry Association. Probably any deficit in connection with the coming Annual Sale event will be taken care of either in Entertainment Expense, General Expense or Annual Meeting Expense.

Something Wrong When the Fat Percentage Varies

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has repeatedly asserted that so-called official tests, where the percentage of butterfat contained in the milk of any one animal fluctuates markedly from year to year, are not truly representative of the cow or of the Holstein-Friesian breed or any other breed. Such fluctuations are abnormal and are brought about by over-feeding and over-fitting the cow and manipulation of her feed when she is in test.

A Western livestock paper quoted as an authority Dr. Glover, chairman of the veterinary division of the Colorado Agricultural College, and we wrote him for deductions from the many experiments he has made. His reply follows:

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION
Division of Veterinary Medicine
Fort Collins, Colorado,
May 15, 1929.

Editor *Breeder and Dairyman*:

For 21 years I have been the city food inspector in Fort Collins and conducting all sorts of milk tests to determine things that alter the quality and quantity of milk.

This thing is sure; that abundant feeding with rich feed will not materially alter the amount of cream in the milk, but it will increase the quantity. Conversely it is true that starving a cow will reduce the quantity of her milk, but will not materially alter the percentage of butterfat. The butterfat content increases slightly late in the period of lactation. As a general rule, a four per cent cow is always that, under every and all conditions.

Cordially yours,

GEO. H. GLOVER,
Chairman Veterinary Division.

Sometimes a graduate of an agricultural college, getting an original thought, will go in for farming, and send his name thundering out on the first pages.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Special Advertising Offer

Grape Vines Offer—Two-year plants. Moore's Early, Concord, Niagara. 15 vines \$1.00.

Apple Trees—Greening, Jonathan, Delicious, Winesap, Grimes Golden—two-year trees, 3 to 5 feet. 3 trees \$1.00; 12 for \$3.00.

Peach Trees—Elberta, Hale, Heath Cling (trees 3 to 4 feet). 6 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.00.

Cherry Trees—Early Richmond, Montmorency, May Dukes. (3 to 4 feet) 6 trees \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; (4 to 5 feet) 4 trees \$3.00; 6 for \$4.00.

Plum Trees—Shippers Pride, Burbank (peach plum) Abundance, Blue Damson. (3 to 4 feet trees) 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.00.

Thornless Blackberry—10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00. Millions of strawberry, raspberry and shrubs. Thousands of large monthly blooming roses, \$1.00 size during this special sale 5 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.95. Landscape stock our specialty.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
FARINA, ILLINOIS

COMPLETE LIST OF DELEGATES—(Continued from page 303.)

NEVADA				
1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
John Oats, Jr.	V. E. Scott	Alfred R. Peckham	A. J. Reed	Alfred A. Oats
H. Addington	Joseph C. McCarty	Joseph C. McCarty	Joseph C. McCarty	Dr. A. D. Crile
D. W. Lindley	Tom Pemberton	J. O. Lindley	Mrs. J. F. Stephens	Tom Pemberton
Wm. W. Carpenter	F. N. Strickland	F. N. Strickland	F. N. Strickland	F. N. Strickland
Glenn P. Kingsley	V. M. Montgomery	Sandford Bee	None	V. M. Montgomery
None	Paul Reaves	Paul Reaves	Paul Reaves	W. A. Parrish
Henry Stubbe E. W. Frost M. L. Pack	Henry Stubbe E. W. Frost	Henry Stubbe W. J. Jenkins	Chas. A. Williams E. W. Frost	Wm. A. Peterson E. W. Frost
Fred A. Lovering Edward P. Vose	Fred A. Lovering Clarence H. Thomas	F. A. Lovering C. E. Kendall	F. A. Lovering Clarence H. Thomas	None Clarence H. Thomas
John Christiansen Max H. Strehlow	A. S. Albertson Frank Gache	A. M. Challey Frank Gache	Chas. A. Klusman Frank Gache	None Frank Gache
J. M. Kennedy O. B. Tolson	Edward P. Boyd C. E. Griffith	Edward P. Boyd A. G. Hirsch	Edward P. Boyd O. B. Tolson	J. C. Pontius A. G. Hirsch
I. M. Cooley F. L. Nelson	C. L. Frank George B. Taylor	Hans P. Anderson None	Chas. Z. Harris None	Gilbert Thatcher None
P. B. Williams	James V. Hopkins	L. J. Posten	None	Jas. V. Hopkins
Archie Allison	J. L. Werts	J. L. Werts	A. C. Goldtrap	None
None	George V. Arbogast	Chris. Houck	None	A. E. Hulet
Chester Eggers J. G. Lupton	R. T. Davis Carl E. Johnson	R. T. Davis Carl E. Johnson	R. T. Davis Aloys Schuler	R. T. Davis None

MARYLAND				
1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
J. Homer Rensburg Charles Wertheimer W. R. Whittingham	J. Homer Rensburg John M. Dennis	Chas. Wertheimer John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell Chas. Wertheimer
Glenn G. Davis E. R. Cole	Glenn G. Davis E. W. A. Vesper	Glenn G. Davis F. W. A. Vesper	Glenn G. Davis F. W. A. Vesper	Glenn G. Davis Ernest W. Trachsel
F. W. Durbin Frank W. Connell	F. W. Durbin Paul C. Adams	Frank Durbin, Sr. Paul C. Adams	Frank Durbin, Sr. Albert Evers	Frank Durbin, Sr. H. W. Cooley
Frank E. Johnson A. F. Test	P. R. Crothers A. F. Test	Frank E. Johnson A. F. Test	M. T. Richelsen A. F. Test	B. C. Gruber C. D. Sand
A. E. Flowers J. S. Maverick	C. M. Evans J. S. Maverick	C. M. Evans B. F. Kiles	R. L. Pou B. F. Kiles	None B. F. Kiles
Frank S. Walker C. Nelson Beck	Frank S. Walker C. Nelson Beck	Frank S. Walker C. Nelson Beck	Abney Clarkson C. Nelson Beck	Frank S. Walker J. Scott Parrish
J. A. Carpenter	E. H. Wills	C. E. Thomas	Dr. J. A. Carpenter	Dr. J. A. Carpenter
H. F. Geare	James L. Coman	Frank Reed Sanders	James L. Coman	Frank Reed Sanders
John Stewart	C. C. Cole	C. C. Cole	None	H. W. Holland
J. R. Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks

MARYLAND

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

MISSOURI

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

OREGON

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

SOUTH DAKOTA

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

TEXAS

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

VIRGINIA

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

ALABAMA

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

ARIZONA

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

ARKANSAS

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

DELAWARE

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

Dairy Cattle Need Phosphorus in Ration

By O. E. REED AND C. F. HUFFMAN
(Concluded from previous issue, page 276.)

The three animals receiving raw rock phosphate went off feed the second day after the addition of this mineral. The three on bone meal had normal appetites. At the end of twenty days, the minerals were taken from both groups and the basic ration fed for twenty days. The cows on the raw rock phosphate ration became emaciated, but regained their health to some extent after being placed on the basic ration. When bone meal was fed to these three animals, no deleterious effects were noted. The other three cows that had received bone meal during the second period were normal throughout this period. However, during the third period when raw rock phosphate was added to the ration these animals also went off feed. The bad effect of raw rock phosphate was not entirely due to the effect on palatability of the grain ration. The consumption of hay and silage was also below that of the check and bone meal periods. Apparently, the raw rock phosphate brought about a digestive disturbance in those animals. In another test with a different sample of raw rock phosphate which is especially recommended for livestock feeding, similar results were obtained but the digestive disturbance was not marked as in the previous test.

Another group of four healthy milking cows were fed the ordinary herd ration to which three per cent of special steamed meal was added to the grain mixture. The three per cent bone meal was then replaced by three per cent high grade raw rock phosphate. There was an immediate drop in grain consumption for all four cows. The hay consumption was also somewhat reduced. This again showed that the effect on food consumption is not due entirely to the lack of palatability of the raw rock phosphate.

Apparently there is some factor in raw rock phosphate which disturbs the digestive system. Dr. E. B. Forbes of Pennsylvania State College, suggested the

possibility that the bad effects of raw rock phosphate may be due to the high fluorine content. The phase of the problem is under investigation at the Michigan Station by the Dairy Department at the present time.

Most commercial mineral mixtures on the market do not carry sufficient phosphorus to meet the needs of growing cattle and milking cows when protein concentrates are not fed. During the past few years we have had numerous inquiries from various sections of Michigan requesting a remedy for depraved appetite in cattle where commercial mineral mixtures were being fed. Most mineral supplements supplying phosphorus are either injurious to the health of the animal or they do not contain sufficient phosphorus. Our experiments indicate that special steamed bone meal, free from odor, is the best mineral supplement supplying phosphorus.

Bone meal is not a standard product. There are many different varieties on the market. Raw bone meal is an unsafe feed, since it is usually not heated sufficiently to destroy disease germs. Only special steamed bone meal or bone flour made from bones should be fed to dairy cattle. However, this product may contain an odor which makes it objectionable as a feed. Many cows object to the odor of ordinary fertilizer bone meal. It is, therefore, important to use only an odorless special steamed bone meal. Bone flour made from bones is a safe feed but usually expensive. However, so-called bone flour made from raw rock phosphate is an unsafe feed.

Although pasture is usually considered the ideal ration, nevertheless, pasture grasses as the sole ration for growing cattle and milking cows do not contain sufficient phosphorus. However, when pasture is supplemented liberally with such protein concentrates as wheat bran, cottonseed meal, or linseed oil meal, a mineral supplement supplying phosphorus is usually unnecessary. A good mineral mixture to feed on pasture is two parts bone meal to one part salt. Allow free access to this mixture.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

To most of us Easy street seems to be marked, "No thoroughfare."

The Proof

The Daughters of our herdsire BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO are Large, Handsome Producers.

They carry splendid udders, well placed teats, milk heavily and persistently.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

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MY FOUNDATION COW



MAY AMLETO

Every inch a dairy cow. Notice her depth, her evident capacity, her udder attachment, square udder and well placed teats. Such cows are bred to

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion. Low Prices on Young Bulls.

W. C. GAUGER

Watson town,

Penna.

Breeders' Needs



KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

CLINCHER PUNCHES

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2½ inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3½ inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

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Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

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FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Washing Blankets

DURING housecleaning days an inspection of the clothes line of the average family reveals numerous treasures in the form of quilts and comfortables, usually fashioned by the hands of the older women of the family, for the busy life of the farm wife allows little time for the piecing of quilts which occupied so large a place in our grandmothers' lives. So, unless she has inherited a sufficient stock to supply the needs of her various bedrooms, the housewife of today has to buy, and being a modern woman, she buys blankets—not comfortables. They are lighter in proportion to their warmth, and are so much more sanitary, for they can easily be washed once a year, while one hates to think how many years have passed and how many different people have slept under the old fashioned quilt since it was last renovated. By all means, when new bedding must be purchased, let it be the modern sanitary blanket.

WHEN MADE OF WOOL

Of these there are three kinds—those made of wool, those made of cotton, and those made of a wool and cotton mixture, and while the methods of cleaning are more or less the same, there are some small differences that should be observed, depending on the material of which they are composed.

Wool, of course, is an animal fiber, and so is quite sensitive to temperature and to chemicals. It is protected by a natural oil called lanolin, and in laundering, care should be taken to lose as little of this oil as possible. Two things are important in laundering blankets—To have a very good suds, and to have the water the right temperature. It is quite necessary that the water should not be too hot, as heat causes a decided shrinkage; the best test is to have it just warm enough to bear your hands in comfortably. The rinse water should be the same heat, as it is disastrous to have it either hotter or colder, and this is equally true of the second rinse water, for at least two should be used. In this case as in other laundry work, one of the secrets of success is getting rid of the dirty suds when they have done their work. If the water is naturally soft and the blankets are not too soiled, a good mild white soap is all that is needed for the suds. If, however, it is necessary to use any sort of soap flakes or powder, the greatest care should be taken to dissolve it properly. If cake soap is used, it should never be rubbed directly on the blankets, but should be made into a good foamy suds. It is not best to use a washboard, but to knead the blankets as you would knead bread, lifting them up and down in the water frequently. Of course, a washing machine simplifies matters greatly. The suds should be put in the machine and it should be operated for a minute or two before the blankets are put in, and afterwards for about ten

or fifteen minutes, the time depending on the ability of the machine and the condition of the blankets. If a wringer is used, the tension should be very loose; with no wringer the water should be pressed or squeezed out, but the blankets should never be twisted, as that injures the fiber. It is highly desirable that the drying should be done outdoors, so it is well to choose a clear windy day for the work.

WHEN CLEANING COTTON

Cotton blankets are made of vegetable fiber, and so are not so sensitive to heat, and hotter water may be used on them without danger of harming them. Otherwise, the mode of procedure is more or less the same, in reference to having the soap well dissolved and the rinsing water of the same temperature. However, when it comes to getting the water out of cotton blankets, no wringer should be used, as it is injurious to the cells of the fiber. They should be squeezed as dry as possible and then allowed to drip dry on the line. As with the woolen blankets, quick drying is very desirable. The blankets of wool and cotton mixture are the easiest to wash, as there is less danger of their shrinking in hot water, and a wringer may be used without danger to them. In hanging any blankets out on the line, it is wise to have only one thickness over the line, and to let any border stripes hang perpendicularly, so that if the color should run, it would run along the stripes, and not into the body of the blanket. Once they are dry, great care should be taken of those containing wool, to protect them from moths. If they are put away in a deep drawer, or in an old trunk or box, the container should be well cleaned each spring, then lined well with clean newspapers, as moths do not like printer's ink.

TO SAVE LAUNDRY

Every housewife likes to see her beds nicely dressed each day, regardless of the fact that there is no special company in the home. It is a great help in keeping the beds looking their best if each member of the family will form the habit of removing the spread before retiring. Nothing looks worse than a rumpled bedspread, and it is utterly impossible to keep it free from wrinkles if it is left on the bed overnight.

The word "home" is indeed like unto an alabaster box of ointment, very precious, whose fragrance fills the life. Into it has been gathered our most sacred memories, our tenderest associations, our brightest hopes. It matters little whether the home of one's childhood has been a cottage on the hillside or a house in some city street—round it is woven a romance of interest that grows with the years; to it, from distant places alike of work and thought travels back the heart with wistful regret.



BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS

SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
—Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Stuffs, etc.)

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A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

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For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP

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Order through the
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



DON'T FEED TOO MUCH GRAIN

Years ago few cows received any grain in addition to their roughage and most cows were underfed. Dairy authorities began to stress the importance of supplementing insufficient rations, and the chorus has been swelled by propaganda emanating from the big feed manufacturing companies, until in many instances dairy cows received grain that costs more than their product brings in the open market. Grain can easily be wasted by a careless feeder and grain, especially in the east, is high priced in comparison with home grown silage and well cured legume hay.

At the United States Government Farm, Huntley, Montana, three different methods of dairy cattle feeding have been compared.

Ten cows were fed over a three year period on each of the following rations: For one year (1) roughage alone, consisting of corn silage, roots, alfalfa hay, and irrigated pasture; for another year (2) the same roughages and a limited grain ration of one pound of grain mixture to each of six pounds of milk produced; and for still another year (3) the same roughages and a full grain ration of one pound of grain to each three pounds of milk produced.

On the first ration, when production was figured to maturity, the cows averaged 478 pounds of butterfat, on the second ration 584.1 pounds, and on the third 619.9 pounds. At the prevailing prices for feed and for milk and butterfat, the returns over cost of feed were \$161 per cow on the first ration, \$185 on the second, and \$132 on the third. The limited grain ration was therefore the most profitable with the roughage ration a close second.

MINERALS AND DAIRY COWS

1. See that the cow has an adequate salt supply.
2. If goitrous calves are born, an iodine deficiency is indicated. Feeding iodized salt for the last 90 days of pregnancy will overcome this.
3. Mineral feeding will not cure abortion.
4. If home-grown crops are fed, see that the land is well limed and phosphated.
5. Increase the carrying capacity of pastures by treating with lime and phosphate. Incidentally you will supply a feed richer in calcium and phosphorus.
6. Feed high-quality legume and mixed hays; they not only supply the minerals

but also an unknown factor which helps the animal to use the minerals.

7. Grain rations carrying at least 20 per cent of cotton seed, oil meal or wheat bran, contain plenty of phosphorus.

8. Hay cut when not too ripe, cured with the maximum amount of color and without undue leaching is desirable. This applies to timothy also, which is as a rule cut when too mature.

9. Individualism in cows seems to play a prominent role in the mineral problem. Breeding from cows that have shown themselves to be hardy individuals is recommended.

10. Exercise and sunlight are beneficial to the cow.

11. A dry-period of six to eight weeks is highly desirable from a mineral standpoint. The dry cow should be properly fed.

12. If a poor quality of timothy hay must be fed, using steamed bone meal may help, but a good plan would be to supplement timothy hay with legume hay, even if only a small amount were fed.

13. Rock phosphate, or mineral mixtures containing this material should not be fed. Harmful results have been noted.

14. Steamed bone meal and dicalcium phosphate have proved harmless; one to two pounds may be fed for 100 pounds of grain mixture.

15. A lack of minerals in the ration is indicated by the cows' licking dirt persistently or chewing on materials not commonly considered cattle foods.

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan grass is now grown in nearly every state in the Union as a supplementary hay crop, for feed, for fodder and for pasture. There is quite a story behind this plant. The sudan grass that we know was developed from a little handful of seed which was sent by a resident of Africa to a friend who worked on the experiment farm at Chillicothe, Texas. The seed was sown and the resulting plants cared for by A. B. Conner, now director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. From this small start the crop has grown until its annual returns amounts to millions of dollars.

HIS APPEARANCE

"What-for sort of a looking feller is the one that's going to marry your oldest gal?" inquired Lum Dumm of Slippery Slap.

"Well, I won't say he's ugly, prezizely," replied Bob Flatt, "but he shore looks as much out o' place as a saddle on a cow."

DRY SKIM MILK

Dry skim milk is growing in favor as a satisfactory and inexpensive feed for calf raising. Milk proteins, milk minerals, and milk sugar form 95 to 97 pounds of solid food material in each 100 pounds of dry skim milk, and on this basis the cost per pound can readily be compared with the cost of other milk products—liquid skim or buttermilk, which contain about nine pounds of food to 100 pounds, or concentrated products which usually contain 28 pounds of food to 100 pounds of the product. In both cases the balance of the 100 pounds is water.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, COWS or Hay? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

DON'T CROWD YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

It is easy to get lost in a crowd and it is just as easy to have your advertising lost if you buy advertising space and then just see how much you can crowd in that space.

The advertiser who uses good judgment and gets the most for his money is the one that allows plenty of white space in his advertisements. The average person will not take the time to read an advertisement where every bit of space is used. Tell your story in as few words as possible and use plenty of space in which to do it. This is the advertising that counts.

It is a mistake to buy a certain amount of space and then think that every inch of it must be used and not allow for plenty of white space in your advertisement. Have a well arranged advertisement that stands out and it will be read, but crowd it and it will be entirely lost.

Don't crowd as nothing will ever be gained. It is just a waste of time to get mixed up in a crowd for you are soon lost. Advertising that is crowded is also lost and the only one that gains is the paper that sells you the space. Even then the paper, or rather its management, would prefer that you got returns from your advertisement for the advertising patronage of a paper is built on satisfied customers.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

"You remind me of the ocean."
"How so?"
"You're all wet and you make me sick."

SAVAGE DAIRYMEN

The Watusi are one of the principal cattle-raising tribes of eastern Africa. The regard for their animals amounts almost to worship and is reflected in their greetings.

"I hope your cattle are doing well," one chief will say to another upon meeting. "I hope yours are also," the second chief replies. It is then customary to inquire as to each other's wives.

Of beef the Watusi are very fond. They eat it raw and touch no other meat. In common with other cattle-raising tribes they bleed their cattle, drinking the blood both fresh and mixed with milk.

The Watusi obtain some milk from their cattle but the amount is small as compared with the rather elaborate method of getting it. The men do the milking twice a day, at noon and in the evening. A wooden vase, rounded on the bottom, is used to receive the milk. The vase is first cleaned with fresh cow urine. The calf is allowed to feed for a few moments, then the hind legs of the cow are tied and the calf is led away.

Usually several men engage in the milking—one or two to hold the calf, one to quiet the cow and one to protect it from insects while still another does the milking. As a result of their combined efforts perhaps two quarts of milk are obtained.

The milk is drunk both fresh and curdled. Most of it is used to make butter. This is done by rocking a calabash which contains the sour milk and cream back and forth until the butter is formed. Butter is never eaten by the natives but is used to smear over the body. It is, however, one of the chief export commodities.—Frank M. Chase in *Farm and Fireside*.

HOOKWORM HARRY

"I swan, Jethro," remarked Farmer Hogsbloom to a neighbor, "that new hired man, Harry, is the laziest yet. I've seen 'em lazy, but he suttinly do beat all. Why, today he got tired and sot down plumb on a hornet."

"Ho, ho!" chortled Farmer Hornsbee. "I bet he got up the quickest he ever moved."

"Nope. Just sot there—said he guessed it wouldn't sting twice."

HOW COWS SWEAT

Unlike horses, which have sweat glands all over their skin, the cow's sweat glands are nearly all on the muzzle, so that about the only sweat you can see on a cow is on the end of her nose.

Jerseys—One load young, sound springer cows; one load two-year-old bred heifers. All T. B. tested, all raised here. Ben Sheppard, Springfield, Missouri.

The century plant is a case of age before beauty.

HAVE YOU A JUDGE

for your coming fair? I can offer you 30 years' experience as a judge, breeder, and buyer of dairy cattle and other livestock.

HENRY K. JARVIS

Syracuse Roosevelt Avenue New York

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.



CRUMB'S
Chain Hanging
STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.

WALLACE B. CRUM
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

Heifers Wanted

from One to Two Years Old. All animals to be well grown, healthy and right and from Accredited herds.

Prefer to deal with dairy farmers who have a surplus to sell.

Animals must be transferred through the New Association.

Please give price and particulars in first letter.

A. F. ZURILGEN

Chowchilla Calif.

Holmes' Golden Champion Ensilage

Grows tall, 14 to 16 feet; leafy, very prolific, produces many large golden ears and makes heaviest and thickest fodder. A big money maker for the dairy farmer. Write for Farm Seed price list.

HOLMES SEED CO.

Box 5 Canton, Ohio

Wisdom comes with years. The longer we live, the more we realize what we might have done.

A NICE SHOWING

Webster Styer, of Spring City, Pennsylvania, has a herd of purebred Holsteins which he enrolled in the Conventry Cow Testing Association which finished its seventh year on March 1, 1929.

A registered member of this herd is credited with the production of 10,250 lb. milk, 407.4 lb. butterfat.

There were 600 cows in the Association during all or part of the year and the average monthly number was 495 and their average production was 7,322 lb. milk, 294.8 lb. butterfat.

COW AND LAMBS

Robert Mathieson, of Buena, Washington, has apparently solved the problem of raising orphaned lambs. One of his cows Aimee, has adopted eight little fellows whose mothers have either died or refused to own their offspring.

Robert has been following this practice for several years with remarkable success. At the 1928 Spokane Interstate and Washington State Fairs he exhibited the grand champion fat lamb, and at both exhibits won first prize on a pen of three lambs.

U. S. POSITIONS VACANT

A number of positions in the Department of Agriculture are to be filled in the near future. Starting salaries range from \$2,000 to \$5,600 a year. A number of specialists in agricultural education and also in home economics education are needed as well as horticulturists and agronomists, this last position being to work in sugar beet research. Particulars can be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or from the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at any city postoffice or custom house.

BIG AND LITTLE

Aaggie Kartor Lincoln De Kol is the bull standing at the head of the dairy herd owned by Will A. Saathoff, of Franklin, Nebraska. When the Burlington Better Sire train came to Franklin, October 18, 1924, Aaggie was just past a year old and Mr. Saathoff exchanged his scrub herdsire for the young purebred, a deal which he has never regretted. Aaggie Kartor Lincoln De Kol now



RAYMOND SAATHOFF AND AAGGIE KARTOR LINCOLN DE KOL

NO IMPORTED POULTRY FEET

Because the last two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States were caused by infected garbage fed to swine, a new regulation effective August 1st has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that the feet of dressed poultry offered for importation into the United States from regions in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, must be removed.

Poultry feet are commonly disposed of as garbage. Shippers may remove the feet of dressed poultry before shipment or after arrival at a United States port. If removed at the port the severed feet must be destroyed or disinfected.

The order is promulgated purely as a disease-control measure and is not expected to affect trade.

In recent years importations of poultry have consisted chiefly of turkeys, most of them being from South America. Other countries, coming within the scope of the order, which have shipped poultry to the United States in noteworthy quantities are in Southern and Eastern Europe.

While we don't claim to be authorities on this subject, we think that a regulation to the effect that ships must dump their garbage in deep water outside of the three mile limit, and that no garbage be brought into this country would be much more effective.—Editor.

WHERE SKEETERS ARE SKEETERS

"I haven't noticed any mosquito netting around," remarked the visitor who was making his first trip to Swampville.

"No," answered the native son, "we use mouse traps."

weighs well over a ton. His sire was Lincoln Boon De Kol Count. His dam, Aaggie Kartor Belle De Kol, is credited with producing nearly 500 lb. of butter in one year while enrolled in cow testing association work and her milk for the year averaged 4.4 per cent butterfat. The accompanying picture shows Aaggie with Mr. Saathoff's young son Raymond, who at the time the picture was taken was only two and one-half years old.

BOWELL HERD LEADS

The registered Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Arthur Bowell and Son of Thompson, Pa., headed the second year of the Gelatt-South Gibson Cow Testing Association, with an average of 12,522 lb. milk, 449.9 lb. butterfat.

The Bowell herd was far in the lead for both milk and fat, a showing which is all the more creditable as the Bowells milk their cows twice daily except that they occasionally, in the case of a heavy producer, milk her three times a day for a short time.

The Bowell herd consists of large cows and the individual members, like their dams for several generations, have been bred and raised in the Bowell establishment.

The Boswell herd is State and Federally Accredited and is one of the best farmer owned herds in northeastern Pennsylvania.

BEEF PRICES INFLUENCE DAIRY INDUSTRY

High beef prices have an influence on the dairy industry and high beef prices are at present a world wide situation. High prices for beef induce more rigid culling in dairy herds, cause old cows to be disposed of earlier and perhaps influence owners to raise more cattle, particularly young bulls.

A low output, high prices and a reduced volume of international trade feature the cattle and beef industry of most of the important exporting countries.

The United States cattle industry is reported to be passing the bottom of a production cycle and approaching the peak of a price cycle. This means that as prices rise through the effect of a series of years of shortage in supplies of cattle, breeding animals are withheld from the market to build breeding herds and there is a temporary additional contraction of beef supplies. There has been a tendency toward smaller total inspected slaughter this year, with steer slaughter larger than a year ago, and slaughter of other cattle considerably less.

FARM SOUNDS

The meaningful, familiar sounds With which the busy farm abounds! A kettle hums, a shining spoon Stirs batter, yellow as the moon; Outside, the yapping of a dog, An ax in conflict with a log; A hammer beats, an engine hums, And from the hayfilled barn there comes The sudden crowing of a cock, Proud leader of a songful flock; A whistled tune, glad laughter's ring— Throughout the day they rise and wing, The meaningful, familiar sounds With which the busy farm abounds. —Walter R. Adams.

Judge—"It seems to me that I have seen your face before."

Defendant—"You have, your honor. I gave your son saxophone lessons for two years."

Judge—"99 years."

Choice Bull Calf

Nicely marked—and dandy type. ONLY \$50—IF BOUGHT NOW.

Sire: CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje from a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Dam: CLIFTONWOOD AL-CARTRA KEYES, a daughter of Count Lenox Posch. She carries a large square udder and is of the finest type, the most promising two-year-old I have ever owned. Her dam produced 17,000 lb. milk in a year averaging 90 lb. daily for eight weeks and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test Clean.

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville, Penna.

OLD HOME FARM



PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

HOLSTEINS SHINE

Eleven herds averaged above 300 lb. butterfat in the Sixth Year of the Juniata County Cow Testing Association which ended April 1st. Ten of these herds were all black-and-white and the other consisted of grade Holsteins and grade Jerseys.

The Holstein herd of C. D. Stouffer of Port Royal, Pa., was first with 424.6 lb. fat, 12,523 lb. milk. E. J. Cunningham and son of Millintown had his herd standing second with an average of 410.4 lb. fat, 12,164 lb. milk. Sophia De Kol Hengerveld of this herd was the Association leader with 514.4 lb. fat, 15,346 lb. milk.

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

NICE PRODUCTION

Lady Pontiac Abbie Lyons owned by Harry Richard of Ashland, Pa., is credited with the production of 12,040 lb. milk, 400.8 lb. butterfat while enrolled in the Schuylkill County C. T. A. which finished its third year April 1st. Lady is a daughter of King Lyons Sylvia and Princess Pontiac Abbie.

Bessie, another member of the Richard herd is reported as having 410.3 lb. fat, 11,302 lb. milk made as a ten-year-old.

Thomas Lengel of Pine Grove had a herd of eighteen cows containing registered and grade Holsteins as well as some grade Channel Island cattle and his cows, averaged 342.9 lb. fat, 9,527 lb. milk. His three highest producers were black-and-white, a grade being credited with 491.1 lb. fat and two registered cows with 473.2 lb. fat, 440 lb. fat respectively. Each of the purebreds produced over 13,000 lb. milk during the test year.

IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

A registered Holstein owned by Lytle Brothers, Middletown, Pa., is credited with 57.3 lb. butterfat produced during April in the Dauphin County C. T. A. The Lytle herd has recently been placed on the State and Federal Accredited list.

Among the ten leaders of this Association are three registered Holsteins in the Harrisburg State Hospital herd. One is credited with 73.5 lb. fat, being in first place, another with 62.6 lb. and the third with 53.3 lb.

A purebred owned by Isaac Reigal has to her credit 55.8 lb. fat. Aaron Erdman of Elizabethtown, Pa., has three in the honor list; a grade with 59.1 and registered cows with 54.6 lb. and 52.8 lb. respectively.

Tester George J. Hock reports that there were 333 milking cows in the twenty-five herds he tested. He reports twelve cows as exceeding 50 lb. at, forty-three above 40 lb. and forty-five producing 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

The ten leaders were all black-and-white.

APOSTROPHE TO THE PLOW

Back in the childhood of the world thy crude beginnings laid the foundation of progress.

Thou hast husbanded the sunbeams and showers and laid bounties at the feet of man.

Thou hast lifted pastoral drudgery from the back of him who stands at the portals of the world.

Mankind waits attendance on thee. Thy fruits balance the ledgers of civilization. The sun that shines on thy handiwork is tempered by the hopes of all peoples. Thy exchange is current in every bank.

Past generations have left no more princely dower than thee as a testimony of their stewardship.

On the banks of the vapid Nile, before ponderous pyramids reared their crests to the sun, before Pharaohs ruled or Israel slaved, it was thee that fed the teeming millions from Egypt, "the granary of the world."

The sunny slopes of Assyria knew thee; Babylon was fed by thee in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates; by thee lived millions more in the sunlit, mystic land of Ind.

The valley of Aesdraelon was tilled by thee before its soil was drenched with the blood of many nations.

Rome was made possible by thee. Thou didst build the empire whose conquering armies planted her eagles in the frontiers of unknown lands and whose dominions included the then known world.

Want of thy gifts hath brought want to many lands, tortured millions with hunger, lined streets of cities with the famished and left heroes to die on battlefields.—T. J. Brooks.

NOT GUILTY

Judge—You admit you entered this house by the rear door at two o'clock in the morning. What business had you there at that time of night?

Prisoner—I thought it was my own house.

Judge—Then why did you, when this lady approached, leap through the window, jump into the cistern and hide yourself?

Prisoner—I thought she was my wife.

The life insurance agent called on Mrs. Jones to pay the insurance on her late husband's life. Before he left he asked if she did not want to take out a policy on her own life. "I believe I will," she replied. "My husband had such good luck with his."

A dairy cow charges toll for neglect, and takes it out in the mess. If you are real mean she'll skim the cream.

OLD FRIENDS

Four registered Holsteins and one grade are among the ten leading producers in the South Franklin Cow Testing Association. The herd of C. Barnhart of Chambersburg, Pa., was represented by two cows, a nine-year-old being credited with 77.4 lb. fat, 2,151 lb. milk and an eight-year-old with 53 lb. fat, 1,767 lb. milk. A five-year-old owned by H. A. Stottlemeyer of Waynesboro, Pa., had to her credit 56.7 lb. fat, 1,890 lb. milk and his three-year-old produced 51.4 lb. fat, 1,389 lb. milk.

Tester Robert Miller, had 363 milking cows in his nineteen herds. There were 23 cows that exceeded 40 lb. fat, nine over 50 lb. and 24 cows credited with 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

THE PASTURE

"I sit to write this book just as spring comes timidly sweeping over the land. Winter has been long and cold, the naked cornfields are sodden, gullied with winter rains; there is no hint of life thereon. Wherever the plow held sway last summer there is rueful countenance today. I look out across wide stretches of meadow and pasture land. There already the ground is covered with greenness, the tiny grass blades are pushing up, the clovers are coming, too; the soil is alive; the field is a living thing, robing itself with green. On the corn lands there has been waste during the winter. The rains have washed; the fertility has leached away. Not so with the fields of grass and clover; they have more than held their own; they are richer, not poorer, for the lapse of time.

"Pastures feed mankind; they are the bedrock of civilization. From my window I see cows tranquilly grazing the short, tender grass under the lee of the hill—the grass that the first sun has warmed and made sweet. Those cows are the foster-mothers of the human race. They are alchemists, transforming the green carpet of nature into milk, yellow

with cream, food for mankind, making sturdy limbs of childhood, and brain, muscle, and endurance in man. Children love the wild pastures, the sunny, grassy slopes. The largeness, freedom, and sweetness of the grassy outdoors build the child. The cow comes homeward with swinging udder filled to nourish, to build, to replenish the mother, the strong sons, the little, toddling children. Truly their flesh is grass.

"In another pasture I see white-fleeced sheep; I hear the tinkle of their bells. Eagerly they nip the tender grass and the budding clovers. Their lambs race on the hill-slopes; a grave-faced man with stooping shoulders walks among them, giving each ewe and each lamb a searching glance. Under one arm he carries a dangling lamb, one of new-born twins, wandered from their mother. Presently he unites the little family and with satisfaction sees the mother ewe own her lamb, and with true maternal instinct proceed to fill it with milk. Its little tail wags a joyous story; the shepherd smiles and goes on his way. The pastures clothe mankind.

"The races of men who wear wool dominate the world. The keeping of sheep has made characters so strong, so brave, manly, and true that they have changed the history of the world. Moses keeping his father-in-law's flock on the desert ranges of Midian dreamed there dreams, gained strength, faith, and persistent courage that enabled him to lead the children of Israel from bondage to the Promised Land. Young David, watching sheep on the hills of Judea, gained strength, courage, and farsighted wisdom that led him to be the deliverer of his people, their greatest king and singer. There is something that comes from living amid pastures that makes men sane, patient, enduring, imbued with deep love for their land and their country.

"Carrying farther the thought of the influence of pastures on civilization, I see grazing on the hillside a mare and a foal. While the sheep clothes and

helps feed mankind, the horse gives him his strength. By means of the horse he subdues forests, emerges into new lands which he makes into states; plows, plants, and reaps fields of maize or wheat; drags harvests to the railways that carry them to the hungry peoples of the world. The horse creates highways and maintains them, creates commerce, creates and carries food, fuel, clothing—all the things that go to make up the needs of man. While the sheep comforts mankind and the cow nourishes, the horse makes man what he is—strong, swift, bold, daring.

"And all this comes from the pasture."—From Joseph E. Wing's book "Meadows and Pastures."

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESS

To be able to carry money without spending it.

To be able to bear an injustice without retaliating.

To be able to do one's duty even when one is not watched.

To be able to keep at the job until it is finished.

To be able to make use of criticism without letting it whip you.

MEXICAN MILK PRICE

Despite their troubles from attempted revolutions, the Mexican Government has found time to establish a minimum price for all milk retailed in Mexico City. The new price is equivalent to 9.13 cents a quart for pasteurized product. The price for Certified milk varies but the minimum price is higher than the price for pasteurized.

Ailing Person—"This tonic is no good."

"What's the matter with it?"

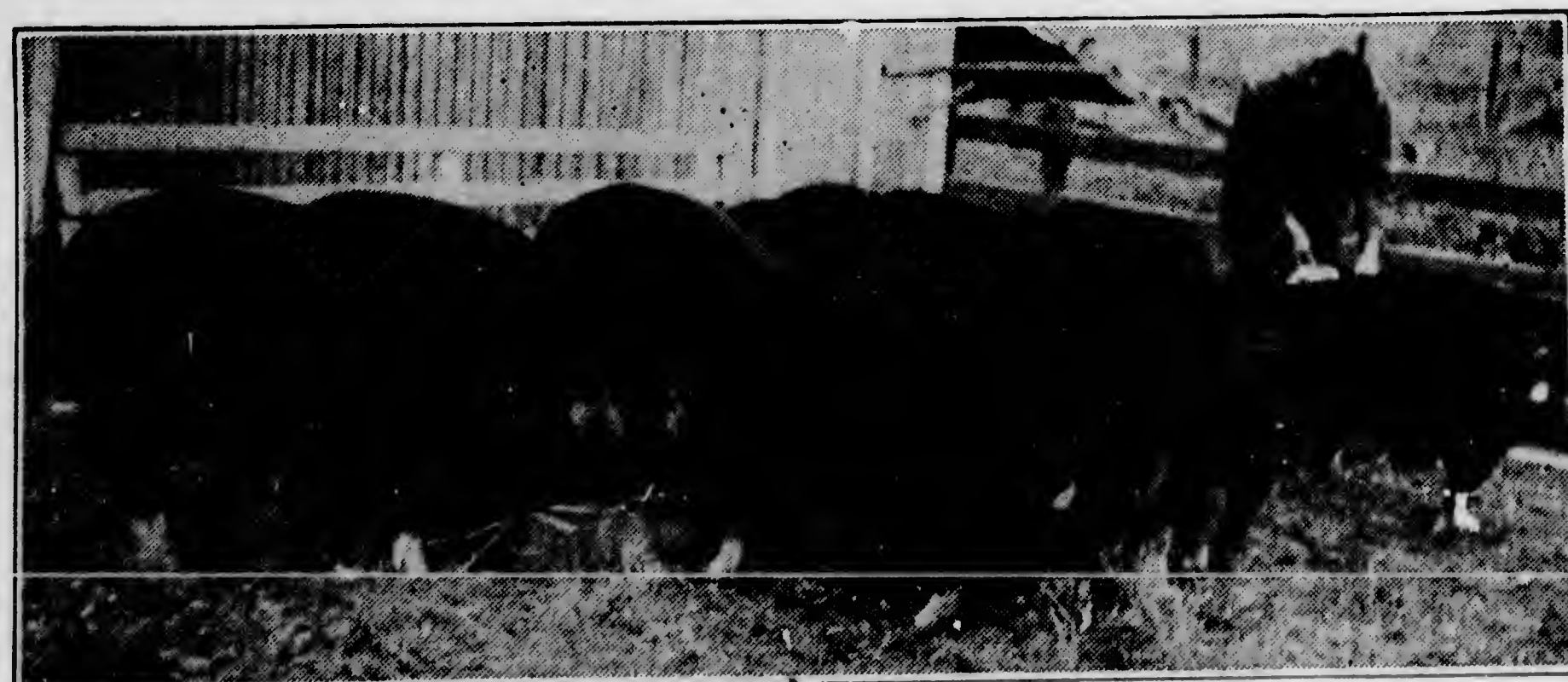
"All the directions it gives are for adults and I never had that."

In the Arabic "al" means "the" and "falfa" means "food," so "alfalfa" means "the food," or "fodder" as we would say in English.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH GOLDBACH Turkey Eggs—Large size. FLORA WHITE, Brandon, Vt.

OUR QUALITY CHICKS make big money next fall. Circular. DAVIS BROTHERS ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Reynoldsville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS—Purebred Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs; \$5.50 thirteen. MRS. ANDERSON MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type White Leghorns, pullets 10 weeks old. \$1.20 each. STANLEY SMITH, Lewisburg.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, purebred vigorous chicks from my own breeders. Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also Pekin ducklings. Prices reasonable. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS, Par-dee Strain, \$30—100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. MRS. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHEL, Farmington, Del.

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, 8 and 10 weeks old pullets, single comb White Leghorns only. Write for price. ALTOONA FARM, R. NEAL MARSHALL, Honesdale, Pa., R. 4.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that layed 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. MRS. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FINE CLOVER HONEY. 12 lb. can, \$2.00 postpaid. B. B. FLORY, Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CANARIES—Ready for breeding. Also Registered Birds. THERESA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

NEW VICTORY SEED OATS. For price and sample write HENRY MARSHALL, Coopersville, Mich.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

1929 PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup. No. 1. \$2.25 per gallon. F. O. B. Order before April 20. C. A. MUNSON, Hyde Park, Vt.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE HONEY. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 lbs. clover, \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; buckwheat, \$1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y. Prepaid 3 zones.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

PLANTS—Leading varieties cabbage plants, \$1.00 a 1,000. Tomatoes, \$1.25; sweet peppers, \$2.00. Postage collect. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

POTATO PLANTS—Early Certified Porto Rican potato plants. 100, 40 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Prepaid prompt shipment. Roots protected. HOPE DEEN, Baxley, Ga.

SONG. You will be delighted to have my famous comedy number "THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MOM." Yours for 35c postpaid. Published by D. W. NEARHOP, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

CABBAGE PLANTS—100—40c; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.50. Tomatoes 100—50c; 500—\$1.10; 1,000—\$2.00. Peppers 100—60c; 500—\$2.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Dealers, write for prices. TRUCKERS PLANT GROWERS. R. 1, B. 56, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Best strains Danish Seed, chemically treated. Satisfaction or your money back. Postpaid: 200—65c; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Collect: 5,000—\$7.50. List free. PORT MELLINGER, Department HBD, North Lima, Ohio.



LIVE STOCK

RECORDED O. I. C's. Dam farrowed 241 (8 years). Hornless Holsteins. Sire's dam: 749+ butter 4.2 fat. SUMNER, WYALUSING, PA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

COLLIE—Also German Shepherd puppies. Reasonable. S. M. McCONNELL, 115 Woodward Ave., East Providence, R. I.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BRADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BRADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Five months old. Genuine heelers with plenty of grit. Guaranteed to satisfy. \$20 each. J. E. CLARK, Franklinville, N. Y.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

MANURE DISPOSAL

For the past few months the cows on most dairy farms have been confined to the stables and barnyards. As a result the barnyards in many cases are in need of considerable attention. The land is now in good enough condition so that the accumulated manure can be hauled on it. Every effort should be made to have this work carried out. After this has been accomplished, steps should be taken to drain those barnyards which are not now properly drained. A clean, well-drained barnyard is an aid in keeping the cows clean.

These impressive words of wisdom have been sent by the Washington authorities to Milk Inspectors who are charged with the duty of telling the dairyman that he should, in the spring time, draw his accumulated manure and spread it on the fields. Then, if he is unable to spread the barnyard manure every day he is told to fence off a portion of his yard but to clean this inclosure at least every three days.

If the farmer goes to the trouble of piling his manure in the barnyard and building a fence around it he is not likely to clean the inclosure every third day so will probably take it to the field just as long as he is able.

The letter goes on to say that if the manure can not be cared for daily in any other way than to throw it in the barnyard, a portion of the yard should be fenced off so that the cattle can not have access to it. Such an inclosure should be as far from the barn as possible. The manure should be allowed to accumulate in this inclosure not more than three days, otherwise it will become a breeding place for flies. The use of a properly constructed manure pit is the ideal solution for this problem; furthermore, the fertilizing value of the manure will be conserved. In most cases where the manure is exposed to the elements, a large part of its value to the farmer is lost.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

CREAM ROSE HERD DISPERSED

On April 10th at Livermore, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, the herd owned by the Cream Rose Dairy Farm was dispersed. There were fifty-one animals offered four of which were grade cows and they brought \$8,544.50. The offerings included fifteen calves and eight unbred heifers. The highest price obtained for a cow was \$460.

The Cream Rose Dairy was established nearly ten years ago by the Cunningham Brothers, successful contractors who were also interested in the oil business. Some of the foundation stock was purchased in Minnesota at prices running into four

figures. The herd was blood tested and also under the accredited herd plan.

The proprietors engaged a professional herdsman or superintendent who had been connected with many large breeding establishments. They found, however, that to feed and fit the animals for the purpose of making records needed excessive amounts of feed and a heavy labor expenditure and that the financial returns did not keep up with the outlay. First of all, the expensive expert was dropped from the payroll. Then the making of forced records was abandoned and now the herd has been sold.

So passes another breeding establishment which, if it had been conducted along the lines followed by business dairymen, might have had a considerable influence for good on the Dairy Industry of Indiana County.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.
W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

HEATING MANURE FIRES BARN

The *Indiana Farmers Guide* reports that a pile of manure thrown against the wall of a barn owned by Dennis Konkle, an Indiana farmer, heated so much that it set fire to the boards. The owner saw the smoke and put the fire out before it got beyond control. To show that this case of spontaneous combustion is not imaginary the *Guide* carries a picture showing the damage done.

METALS IN MILK

The best of milk is nearly ninety per cent water. Nevertheless it is not "weak" for it contains a long list of metals, some of which have just been discovered by Cornell University scientists, by means of the spectroscope. It is now known that the following metallic elements are present in milk:

aluminum	potassium
calcium	rubidium
copper	sodium
iron	strontium
lithium	titanium
magnesium	vanadium
manganese	zinc

Banker (telephoning)—"Mr. Cohen, do you know your account is overdrawn \$17?"

Mr. Cohen—"Say, Mr. Banker, look up a month ago. How did I stand then? I'll hold the phone."

Banker (returning to the phone)—"You had a balance of \$400."

Mr. Cohen—"Vell, did I call you up?"

Good Jersey or Guernsey bull wanted. Must be weaned. Leo H. Graves, Farina, Illinois.

THIRD HOME FOR TIDY

Tidy Aaggie Ormsby who headed the herd of Larry O'Connor of Grand Forks, North Dakota, has been sold to his neighbor, H. H. Hodson. Tidy is a real good individual and comes from ancestry noted for production but better still, his daughters are making good in the general dairy and in cow testing association work.

The Hodson herd is the third herd to be headed by Tidy Aaggie Ormsby. Before Mr. O'Connor purchased him he was owned by M. L. Enright of East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

RULES OR LAW

The Indiana Livestock Sanitary Board are contemplating regulations which will make it unlawful to ship breeding or dairy cattle into the State of Indiana without the cattle having passed a negative agglutination blood test for bacillus of bang infection (contagious abortion).

In special cases the State veterinarian may issue a special permit for cattle to be shipped in without being tested. Any cattle which may be brought into the State without such test will be held in quarantine until blood tested. Cattle which react to the agglutination test must be sold as infected with the abortion germ or held in quarantine on the owners' premises.

FARM JINGLES

It is mighty easy just to talk of how to wean a calf, but talking is not all the job; in fact it is not half. Now teaching calves how to drink milk is really quite an art—just use the proper method right from the very start. It is easy, just as I have said, provided you know how, and some calves will learn quite quickly and some will raise a row.

Just wet two fingers with warm milk, then stick them in its mouth, and turn it so its business end will point northeast by south. Of course you have to straddle it, and—watch out, it may lurch, and if it hits you with its head, it is like a pile-driver punch. Of course the slobber and the milk will get on all your clothes, but do not be discouraged, just keep on till it knows the way to drink milk from a pail. Then the lesson is completed, and so I end this tale.

FOR SALE.—Dandy Purity Piebe Segis, born May 7, 1928, well grown, straight back and a real show bull. His sire is King Piebe of York 33d, a son of King Piebe of York. His dam, Purity Jennie Segis, made in a year 17,098 lb. milk, 578.8 lb. butterfat on twice-a-day milking under ordinary dairy conditions in the Lehigh C. T. A. This bull will make an excellent sire for some one who wants to improve his herd in type and production.

Apply to Dr. R. L. Schaeffer, 30 N. Eighth St., Allentown, Pa., or to Mr. August Weng, Fogelsville, Pa., where he can be seen.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

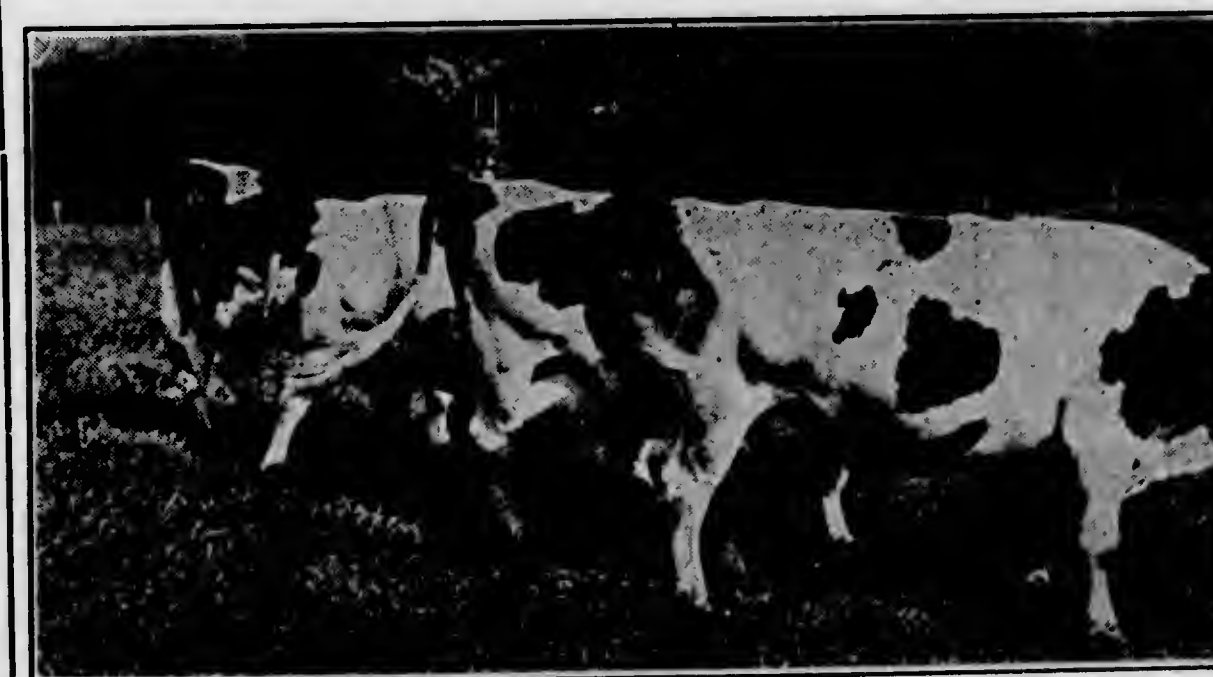
Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

CRAIGE HILL HERD

Numbers 100 Head

It is a Strictly Business Dairy



DO YOU LIKE THESE TOP LINES?

At all times you can find here,
Good Cows, Promising Heifers,
Well-Grown, Well-Bred, Young Bulls.

Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for Yourself.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Craige Hill Herd is ACCREDITED

Oldenburg Herd

where Selective Registration has been practiced for Years!

One of our Dairy Cows



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

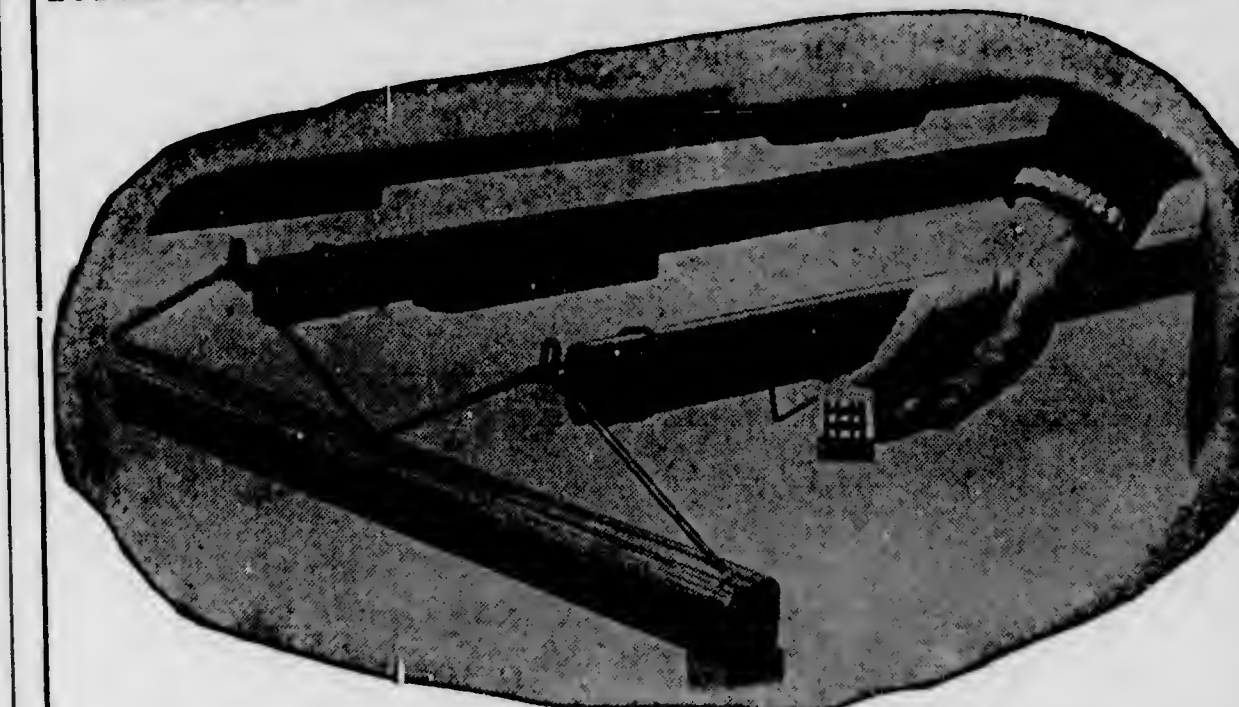
Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE
South Bend, Indiana

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman ads always bring results.

Miracle Mite Eliminator Roosts



Roosts are made of California Redwood—no knots, no cracks. Hens cannot sit between roosts. Brackets let the light all around the ends of the roosts and the mites will go to the trap, the only dark place to hide. Mites full of blood are very sensitive and will not cross cold steel but go to the dark trap where they stay for nine days laying thousands of eggs. Drop traps in bucket, a teakettle of boiling water does the job.

People who have used the roosts for three years or more, say, "They would not take \$1.00 a foot for them." Others say, "they would not raise chickens without them." It is hard to estimate their worth. A pullet that is kept free from odors and mites will lay at six months and continue laying for one year. Write for free information.

AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
Crawfordsville Indiana

BREEDING TO TYPE



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

was the foundation animal of the most noted family of HORNLESS HOLSTEINS ever developed. A Remarkable Producer, she transmitted to her descendants her Individuality as well as her Producing Capacity.

My senior herdsire

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN
traces FIVE times to this great foundation cow.

My junior herdbull

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA
traces to her no less than SEVEN times.

It would fill this page to tell all about her performances and those of her Six Daughters but it would fill this magazine to tell all I can about my Accredited Herd.

Come and see them and You will want some of the Choice Animals I will sell.

A. W. DOWNTON

STARRUCCA

PENNSYLVANIA

Are You Looking for Type Plus Production IN A BULL?

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire Is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are famous for tremendous production.

His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE, are splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE

SHARPSBURG

MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

A REAL BARGAIN —BULL—

Born September 27, 1928

SIRE: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA,
our 34-lb. herdsire.

DAM: MAPLE GROVE GLISTA
DINAH. Milk 358.6 lb. Butter
14.74 lb. Certificate of Merit as a
heifer. A daughter of Model
Daniel Glista.

This young fellow is nicely marked
and is good in every way.

PRICE, \$100

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Herd Accredited

FRANK JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4, Crawford Co., Penna.

Reference, Townville, Pa. State Bank

Showy and Good



This handsome little fellow was born November
8, 1928.

His sire combines the Veeman, Ormsby, Sadie Vale
and Pontiac strains.

His dam is a splendid five-year-old cow, a grand-
daughter of King Joh and produces better than
10,000 lb. yearly; is a good tester, and a persistent
producer.

He is Yours for \$100.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed.

CLARK'S DAIRY FARM

Shamokin,

Penna.

*You are cordially invited to inspect this bull, his
dam and her sisters in this herd.*

The Hornless Holsteiner

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 1929 No. 11

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



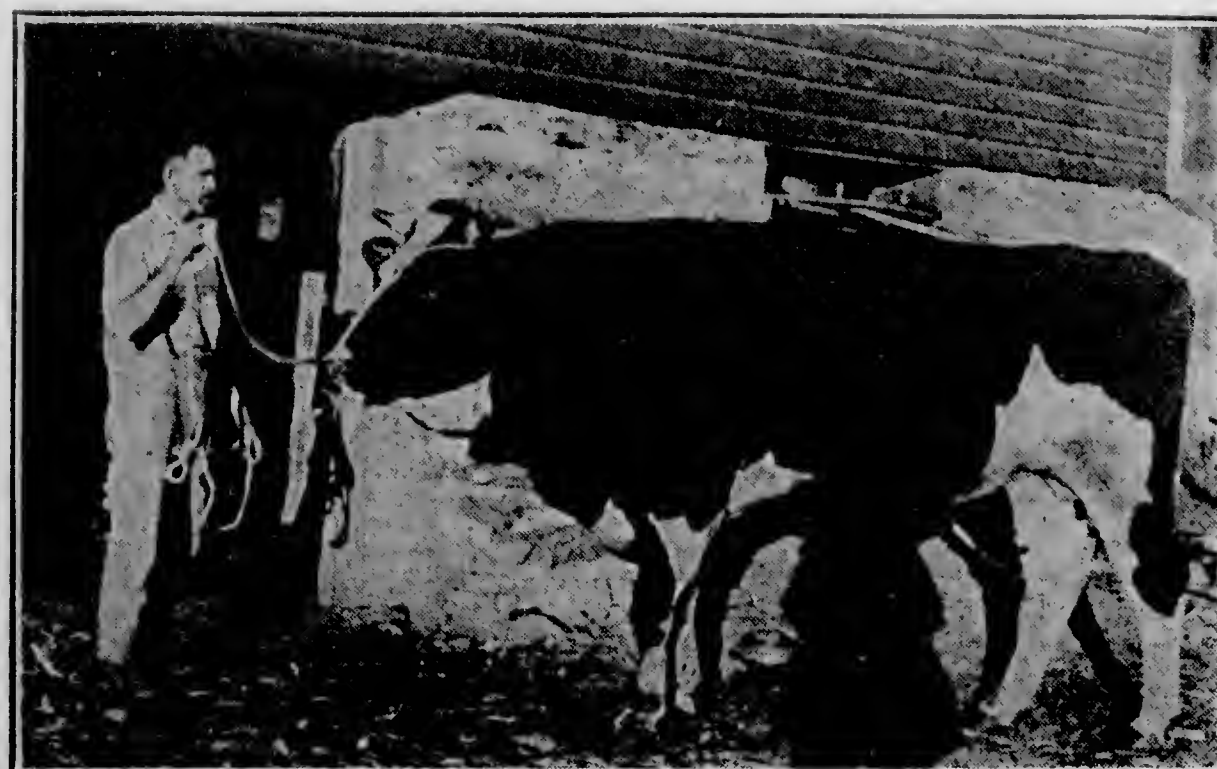
MEMBERS OF THE BOYS' CALF CLUB FORMED AT WYALUSING, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

CONCENTRATION OF BLOOD LINES ESSENTIAL TO BREED IMPROVEMENT

"Dutch self-esteem makes the farmers in a given locality believe that their cattle are the best in the world, and Dutch persistence keeps father and son for generations breeding in the same line and for the same purpose."

—(1879) SOLOMON HOXIE.

WE WANT TO SELL



KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS

a proven sire of excellent quality.

Son of King Echo Sylvia Model and A Beauty Lyons, a show cow with 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in 7 days as a junior three-year-old.

As a calf he won second prize in a large class at the New York State Fair.

His daughters are Showy and Producers. He is in fine condition, very gentle, a good server and sure, and is only sold because we have so many of his daughters.

Will also sell Cows, bred to freshen from July on through the fall, Heifers due next fall and Youngsters from three to fifteen months old.

Our Accredited Herd is 49 Years Old.

MILLER BROTHERS

CLARKS SUMMIT, Lackawanna County, PENN'A

Carroll Farms

Carroll herd is managed under practical, every-day, business, dairy conditions. The cows in Carroll herd are not only good individuals but are also Producers and pay a good Profit for their feed and care. At the head of Carroll herd is

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

a well-bred son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. His dam's pedigree combines the blood of Korn-dyke, Segis, Canary and other noted families.

Let us sell you some Good Young Stock.

RALPH G. ROOP

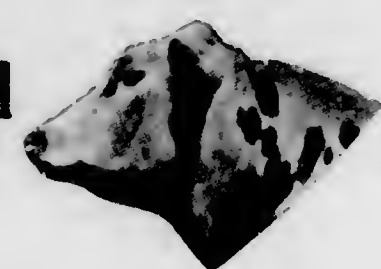
New Windsor

Maryland

Carroll herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

Don't Raise Horns,
Raise Holsteins!

Domesticated
Cattle



Don't Need
Horns

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait.—a Hornless Buli bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars, or give pedigree and price of a Registered Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Ravenswood Cattle

ARE



Bred for Production

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

Hartje Lad Mechthilde

whose dam,—Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires ever in this country, KING HENGERSVELD HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1929

No. 11

A Hospital Doctor's Holstein Herd

MANY doctors and dietetic experts are firm believers in the idea that milk, to be at its best, should be unpasteurized—that it should be fresh, clean and as a food, particularly for infants, should be as near as possible in the condition that it was when extracted from the udder of the cow. They hold that pasteurization not only kills germs but also impairs or destroys some of those constituents of the milk which render it such an ideal food for the raising of the young.

This is the belief of Dr. R. L. Schaeffer who is connected with the Allentown Hospital at Allentown, Pennsylvania. There are many children in the hospital wards and, unable to secure just the milk that he thought the children should have, Dr. Schaeffer started a dairy of his own, the product of which is sold as grade A milk and is supplied directly to the Allentown Hospital; in fact, Dr. Schaeffer says that he runs the dairy solely for the benefit of the children at the hospital.

Being a dietetic expert, Dr. Schaeffer naturally laid the foundation of his herd by purchasing a number of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows. About seven years ago he obtained some animals from J. B. Burgden of Bellmeade, New Jersey, and some others from Clement H. Congdon of Victory Farms, Doylestown, Pa. Now he has a herd of forty-eight animals consisting of twenty-three cows, eight two-year-olds, ten yearlings and seven calves. Not a bad bunch for a herd established just seven years ago.

The Village View Herd has been enrolled for the past four years in the Lehigh Cow Testing Association and has certainly given a nice account of itself. In 1925 there were twenty-one milkers and they averaged 8,894 lb. milk, 326.7 lb. butterfat. In 1926 the milking dairy consisted of twenty animals and they averaged 10,134 lb. milk, 332 lb. butterfat. In 1927 the twenty milkers averaged 9,196 lb. milk, 317.7 lb. butterfat. For 1928 the number of milking cows was again twenty-one and they were credited with an average production of 8,655 lb. milk, 298.3 lb. butterfat. This is for all the milkers of various ages and includes heifers in their first lactation period as well as mature cows at the zenith of their producing capacity.

The averages as reported by the Dairy Department of Pennsylvania State College are considerably higher than the Doctor states. Evidently Dr. Schaeffer computes his average from all the cows he had in milk during the year, while the cow testing association custom is to average the number of cows in milk during

each month, thus the official figures show an average of 10,053 lb. milk, 343.5 lb. butterfat, and an average of eighteen cows milked during 1928.

When Dr. Schaeffer laid the foundation of his herd he had his own ideas of what he needed. Apparently he did not follow any particular blood lines. The prices he paid ranged from \$240 to \$325, and he secured good working females backed by producing ancestry, without the heavy overhead that large records "close up" seem to exact from the inexperienced buyer.

Maple Lane Beryl Fayne was the highest priced foundation animal. She and her sister Maple Lane Korndyke Fayne were daughters of Finderene Valdessa Ormsby Korndyke. The Finderene herd was for many years one of the greatest breeding and record-making establishments in New Jersey. Bonnymaple Grant Application was a daughter of Maplecrest Banostine Application, therefore, of Ohio backing. These three animals were all born in December, 1918. Purity Jennie Segis is a little younger, being dropped September 14, 1919. She is a daughter of Bairdland Segis Sir Prize. The Bairdland herd, from which this bull came, is one of the best known Holstein herds of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Incidentally, we might mention that Purity Jennie Segis last year in the Lehigh Cow Testing Association was credited with the very fine record of 17,098 lb. milk, 578.8 lb. butterfat.

The first bull to head the Village View Herd was of Pennsylvania breeding and was Hillside Pontiac Elsie, a son of Hillside Elsie and King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby, one of the many good sons of the great King of the Pontiacs. He was followed by King Piebe of York 33d, whose brothers and sisters have won high honors in many show rings during the last three or four years.

The present herdsire is Winterthur Dad Ormsby Segis Inan. As his name indicates, he came from the Winterthur Farms in Delaware, and his sire, Jemima Riverside Boast Ormsby Dad, is one of the herdsires of that well-known Holstein breeding establishment.

Village View Farm, which is near Fogelsville, Pa., contains 174 acres, of which 165 are tillable. The herd has been exhibited at the Allentown Fair where it won high honors; has carried off first premium in the Get-of-Sire Class in open competition and won five first prizes and five second premiums in classes limited to Lehigh County herds. Of course, the herd is regularly tuberculin tested and is on the State and Federal accredited list.

Very few animals have been sold from this herd

except bull calves, and these have usually gone to local dairymen who have secured them to improve their own dairy cattle. Dr. Schaeffer keeps type in mind in his breeding operations, but breeds primarily for production. He says that he values production about 90% and type as 10% in a desirable dairy Holstein.

Dr. Schaeffer was raised on a farm so it was natural, when the hospital with which he is connected needed milk of high quality, for his thoughts to turn back to the farm. Dr. and Mrs. Schaeffer have three children, a girl, Frances, now thirteen; Robert L. Schaeffer, Jr., eleven, and Charles D., now aged nine. Needless to say the children enjoy being on the farm and looking over the cattle which are under the care of Superintendent August Weng, who is always pleased to show visitors over the establishment.

A Pennsylvania Calf Club

FRIENDS of the Holstein Industry in Bradford County, are backing a boys' calf club. Already sixteen boys have signed up for the club. The calves have been selected from Bradford County herds and from dams that have produced 400 lb. of butterfat or more in a year of cow testing association work. These calves are from six to ten months old and are of good type and conformation.

The committee selected to pick out the calves were men who have had experience with livestock. One member was Charles Newman of Wyalusing, whose activities as a Holstein breeder are known to many breeders of this journal.

Twelve of the boys are from families who have enough of the world's goods so that they will finance their sons in the proposition. The other four boys will receive a little help from the men's club of Wyalusing which plans to carry insurance for all the boys in case any one of them should have the misfortune to lose a calf from disease or accident.

The men behind this proposition are responsible and reliable and have had enough experience in the livestock business to assure that fancy prices will not be paid for the calves. Too many calf clubs have been wrecked because the animals were obtained at such a high figure that when they became two years old they did not bring as much as the boys paid for them when the club was started. This is particularly true when the organizers of the club brought the animals from far distant states. The expense of the committee going for the calves, the railroad fare and other expenses brought the first costs of the calves so high that it was practically impossible for young owners to realize a profit on their investment.

We understand that it is not the intention of the Club in question to last only a year and then have a sale; rather, it is intended for the young owners to keep the animals as foundation stock so that they will have a few purebred Holstein-Friesians with which to start a herd when the boys are old enough to care for them.

Economy? When one has worked so hard to get money, why should one impose on oneself the further hardship of trying to save it?

Erroneous Deductions

"PRODUCE enough milk to supply the Fall Demand" is the present slogan of the milk marketing organizations of the East. One plan suggested is to milk the cows three times a day instead of twice. This being the case dairymen are likely to hear much during the next two or three months about a so-called experiment which was recently conducted near Bainbridge, New York.

Four purebred Holstein-Friesian cows, recently fresh, were separated from the other dairy cattle, placed at one end of the stable and were then milked three times a day at regular eight-hour intervals. They received silage and grain with each milking and as much early cut clover hay as they would clean up. On twice-a-day milking they were producing from 50 to 60 lb. daily. On three times a day milking they ranged from 70 to 80 lb. and one gave 82 lb. in a day.

The grain mixture consisted of a 20% protein ration and this was fed at the rate of one pound to each four pounds of milk produced. There is no reason apparent for us to question the sincerity of the experimenters nor to question the results reported. However, the experiment does not show a true comparison of twice a day and three times a day milking for the reason that the cows milked three times a day received more grain daily than they did when milking twice a day.

While no figures are given to show what was realized from the product, yet it might have paid the Greenlowe Farms to milk their cows three times a day and to feed their cows a pound of grain for each four pounds of milk produced.

The fault with the experiment is that it was supposed to compare the results obtained from twice-a-day milking and three times a day milking. To get a just comparison on these points, the cows should have received the same amounts of roughage and grain whether they were milked twice a day or three times a day.

This is one of the troubles with the so-called official testing. The cows are milked four times a day and receive all the feed they can consume. Then the record made is quoted as being the natural producing capacity of the cow under general dairy conditions. When she is put into a dairyman's barn where she is milked twice a day she does not come up to her previous record which the Breed Association and the representatives of the State College have worked together to stamp OFFICIAL.

Consequently the new owner thinks there is something wrong and not knowing exactly what is the trouble loses confidence in the breed association, the college and sometimes in the breed itself.

Because of the supposed deleterious effects of copper on powdered and condensed milk, manufacturers have resorted to the use of other than copper in the construction of vacuum pans. According to recent investigations it appears that the increased copper content of milk powder, due to the solvent action of the milk on the copper vacuum pan, is beneficial rather than injurious.—*Dairy Science*, 12-1.

Supreme Court Rules Against Boycotting

THE following news item was received for publication from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

From the information given relative to the proceeding in question, we believe it will be interesting to our readers for the reason that attempts have been made to boycott members having animals registered in the New Association and the complaint has been filed with the Federal Trade Commission charging that unfair trade practices are being indulged in for the purpose of destroying the New Association with the view of creating a monopoly of the Purebred Registry Business.

The case in question is right along similar lines and, therefore, we believe the decision of the United States Supreme Court will be read with great interest by our readers. Editor.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the case of United States vs. American Livestock Commission Company et al., May 20, 1929. The court sustained the order of the Secretary of Agriculture in the so-called Oklahoma boycott case against certain market agencies and livestock dealers operating at the Oklahoma National Stockyards. The case, which dates back more than three years, has attracted wide public interest by reason of the boycott, by various market agencies, of a coöperative livestock marketing association.

BOYCOTT ORDERED STOPPED IN 1926

In an order of March 31, 1926, the Secretary directed the market agencies and dealers operating at the Oklahoma National Stockyards to cease from engaging in and using any unfair or discriminatory practices in connection with the purchase and sale of livestock by failing or refusing to buy livestock from or sell to the Producers' Commission Association, while at the same time carrying on business among themselves. The order also prohibited the respondents from agreeing among themselves to refrain from dealing with the Producers' Commission Association.

A District Court of three judges granted an injunction against the enforcement of this order, whereupon the Government appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The market agencies and dealers urged that there was nothing to prevent their dealing and refusing to deal with whom they choose. With respect to this claim the Supreme Court said, "But we think it does not need argument to show that a boycott of a dealer in a stockyard may be an unfair practice under the act as it is found to have been in this case."

The Producers' Commission Association was a coöperative organization formed under an Oklahoma statute which forbade the handling by such associations of the agricultural and horticultural products of non-members, except for storage. The market agencies and dealers contended that it did not appear at the hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture that the Commission Association confined its handling of livestock to the products of its members and that, for this reason, the enforcement of the Secretary's order

should be enjoined. The District Court agreed with this view and held that it was incumbent upon the Government to show that the livestock handled by the Producers' Commission Association belonged to members only.

BOYCOTT WAS GENERAL

The Government claimed that it would be absurd to suppose that a coöperative association organized for the special purpose of aiding its members should confine its business to the illegal sale of the products of nonmembers. With this contention of the Government the Supreme Court agreed. That court said, "If not all, we must assume that some at least of its business was legitimate and that to some extent it might sell livestock that its members produced. But the boycott was general, intended it would seem to drive the Producers' Commission Association out of business. The association was a competitor of the appellees and the suggestion that it was acting ultra vires (beyond its power) sounds like an after-thought and can not be supposed to have been the motive for the act. . . . But whatever the motive, nothing is shown or suggested by the evidence to justify the general boycott that the Secretary's order forbade."

The order of the Secretary was issued under the packers and stockyards act and the favorable decision of the Supreme Court is considered by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which administers the act, to have an important bearing on the future marketing of livestock at public stockyards. The policy of the bureau is to test in the highest tribunal all cases in which the orders of the department are questioned, thereby clarifying the various provisions of the act and defining the scope of Federal authority.

One Reason

FARMS are made to be operated rather than to be bought and sold. There have been too many farm owners, particularly in the great central west, who have reversed this order and thought of the money they might make by reselling the farm rather than by improving and working on it.

Communities prosper by what they produce and by what they receive for it. When landowners trade among themselves, no matter how much in paper profits they may mark up, the community does not prosper. One man simply profits at the expense of some other, and there is no more money with which to buy the necessities or pleasures of life.

A certain young girl cried piteously after her young man had proposed.

"Why are you crying, dear?" asked the young man, solicitously. "Have I offended you?"

"No, dear," answered the girl, "that's not it. I am crying for pure joy. Mother always said I was such an idiot that not even a donkey would propose to me, and now one has."

Holstein Milk for Cheese

DAIRYMEN in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, have become quite excited over a letter written recently by the president of the Davis Cheese Company. This letter infers that good cheese can only be made from high testing milk and that to make cheese of desirable quality from natural testing milk it is necessary to overload the cheese with moisture. Mr. Davis also says that cheese made in the southern states is so unpalatable that many southern people refuse to eat it.

The president of a cheese company, by virtue of his position, is presumed to be an authority on the subject, but he should know that the dairy cattle of the south, carrying as they do a large percentage of the blood of the Channel Island breeds, yield milk that tests higher than does the milk given by the general dairy cow of the north.

Holland, the native home of the black-and-white cow is world famous for its cheese. New York State and Wisconsin are the two leading Holstein-Friesian cattle states and Wisconsin cheese and New York State cheese are the brands generally found in our stores. It is true that the American cheese usually found in our grocery store does not compare favorably with the cheese of other countries but this is generally attributed to lack of proper curing, and haste to get the cheese on the market.

In a recent issue of the *Plymouth Review-Herald-Reporter*, a Holstein breeder, Frank Ubbelohde, quotes recent reports of the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commissioner whose deductions are that no cheese made from natural milk in which normal methods of manufacture are employed will contain less than fifty per cent fat after the moisture has been deducted and that this is a world-wide standard.

A dairy farmer, whose name is not given, infers that the milk is skimmed at some of the cheese factories, that cream is marketed and the cheese made from milk from which some of the cream has been extracted. If this is so Mr. Davis' contention that the milk brought to Wisconsin cheese factories tests so low that the cheese maker is unable to make good cheese from it, is clearly erroneous.

One of the chief recommendations of the Holstein breed is that cheese made from Holstein milk is tasty, nutritious and of high quality and we believe the Sheboygan County Holstein breeders are correct when they infer that the remedy for the trouble complained of lies in improvement of the methods practiced in the factories owned by the cheese company and not in the milk brought to such factories.

Tried in Pennsylvania

IN LANCASTER County, Pennsylvania, cow testing by mail is being given a trial.

On the first two days of each month the dairyman weighs the milk of each cow at the night and morning milkings, writes the weights on his regular record sheet and also records the amount of feed given each cow. Then a sample of the milk is put into one of the small bottles contained in the kit. The next morning the kit is given to the milk truck driver who

delivers it at the central receiving station. These kits are then collected by the county agent who brings them to the central testing station where the butterfat content is determined. Then the proportionate amount of production for the month is figured out and the kit with its bottles and record sheets is returned to the dairyman.

This system was started in Lancaster County eighteen months ago with thirty-one herds and now there are enrolled seventy-one herds containing 952 cows.

Random Items

EVALD CARLSON, of Chetek, Wisconsin, missed a heifer which prompted him to advertise his loss and call in the sheriff. The next morning the animal was found in the Carlson barn securely tied.

Maybe the sheriff will claim credit for the animal's return; if not, we will have to point out that advertising now-a-days reaches even heifers.

Cattle owners around Kewaskum, Wisconsin, are feeling good because someone, acting on behalf of President Hoover, is picking up a number of real good Holstein and Guernsey cows in this vicinity. It is planned to ship them to the summer homes recently bought by the President in Maryland and Virginia.

Wood County, Wisconsin, is experiencing a peculiar epidemic. This appears to be a form of mastitis or inflammation of the udder which began about a year ago in some isolated cases. The cows attacked by the malady appear to recover but after an interval of two or three weeks many of them are again stricken. One cow is known to have had six attacks.

A new vaccine has been developed at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, with which it is planned to experiment with a view to cure. The Mayo Brothers have a large dairy herd, the majority of them purebred Holsteins, the milk from which is used in the Mayo Hospital.

Baltimore District Milk Prices

THE official price list of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association says that the surplus price for May will be twenty-six cents per gallon for 4% milk. The farm basic price per gallon for 4% milk is thirty-three cents, for 3.5% milk 30.5 cents, and for 3% milk it is 28 cents.

Almost alone of the big milk associations composed of producers and distributors the Maryland Association persists in quoting prices per gallon instead of the more up-to-date method of quoting prices per hundred pounds.

"Lacte-acidopmuis is the name applied to an acidophilus milk to which is added various fruit juices and then the compound is frozen. This product has the flavor of a sherbert. This product is a medicated delicacy that will be of value to those individuals that harbor putrefactive bacteria and dislike the flavor of acidophilus milk.

A Test for Water in Milk

A NEW test to detect if water is added to milk, has been invented in New Zealand and is in use in the City of Wellington. It hinges on the difference between the freezing points of water and milk.

It has been found that the point at which milk freezes bears a definite relationship to the amount of added water which it contains. The percentage of fat naturally in the milk seems not to affect the freezing point.

Milks varying in solids-not-fat from 8.06 to 9.43 per cent gave freezing points that were practically identical—around 0.55 Centigrade.

One of the samples analyzed contained fat 3.4 per cent, solids-not-fat 8.5, ash 0.68. The freezing point of this was .5 degrees Centigrade. The use of former methods of detecting milk adulteration would have passed this sample as complying with the standard. The freezing point shows that it contains nine per cent of added water. A sample of the milk was then obtained in the farm from which it came. The freezing point of this was .55 degrees Centigrade and the solids-not fat were 9.1 per cent. When the reading on this sample was corrected for the added water it checked with the first test.

At the recent annual meeting of the Society of Public Analysts held in London, a paper was read by a representative of the New Zealand Dominion Laboratory in which he described a large number of New Zealand experiments which point to the certainty of the freezing point of milk as an indication of the amount of adulteration by water.

Where the test has been adopted it is soon realized that the hands of the analyst has been greatly strengthened. Instead of charging offenders with a deficiency calculated on the standard of 8.5 per cent of solids-not-fat, the amount of added water is definitely stated and although some of the cases have been fought vigorously it is claimed that in no instance was the reliability of the test disproved or weakened.

First, it is claimed that the test is simple and reliable. Second, it makes possible the prevention of the practice of adding water to high testing milk and so bringing the solids-not-fat down to a legal standard. Third, by its use it is possible to distinguish between milk that naturally tests low in fat and milk to which water has been added.

If the freezing point of a sample is 0.53 degrees Centigrade watering may be suspected, and if 0.52 degrees Centigrade the milk has certainly been adulterated with approximately 5 per cent of added water.

Protein Experiments

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in the feeding experiment being conducted at the New York State College of Agriculture in an attempt to determine the amount of protein a dairy ration should contain.

There are thirty-six cows in the experiment, all receiving the same kind of roughage—mixed clover and timothy hay and silage. This is fed at the rate of one pound of hay and three pounds of silage for every hundred pounds of animal live weight. As the aver-

age weight of the cows in the experiment is 1,250 lb. the average ration fed has been 13 lb. of hay and 39 lb. of silage.

The cows are divided into three groups each of which receive a different grain ration. One ration contains 16 per cent protein, another 20 per cent and the third 24 per cent. So far there is very little difference in the recorded production. The average daily production of the 16 per cent group has been 38.4 lb. milk, the average production of the 20 per cent group has been 39.3 lb. and the average production of the 24 per cent group has been 38.1 lb. As the 20 per cent group has not been in milk quite so long as the other two groups no deductions as to the effectiveness of the grain mixture is possible. All the groups have gained slightly in live weight but not enough to effect the experiment which will be continued for two years. During the dry period all the cows will receive the same amount of hay and silage and will be given a grain ration containing 12 per cent protein. They receive no pasturage but are allowed to run on a two acre lot every day for exercise.

Overseas

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN breeders in whose herds red-and-white calves have been dropped will be interested to know that a British breeder is developing a herd of red-and-white Friesians. He started with some red-and-white calves whose parents were both black-and-white. He now has a herd of twenty-five head and so far has never had a black-and-white calf dropped in this herd.

Volume 2 of the British Friesian Cattle Society's herd book, published in 1912 recorded the entry of the British Friesian female Trexford Daisy No. 13044. Since that time ninety-seven females directly descended from this matron have been registered. These are all descendants from the maternal side and like their ancestor, have all been bred in the one herd which averaged 8,950 lb. milk during the last completed milk recording year.

Millionaires would be plentiful as freckles on a red-headed schoolboy if people did not spend half their time snoozing. The chance of success today is as great as ever but there is just the same old proportion of slackers. One man develops a fat bank account out of a farm or business, while his neighbor can't keep up the interest on the mortgage or pay more than half his maturing bills. The old-fashioned stocks might well have been maintained if only to discourage laziness. But neither stocks nor bars will ever avail for the large number of somnambulists who walk abroad in daylight and are found dreaming when opportunity knocks at their door. Go and get a justice of the peace to give you thirty days hard labor if you can't shake off the lethargy of a lazy mind and an indolent body. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."—*Travellers Magazine*.

The world does not dictate what you shall do—but it does demand that you do something.

Less Work—More Money

BY PROFESSOR WILBER J. FRASER

NO FACT in dairydom has been so widely demonstrated or is so widely accepted at the present time as that cows must be well fed to make a profit. Feeding trials have definitely proved that production of many cows on farms can be greatly increased by the use of proper feeding methods.

Not only is there the matter of feeding cows for high production, but also the problem of feeding them at as low a cost as possible to consider. The feed cost on one dairy farm may be easily twice as great as that on the adjoining farm simply because feeds are used which are uneconomical, due either to high cost or poor milk producing qualities.

The proper balance between milk per acre and per cow is the thing we are after on strictly dairy farms, or that part of the farm that is devoted to dairying. This means that milk per acre is the thing we are after, if it is produced without too much labor. One can spend too much time in tilling the crops and too much time in taking care of the cows and thus make little profit. Milk per acre is a very significant thing on the dairy farm, and yet we seldom think of it in that way. We think of the yield of grain and alfalfa by the acre but we do not think of milk per acre.

There are two fundamentals upon which dairy farming rests. One is the production of the feed per acre, or efficient crops, and the other is the production of milk per cow or efficient cows. The result of these two properly combined is the most milk per acre that can be economically produced. If either one of these is low we cannot possibly get the best results. I have asked a great many dairymen how much milk they get per acre and I have never yet found one that figured it that way.

We have heard a great deal about high record cows. Only a short time ago the yearly record for butterfat was again broken by a cow that produced 1,345 pounds. We talk about these high records a great deal, but it seems to me we do not pay enough attention to the production of the common ordinary cow. We are a little like the Sunday-school boy who was interested in the American sport. His teacher asked him who it was that was defeated the Philistines, and he said, "I don't know; I don't keep no track of them bush league teams." It seems to me we have a great many bush league cows and bush league crops that we do not keep track of. We certainly are not going to get very far in economic production until we keep a record of the production of the rank and file of our cows.

GOAL OF DAIRY FARMING

To the practical dairy farmer, the problem of the ration is not merely its technical composition of feeds to meet the requirements of the cow in making milk, but also its adaptability as a ration to fit his situation and circumstances. He must then fit his farming to that ration. The ration is to be produced as well as fed. In the whole business of dairying, there is as much necessity, economy, and profit in producing the proper

ration in the right way as in choosing the suitable and efficient ration and feeding it under such conditions so as to secure the largest and best results. To state it another way, the fundamental basis and unchanging goal of the dairy farming is the production of the most milk per cow and per acre at the least cost. This is a three-horse team and the units must be evenly hitched and trained to pull together. It is in that setting that we should study rations. The meaning and effect of balanced rations may be illustrated from actual experience by a six years' test at the University of Illinois.

THE MOST MILK PER ACRE DEMONSTRATION

The purpose of this demonstration was to see how much milk and fat could be produced per acre of crops under ordinary farm conditions, all the feed being raised on the land. Twenty acres, all the land available for this purpose, were used. An average of 10.6 good grade cows were kept for the six years. They produced an average of 7,470 pounds milk and 262 pounds of fat per cow, making 3,888 pounds milk and 136 pounds fat per acre of land. This is from two to four times as much milk per acre as is produced on strictly dairy farms in Illinois.

The cows were made comfortable by being allowed to run loose in the barn except during feeding and milking time. During warm weather, they ran in a shaded yard. The housing and care were no better than most dairymen give their cows. This leaves the factor of feed as the only one necessarily different from those on most dairy farms. The methods were all economical and practical. The feed used in this demonstration was all home-grown, consisting mainly of corn silage and alfalfa with cornmeal for the heavy producing cows and rye pasture for all cows during a few weeks in the spring and fall. In the main, though, the feeds grown were corn for silage and alfalfa for hay, because these two crops produce from two to four times as much digestible nutrients per acre as other farm crops commonly raised, and when fed together form a very nearly balanced ration. Corn silage is high in carbohydrates and furnishes the much needed succulence, while alfalfa hay is high in protein and minerals, which balance up the carbohydrates in the silage. These cows consumed an average of about 40 pounds corn silage, 16 pounds alfalfa hay, and one pound cornmeal a day for the six years they were on the demonstration.

It was interesting to note that when these two crops—corn silage and alfalfa hay—were balanced in the ration, they produced almost three times as much milk per acre as was produced under the conditions found on northern Illinois dairy farms. What could the reason be? It could not be because of the corn silage, as that is a common feed in northern Illinois; therefore, it must be because of the alfalfa which was grown on about an equal acreage with corn. Following such a line of reasoning led to an examination of the census report, and it was found that the conditions of the

country in regard to alfalfa and clover acreage was that one and one-half per cent of tillable acres were in alfalfa and two and three-fourths per cent in clover. This furnishes the keynote to explain the increase in yield of milk per acre obtained on the demonstration over the ordinary dairy farm.

ALFALFA MUST BE OF HIGH QUALITY

It will not do to say that the alfalfa fed on the demonstration was just alfalfa; it was rich, high quality hay. Bleached in the sun and raked when dry, ordinary alfalfa hay may be only the faded and tasteless semblance of alfalfa, the sticks and skeleton of the former plant that was rich and fat with nutriment and most inviting to the palate. Half its value may be gone and yet it may resemble alfalfa. The cows will not eat half enough of this poor stuff, and if they ate twice the ordinary weight of it, still it would not fill its place in the ration, for its most valuable properties are gone or greatly reduced. It is no longer the good alfalfa hay of which we have been speaking.

The methods of handling alfalfa in this demonstration preserved its good qualities, but even then, we did not think of making the cows eat all their hay any more than we thought of not feeding them hay at all. We did not want them to grind up the non-nutritious stems, but to enjoy the protein rich leaves which make alfalfa King of the Legumes for dairy cows.

New York Tries Mail Order Testing

THE mail order cow testing plan as detailed in the story of the Orleans Coöperative Creamery in our issue of May 8th will be given a trial in Madison County, New York. This system is an attempt to simplify cow testing work and at the same time make it less expensive for the herd owner.

Like all work of this kind its success depends upon the honesty of those doing the work. If they use it honestly to find out the profit earning ability of their cows it will be just as worthwhile as any plan that has been devised. If the records made are used as part of a scheme to sell breeding stock its value will be lost just as the value of the advanced registry system was lost when cattle owners began to force their cows in order to have them make larger records so that stock which had made such records or were from record cattle, could be sold for higher prices.

Brazil Imports from England

BRAZIL is buying black-and-white purebreds. Another shipment of sixteen British Friesian yearlings just went from England the early part of April. They were in charge of Walter Noble, a dealer and agent, who had purchased quite a number of animals for his clients in Brazil. There were nine bulls and seven heifers in the shipment and they came from seven different herds.

According to the published report, representatives of the British Friesian Cattle Society inspected and approved every animal before exportation.

Bad Business

MEMBERS of the Wisconsin Legislature charged during its recent session that the big milk dealers of Chicago are trying to buy out the Wisconsin milk dealers or else drive them out of business and that by drastic and unfair enforcements of the Chicago regulations the inspectors for that city help the Chicago dealers.

Senator H. J. Stevenson introduced a bill requiring that milk inspectors operating in Wisconsin shall be licensed by the State Dairy Department. This bill is being fought by the Chicago dealers and some of their friends are threatening that, if the bill is passed, Wisconsin producers will lose the Chicago market. The Chicago Health Officers are also opposing the bill.

Conflicting spheres of jurisdiction always inflict hardship upon the residents therein. One set of officers try to enforce one set of regulations and then the other set of officers come along and issue orders contradictory of the first ones. Sometimes the producer struggles along as best he can and sometimes he quits in disgust.

The United States Department of Agriculture, one of the largest departments in the government, has 20,000 employees. To carry forward the work of the Department for 1930, the late Congress provided appropriations that totalled to more than \$157,000,000.

Holstein-Friesians at the Wisconsin State Fair will be judged by Professor H. H. Kildee of the Iowa State College. Wednesday has been designated as Holstein Day.

Question Box

Question—How many officers or directors of the Old Registry Association are drawing two salaries?

Question—What is the name or names of the officers or directors who are drawing more than one salary?

Question—Is it customary for farm organizations or breed Associations to pay two or more salaries to one person?

Question—Was there ever a time in the history of the Old Registry Association when any of its officers drew more than one salary?

Question—Do you think the law passed by some States to the effect that politicians should not be permitted to draw more than one salary is a good law?

Question—Do you think such a law should be put in force in the management of the Old Registry Association?

Mail your answers promptly, care of *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*.

Annual Re-Election of Officers

AT THE Annual Delegate Convention of the Old Registry Association held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, June 5th, Frank O. Lowden and L. M. Thompson were reelected President and Vice-president respectively. Three retiring Directors were reelected for a four-year term—W. D. Robens of Poland, New York; Fred Pabst of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and T. E. Elder of Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, whose four-year term as a Director expired, was not reelected. Mr. L. T. Winger of Brush, Colorado, was elected as the fourth Director.

It is reported that Mrs. McCormick is contemplating running for United States Senator, seeking the office formerly held by her husband, the late Medill McCormick. We understand that she no longer wanted to serve as a Director. The nature of the organization might place her in many embarrassing positions politically.

Seattle, Washington, and Denver, Colorado, had been talked of as the place of holding the 1930 Convention but the Pacific Coast delegation withdrew at the last moment and so Denver was chosen as the next meeting place.

After the Convention about 500 attended the banquet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, being about 300 less than attended the banquet ten years ago when it was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. An entertainment program was provided under the supervision of the National and the Philadelphia Dairy Councils.

The trip down the Delaware to Wilmington and a visit to Winterthur Farms the previous day, was very delightful and was attended by over 1,000, approximately the same number that made a similar trip ten years ago.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALE

An average of \$644 for 147 head was announced by the management for the Brentwood National or June Sale held in the Commercial Museum, June 6 and 7.

The sale was managed by Paul Misner with R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Illinois, and J. E. Mack of Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, as auctioneers.

The first hundred animals averaged \$770. The top price was \$10,100 for the seven-months-old bull calf, Baynewood Calamity Ormsby. He was consigned by Elwood M. Bayne of Romeo, Michigan, and was purchased by Winterthur Farms of Winterthur, Delaware. The bull was sired by Decreamco Calamity Posch, one of the herdsires owned by the Detroit Creamery Company. The young bull's dam was Royal Ormsby, a daughter of King of the Ormsbys. She was also in the sale, was consigned by Mr. Bayne and purchased by Winterthur Farms for \$6,300—the top price for a female.

Many expected that Winterthur Bess Ormsby Herald, the eighteen-months-old son of Bess Johanna Ormsby, consigned by Winterthur Farms, would top the sale. When he was brought into the ring he had a swollen hock and it was the consensus of opinion that this injury, which looked like one of long standing, affected the bidding. He started at \$1,000—went

rapidly to \$3,000 and then slowly to \$5,000 at which figure he was struck off. The buyer was J. Natwick of Baltimore, Maryland, an establishment with which Mr. Misner, the sale manager, is affiliated. Mr. Natwick was one of the heaviest buyers.

Wisconsin Fobes 7th, consigned by the Raymondale Farms, Vaudreuil, Quebec, was the second highest priced female. She started at \$3,000 and was struck off for \$4,800.

In our next issue we will give a complete list of the consignors and purchasers, making it possible for our readers, through comparison, to see who purchased the high-priced animals and who consigned them.

Remnants of the old cattle ring that follow National Sales were present and most of the high-priced cattle were bought and sold within this circle. One or two new names were listed among the heavy buyers.

Many of the small breeders who consigned cattle, as well as a few of the wealthy consignors, not being members of the ring, saw many of their good animals sold for less than they were worth and less than they would have brought right at home. Such consignors will have to charge up to "experience" what they lost on their cattle.

A Revolutionary Idea

SPEAKING before the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association (June 4th), O. E. Reed, chief of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry, suggested the desirability of the national breed associations giving "some study to setting up a system of registry which will permit entering in the herd books unregistered animals that have reached a high degree of purity for a high level of production."

This suggestion might seem like "rank heresy to those who have not thought the proposition through," but all cattle now registered sprang from the common herd. Figures show there is a very slight difference between the production of unregistered and registered commercial herds today.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has tabulated the production of 100,000 cows as recorded in Cow Testing Association work. Of these, 70,000 were grades and 30,000 were registered. The grades produced 7,124 lb. milk and 284 lb. butterfat a year on the average, while the registered cattle averaged 7,878 lb. milk and 303 lb. butterfat, a difference of only 754 lb. milk and 19 lb. butterfat in favor of the registered cattle.

There are many unregistered animals of great productive capacity and excellent type in the United States today that could be made use of in our breeding operations with profit. A system of registering such animals has plenty of backing, and it can be made genetically sound. Great Britain, Holland, and other countries famous for their fine herds and flocks have used such a system in the past and still follow the practice of admitting animals that have three to five top crosses of registered sires. This would not mean an immediate wholesale registration of grade cattle. If only three top crosses were required for the registration of females it would take ten years to get a female registered in the herd book.

In connection with this possible system of registering

animals of unregistered origin it should be recognized that we now have a method of breeding whereby it is possible to develop animals that are pure in their inheritance for a high level of production. In our herd-improvement associations today the owners of grade and unregistered herds are using proved sires to an increasing extent—sires that have demonstrated their ability to sire high production uniformly. Should the owners of grade herds continue to use proved sires for several generations, and they certainly will, it is entirely probable that eventually they will have herds that are pure in their inheritance for high production. Is it not more essential to the welfare and continued progress of any breed that such herds from unregistered origin, as may have fixed an inheritance for a high level of production in this manner, be made eligible to registration than that so-called purebred cattle that are not pure in their inheritance or a high level of production be carried on as registered animals?

Mr. Reed said that in the past some of the so-called "proved" sires have been proved through advanced registry records where too often only the best daughters were tested and no records were made of the poor daughters. As a result of these methods wrong interpretations have been placed upon the pedigrees of registered cattle, often with disastrous consequences.

If all inferior registered Holstein cows were eliminated it would result in an increased value, price and popularity of Holsteins.

A Mark of Appreciation

ON JUNE 15, at the Animal Husbandry Building, Ithaca, New York, students, former students and associates of Professor H. H. Wing will present a portrait of the Professor to Cornell University. An address will be given by A. R. Mann, dean of the College of Agriculture, followed by a speech of presentation by J. W. Stiles, a graduate of this year, and a speech of acceptance by President Livingston Farrand.

Professor Wing was born in New York City November 29, 1859, but was reared on a farm. He graduated from Cornell University in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture. He was assistant director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva in 1882 and 1884, was instructor in agriculture and farm superintendent at the University of Nebraska 1884-88. Since 1888 he has been connected with Cornell University.

He retired this year after forty years of service with the title of "Professor Emeritus." He will continue to live in Ithaca in the home he built about six years ago.

Milk Dealers Fined for "Short Changing"

THREE cases have been prosecuted recently where milk dealers have "short changed" a large number of farmers by under-reading the tests of milk delivered, announces the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Operators of milk-receiving plants who pay milk

producers on the basis of butterfat tests which are below what correct tests would show, are guilty of a vicious fraud for which the State Milk Testing Law fixes a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 or a 9-month jail sentence.

"Legal action has been taken against the managers of the milk plants in which the unlawful practice of under-reading the Babcock test has been discovered.

"All plants paying for milk on the butterfat basis are required to employ competent and licensed testers. Under-reading as well as over-reading tests within slight variations may be due to lack of care and competency on the part of testers but when the majority of tests at one plant are consistently under-read to the extent of from one-third to one per cent or more, it is clear that such variations are a plain attempt to defraud producers by submitting reports showing low tests and making payments accordingly.

"The Department's representatives are making a thorough check-up of the activities of all the milk plants and the accuracy of tests made by testers and in all cases where discrepancies are found legal actions will be instituted against the persons responsible, and licenses of incompetent and careless testers will be revoked."

Dutchland Herd Dispersed

THE dispersal of the Fred F. Field or Dutchland Farm herd at Brockton, Massachusetts, took place June 1st. Fifty head sold at an average price of approximately \$770.

A detailed list of animals and purchasers will appear in our next issue.

If I were selecting a dairy bull to head a high-producing dairy herd, I would rather know the production records of his first ten daughters and the records of their dams than to know the production records of his dam, his two granddams, his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts.—J. C. McConnell.

Special Advertising Offer

Grape Vines Offer—Two-year plants. Moore's Early, Concord, Niagara. 15 vines \$1.00.

Apple Trees—Greening, Jonathan, Delicious, Winesap, Grimes Golden—two-year trees, 3 to 5 feet. 3 trees \$1.00; 12 for \$3.00.

Peach Trees—Elberta, Hale, Heath Cling (trees 3 to 4 feet). 6 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.00.

Cherry Trees—Early Richmond, Montmorency, May Dukes. (3 to 4 feet) 6 trees \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; (4 to 5 feet) 4 trees \$3.00; 6 for \$4.00.

Plum Trees—Shippers Pride, Burbank (peach plum) Abundance, Blue Damson. (3 to 4 feet trees) 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.00.

Thornless Blackberry—10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00. Millions of strawberry, raspberry and shrubs. Thousands of large monthly blooming roses, \$1.00 size during this special sale 5 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.95. Landscape stock our specialty.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
FARINA, ILLINOIS

Southern Pastures

FOR many years authorities on dairying have known that the Gulf coastal plain of the Southeast is the largest remaining area in the United States available for the expansion of dairy production. It has been somewhat of a mystery to many to know why this region is not one of the foremost dairy districts of the country. It is close to the densely populated areas, fodder plants grow luxuriantly and the plain contains a vast area of cutover pine land one-fourth as large as the present crop producing area of the United States.

Yet dairy cattle raising has never become an extensive business here and the cattle produced have been of low quality. With an annual rainfall of about sixty inches fairly well distributed throughout the year and the natural advantage of a growing season of from 240 to 270 days, it is difficult for many to see why dairying, cattle raising and grazing does not increase. Some blame the cattle tick but while the tick has been partly responsible for low quality it is not responsible for the non increase as cattle raised among the ticks become immune to tick fever.

The territories where great herds of grazing animals develop naturally are treeless plains where sun-loving grasses and plants grow. Grasses that grow naturally in forest regions love shade and do not flourish when the shade giving trees are cut off.

East of the Mississippi the cattle industry has not prospered when the forests have been cleared away until introduced plants have been established as pastures. Plants like bluegrass, timothy, white clover, red clover and alfalfa were introduced to this country from northern or central Europe where the climate is much similar to that of their new home. Bluegrass and timothy have spread through the northern states and west of the localities where they were originally introduced while alfalfa and the clovers are cultivated in the same area. But these grasses, so well known to northern farmers, do not "spread" south of a "dead line" extending east and west through Tennessee. Attempts to grow the northern grasses and clovers have not been very successful in the south and nowhere have they formed permanent pastures. When plants do not spread voluntarily they do not survive unless man replants them from time to time.

Future prospects, however, are bright. Other plants brought in from warmer countries are establishing themselves in the southern United States. Bermuda grass spreads quickly over the heavy clay and alluvial soils. Lespedeza, accidentally introduced from Japan, is now scattered throughout the South and is recognized as its most valuable legume for both pasture and hay. More recently carpet grass which grows in the West Indies and Central and South America was accidentally introduced in this country and is proving to be a turf grass which furnishes lots of feed. Carpet grass, Bermuda and Lespedeza now form the basis of practically all the improved pastures in the South Atlantic States and the coastal plains of the Gulf region.

Other introduced plants such as Dallis grass and

Vasey grass with bur clovers, hop clover, black medic and the vetches help to make valuable pastures.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture are in many foreign lands seeking pasture plants to try out experimentally in the South. The great game regions of Africa, the grazing districts of South America and the plains of lower Asia are being searched to find pasture plants that will flourish in the southern states and help to feed American animals. Centipede grass recently introduced from China is being recommended for trial planting.

Experiments conducted through a decade show that ten acres of native forest grasses do not furnish enough feed to support a cow with calf at side after July 1st. Yet pastures made up of carpet grass and lespedeza will carry one mature animal per acre for a period of nine months, will furnish enough feed to enable the animal to gain continuously and even then will furnish some grazing throughout the winter months. These are not isolated instances but are the deductions from widespread tests conducted on a considerable acreage.

What this means to the dairy industry of the South is difficult to estimate at this time. Much money has been spent and very much energy expended in bringing high-class dairy cattle from northern states into the southern districts yet there are few large dairy herds in the south except those kept around the cities where the pastures are supplemented by fodder crops and purchased grains. With a long growing season and mild winters, the northern farmer thinks the south should be a dairy heaven. Seeking a respite from the inclemencies of the northern winters, dairymen from the northern states have invested in southern lands, and have introduced herds of dairy cattle only to dispose of them after a short time and either go into other businesses or go back to the place from whence they came disillusioned and many times nearly penniless. Yet the blame has seldom been placed where it rightly belongs—on the absence of luxuriant, nutritious pasture furnishing plants.

The adaptation of forest grasses to intensive grazing appears to be contrary to a fundamental law of nature which supplied sun-loving, turf-forming grasses to support grazing animals on the treeless plains. For the South, which was originally a forested country, this means that pastures must be built from plants brought in from other parts of the world.

Farm buildings painted in tints to artistically set off the livestock kept is a recommendation of the Department of Applied Arts at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Holstein-Friesian cattle "belong" in front of white barns, Jersey, Ayrshire or Guernsey owners can show their herds to better advantage with a background of harmonizing tan buildings trimmed with a darker or lighter shade. Red paint, as commonly used in farming districts is "angry" the department says and should be supplanted by softer colors.

We have often heard that red paint has a tendency to make the bovine male angry but it is "news" that the paint was also angry.

Farmers Become More Efficient

FARM production in the United States has increased a half more rapidly than population since the world war. This increase in production has been more rapid than at any time since 1900 and probably more rapid than any time since 1890. Moreover, it has been accomplished despite a decrease in the number of farms and in farm population, a decrease in the number of farm animals, and a slight decrease in crop acreage. Incomplete data for the years 1927 and 1928 indicate that agricultural production is still increasing at a rate more rapid than the rate of increase in our population.

Many authorities think it should not be necessary to expand the nation's net farm area during the next decade. In addition to the farm land that has been cropped but is no longer growing cultivated crops there is more than 100,000,000 acres of plowable pasture as well as large areas that could be cropped if cleared or drained. In the Great Plains region where the tractor and combine are now making super marginal millions of acres of semi-arid land that was formerly submarginal; there will probably be a big increase in crop acreage. To offset this there probably will be a continued crop acreage decrease in the hilly or less fertile lands of the east and south.

Overexpansion of the country's crop area is one of the fundamental causes of the present agricultural depression, but excessive stimulation of agricultural settlement during the last half century was more or less excusable. No one could have foreseen the coming of the automobile and the tractor, which has released a large amount of land formerly required to feed horses and mules, nor the increasing production of milk and meat per unit of feed consumed by the farm animals; nor did anyone realize the influence of shifts from less productive to more productive crops per acres, and from less productive to more productive classes of farm animals.

FARM ACRES PRODUCE MORE

From a combined acreage of crops and pasturage that has remained practically stationary since the war, agricultural production in the United States in the five year period 1922-1926 was 13.5 per cent greater than in the five year period 1917-1921. In production per capita of the population, the increase was about 5 per cent. More than two-thirds of the gain is attributed to animal products, and the remainder to plant products. Increased use of automobiles and tractors in agriculture in the period from January 1920, to January 1925, released from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres of crop land previously required to feed horses and mules. In the decade from 1918 to 1928 the amount of crop land thus released probably amounted to at least 15,000,000 acres, and perhaps 20,000,000 acres, or from one-fifth to one-fourth of all the land required in 1919 for that purpose. This land is now largely used to feed meat and milk animals or to grow cotton.

At present the per capita consumption of beef and

veal taken together, and also of eggs, is about the same as at the beginning of the century. Per capita consumption of mutton and lamb, and also of chickens, is much less. Consumption of pork per capita is about 10 per cent greater, and of milk about 12 per cent greater. Continuation of this trend toward a greater per capita consumption of milk and pork, and lessened consumption of mutton, lamb, beef and veal, would reduce the amount of land required to feed a given population, for the hog and the dairy cow produce more human food per unit of feed consumed than do other farm animals. Since the war the consumption of animal foodstuffs has increased at the expense of the consumption of plant foodstuffs. Any change in this tendency would decrease the amount of crop land required, for animal foodstuffs need much more land to produce a given amount of human food than do plant foodstuffs.

Consumption of farm products depends, of course, on the aggregate of the population, as well as upon its per capita requirements. It was formerly taken practically for granted that growth of population in the United States would eventually press upon the limitations of the land supply. In recent years, however, statisticians have shown that the United States, and also the countries of Northwestern Europe, are approaching a stationary population. It now seems improbable that the population of the United States will ever attain the high ratio to agricultural resources that exists in Europe, says Doctor O. E. Baker, economist in the United States Department of Agriculture, in an analysis of the long-time agricultural outlook. Within a few decades the United States will probably be dependent upon immigration for its increase in population, and a stationary population will be attained in from 50 to 75 years at somewhere between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000.

Since 1920 the birth rate in the United States has declined rapidly. Since 1915, when the registration area became sufficiently large to constitute a fair sample of the United States, the birth rate has declined by nearly five births per thousand people, or about 20 per cent. A further decline of four per thousand would bring the birth rate down to that necessary merely to maintain a population whose average span of life is 61 years, which is four years longer than the average at present. This declining birth rate in the United States appears to be associated with the country's increasing per capita wealth. In those States where the per capita wealth is larger than the average for the United States, the birth rate is lower. In States where the per capita wealth is smaller than the average, the birth rate is higher. This striking fact should not be accepted as conclusive on the basis of the data now available. It is nevertheless an indication that population growth does not necessarily tread upon the heels of farm production as closely as was once thought. It suggests that our population may cease growing long before the limits of subsistence are reached.

Stupid Smart Men

THE splendidous, 1,700-acre million-dollar "model" farm of the late Albert Loeb, Chicago millionaire, near Charlevoix, Mich., has been given up as a tremendous money loser after twelve years of failure.

The trouble was, it wasn't a "model" farm at all. It was a rich man's notion of farming.

To agriculture such performances mean less than nothing. To thinking men they serve as shining examples of the naive conception of farming that exists in the minds of too many otherwise well-informed city people.

The sooner the commercial, industrial and financial leaders of this country cease to look on farming as something remote and afar off, and consider it the primary production branch of their own businesses, and help organize it on a sound business basis as such, the better off we will all be.

The truth of this will inevitably and increasingly demonstrate itself as time goes on.—*Farm and Fireside*.

Light in the Dairy Barn

A WELL-LIGHTED dairy means economy of labor and improved and increased product, according to various experiments conducted along this line. Of the various phases of farm activity, the dairy barn requires more artificial light, perhaps, than any other kind of farm work. It is generally recognized that electric light is the safest that can be used.

Electric light can be had by any farmer or dairyman, wherever his place is located. A farm electric plant will furnish electricity in abundance, if there is no power line near, and many dairy barns are lighted with electricity from these handy and reliable electrical equipments.

HAVE PLenty OF LIGHT

In placing lights in the dairy barn care should be taken to have plenty of them. Plenty of light to light up the dark corners is an incentive to the spick-and-span condition of cleanliness that is so desirable in every process of milk production. Care should be taken to have the lights placed so they will light not only the feeding alleys, but the space behind the cows and wherever attendants must go in handling feed, milk and the cows themselves.

One of the biggest aids to the dairyman is plenty of running water under pressure, and an electric pressure water system affords the handiest and most satisfactory way of providing this where one is beyond the reach of city mains. For the farm dairy a pressure water system of sufficient capacity renders incalculable benefit and makes possible individual drinking cups at the stall heads, an arrangement which dairymen universally agree induces a better milk flow. If watering is done at the usual water trough, a faucet from which the water flows automatically is much more satisfactory than pumping by hand. Water under pressure from a hose is fine for flushing stable gutters, cleaning cement floors, pavements and the dairy buildings generally.

An electric motor for the milking machine affords a smooth, steady and dependable source of power and contributes largely to the successful operation of this labor-saving equipment.

USE REFRIGERATION

Many dairymen are becoming interested in modern electric refrigerating equipment for milk cooling. Rapid cooling of milk is important if the necessary low bacteria count is to be secured, and refrigerating equipment operated automatically by electricity is being used with much success in this respect. Cooling is done rapidly, in a clean and satisfactory manner, and the same refrigerating mechanism will provide a cold storage space where chilled milk can be held over until time for marketing.

Of course, the dairy farmer who has this electrical service for his barn will already have considered the advantages of electric service for his home and family. Electric lights in the farm home are just as desirable and render even more service than they do in the dairy barn.

The Marginal Farmer

THE marginal farmer gets scant consideration. He is frowned on in theory and buffeted in practice. He is accused of creating the "surplus," and also of not producing enough to make a profit. We are told that his land should be acquired by the government, planted in forests, turned to grass or game preserves. He is called a slave to poor soil, a drug on the market—in short the "goat."

But what is a marginal farmer? Most of the demand for farm relief comes from sections which have the richest soil in the country. Farmers there can hardly be slaves to poor soil. Stony, hill farms which have starved out one generation are brought into profitable production under new management; good roads open new markets; improved methods cheapen production; many factors enter to change conditions and make marginal or sub-marginal land and farmers self-supporting and prosperous. It is true that some land should not be farmed and some men should not farm, but who is wise enough to draw the line? And how under a free government can any one have the authority to draw it?—*Pennsylvania Farmer*.

The richness in cow's milk is fixed by heredity. The percentage of butterfat contained in milk as given by the cow cannot be changed permanently or to any great degree by changing feed or treatment, yet it is possible to temporarily increase the butterfat percentage for the purpose of making Official Records.

Scientific authorities are all agreed that it is impossible by any practical known method of feeding to permanently change the butterfat percentage in a cow's milk.

The only profitable and practical way to increase the percentage of butterfat in cow's milk is through a process of breeding. By careful selection of males and females from dams that produce rich milk it is possible to perpetuate this characteristic.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

A Little of Everything

AS EVERY housewife knows, window curtains wear out first just where the sun strikes them, through the lower panes, toward the center of the window. When buying new curtains recently, for the family living room, a certain housewife purchased the popular fish net, buying the material by the yard. When making it up, she made hems of the same width at both top and bottom, and also at each edge, so that the curtains can be used in different positions, bringing different parts where they will have to endure the heat of the sun. This really gives twice as much wear to the same material as would be obtained if they were hung always in the same way. Of course, this can be done only with a plain material as one with a pattern would present difficulties.

When measurements call for a half or a quarter cup of shortening, it is sometimes rather difficult to gauge the amount. A good way is to put enough water into a measuring cup to make up the difference between the shortening needed and the full cup. Add the shortening until the cup is full. This eliminates the trouble of forcing the shortening into the cup and scraping it out again.

The proper height of the kitchen sink depends upon the height of the woman who is to use it, yet plumbers and builders seldom seem to think of the matter in this light, or to consult the individual woman. As a consequence, it is an unusual thing to find the sink properly placed. A table of the proper height of working surfaces according to the height of the individual has been compiled and shows that a woman five feet tall should have her working surfaces twenty-eight inches high, and the height should be increased half an inch for every inch in the worker's height. If proper attention were placed to the placing of working surfaces it would mean the saving of many back aches.

It is best not to wash berries until one is ready to use them. They should be put in a well ventilated container such as a wire sieve, or should be left in the original wooden box, if they are clean and dry. They should not be crowded or jammed into a dish, as they resist mold longer if the air can circulate freely around them. They should be washed before they are stemmed, not after.

The germs that cause colds can be projected twenty feet in ordinary conversation so that if every one with a cold would stay at home at least the first day the spread of the disease would be greatly reduced, as the germs are more easily transmitted during the first twenty-four hours. The golden rule for any one with

a cold is to stay at home, preferably in bed. Then the microbes will not be spread about to other people, and the patient will be doing his best to avert serious complications for himself. It is estimated that colds cost us an average loss of ten days activity annually when the patient observes the proper precautions, and they greatly reduce our efficiency when we persist in keeping about our daily tasks.

The vacuum cleaner now has a place in the equipment of every farm home where there is electric power. The average machine will work well at first, but care must be taken to keep it in good condition. To get the best results, the dirt bag should be kept well emptied, as a dust bag heavy with dirt cuts down the efficiency of the cleaner tremendously. Just how often it should be emptied depends upon how often it is used and on how much dirt it picks up. One can readily tell by feeling the bottom of the bag whether or not it should be cleaned. Then the motor should be kept well oiled, for after all, the vacuum cleaner is a piece of machinery and we all know what happens to any machinery when it is allowed to go unoled. Not only will the machine do poor work, and be hard to run, but it will deteriorate and eventually be spoiled. It should also be kept in good quarters when not in use. The cord should be kept wound over the hooks on the handle provided for it so that it will not be lying on the floor of the closet where the cleaner is stored, nor be in danger of being stepped on. There are delicate wires inside the cord and mistreatment will break them putting the machine out of commission. All machinery will give a maximum of service when given a maximum of care.

A good way to remove grease drops from a floor is to throw cold water on them immediately. This will harden the grease before it has a chance to soak into the wood. The colder the water, the better the results.

Keep mirrors out of the sun, as the rays will cause spots and other blemishes.

Tact

TACT is one of woman's graces. A little tact together with a quiet gentle manner, soft words, uttered in a slow cultured voice, will, time and again, turn the scales in her direction better than all the other powers-that-be put together. The understanding, tactful woman has a loveliness of her own, not to be confused with ordinary beauty; and maybe her soul shines out from behind ordinary features. Wherever she goes her presence is felt. She is happy, popular, and beloved.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Action Against Members of Maryland State Board of Agriculture

THE action against the members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture brought by Ralph G. Roop in the Carroll County Court at Westminster, called for trial April 30th, has been disposed of for the time being.

This action grew out of the conduct of the members of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture by refusing to recognize Registry Certificates issued by the New Association in paying indemnity claims for purebred animals slaughtered for tuberculosis.

In December, 1925, the Board passed a resolution to the effect that they would recognize as purebreds only cattle having Registry Certificates issued by the then generally recognized Registry Associations, or words to that effect, contending that they were acting in the best interests of the cattle owners of Maryland. This resolution was similar to resolutions which the Political Management of the Old Registry Association had been able to slip in the rules and regulations governing the paying of indemnity in other states where the Courts have declared that such rules and regulations are unlawful, unconstitutional, etc., etc.

The resolution above mentioned had been rescinded by the Board and it developed that just previous to the time set for the hearing in the Roop case, the Board had arranged a settlement with Mr. Slez, whose claim for indemnity had been held up because his cattle were registered in the New Association or were not registered in the Old.

The rescinding of the resolution and the payment of the claim of Mr. Slez for his destroyed cattle altered the case somewhat and, after considering the amended answer filed by representatives of the Board, Judge Parke handed down a ruling covering all questions

raised in the Roop petition with the exception of paragraphs 15 and 16, which are as follows:

"15—That the State Board of Agriculture has been and is using monies of the State of Maryland and the United States in an improper, unlawful, and fraudulent manner in promoting, fostering, and subsidizing the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by not paying indemnities where in fact the animals are purebred and registered, but only when the owner has them registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America."

"16—That this using of public monies by the State Board of Agriculture for the aggrandizement and promotion of a private corporation, namely, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont, is fraudulent, done in bad faith, of irreparable damage and irremediable injury to your orator as a taxpayer of the State of Maryland, and further, that your orator is without adequate remedy at law."

With the other matters in the Roop petition disposed of, leaving only these two important questions, Mr. Roop's attorney has withdrawn the case with the view, we understand, of these two questions decided in a different proceeding.

Another Horse Racing Scheme Applied to the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry

THE idea that dairy cattle breeding is a part of the dairy industry and, therefore, is and should be an everyday, business, dollar and cents proposition and NOT a gambling game is hard to instill into the minds of many wealthy cattle owners.

In Horse Racing circles "Futurity" is a term used very commonly, one of its uses having reference to a race in which the animals are entered before they are born. In other words, it is a kind of bet in which those who participate contend that the colt foaled by a certain mare and sired by a certain stallion will trot, race or run faster at a given age than the other fellows' colt or colts. There does not seem to be enough chances for betting on the horses that have been already born so that the betting ring mortgages, so to speak, the unborn.

Futurities are well known to all interested in "HORSE RACING." More than a decade ago a Holstein Futurity was strongly advocated by a millionaire director who had formerly owned race horses but there was little response to the idea and the matter was dropped at that time.

The latest scheme is to have a number of Futurities associated with the National Dairy Show. To avoid any suspicion of favoritism it is suggested that there be a Futurity sweepstakes for each breed. The plan of a Futurity is that breeders pay a small fee per entry and nominate or enter the unborn progeny of the pregnant females in their herd. On a certain day or a certain time after the animals are born the owner "antes" up another stake or drops out, whichever he wishes. When the animals are yearlings he comes across again whichever seems desirable, or drops out. Then when the animals are two-year-olds those who wish to go on

with the game raise their "ante." The heifers are tested or exhibited, whichever the rules of the game demand, and the prizes awarded proportionately to the animals placed highest in the competition. If there are enough entries, a large "stake" is accumulated as prize-money.

The breeders of British Friesians have or did have such a Futurity, patterned after the English Derby which, by the way, was run this year on the same day the Old Association was holding its delegate convention at Philadelphia and the American Jersey Cattle Club holding its business meeting in New York City.

The scheme is a gamble pure and simple and so appeals to the sporting instinct of many monied men but has little interest for a business dairyman whose cows and farm provide him with a living for himself and his family.

Some of our readers may be inclined to think that we are romancing but they may be surprised to learn that a Committee for this purpose has been appointed by the National Dairy Association. The Holstein representative on that Committee is W. S. Moscrip, director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, who holds a number of offices in the organization and who is chairman of its Extension Service Committee, member of its Committee on Special Prizes and chairman of its Committee on Qualification of Judges.

Advanced Registry Testing Decreasing

THE Advanced Registry Department of the Old Registry Association, in the Annual Report presented at the meeting at Philadelphia June 5th, discloses that there has been a tremendous decrease in the number of cows placed on official test. This confirms our repeated statements to that effect.

The number of seven-day official records is shown by a chart. From 1912 to 1916 there was a gradual increase in the number of records. The number of seven-day tests for 1916 is given as 11,868. Then there was a gradual decrease for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 due no doubt, in part, to the fact that test supervisors were not available having enlisted in the World War, and other war conditions conflicting with the work so that the number of short-time tests for the year 1919 is given as 8,619. Beginning with the year 1919 there was a gradual increase in the number of short-time tests to 12,719 in 1920 and 14,099 for the year 1921. Since 1921 there has been a rapid falling off in the number of short-time tests. The number of tests recorded for 1929 is given as 1,501.

The report states that, if it should continue to drop as rapidly during the next three years, the seven-day test will be completely discontinued in 1932.

Long-time testing is supposed to have replaced short-time tests. From 1912 to 1919 long-time tests made a very slow progress, according to the report and then increased rapidly reaching the number of 4,184 in the year 1923. During the next four years they dropped to 2,089 and have increased to the number of 2,742 for the year just closed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Association's financial reports disclose that from 1919 to 1929 over one million dollars had been expended in carrying on the

work of the Advanced Registry Department, paid from fees collected at the Secretary's office, the work seems to be no longer popular with the breeders generally.

During the try-out period covering more than thirty years that the making of official records has been practiced, the system has been found unreliable in that the records represent forced and exaggerated production and cannot be relied upon as offering reliable information in selecting dairy cattle or choosing breeding stock. The records have served as a means of creating speculative values based on exaggerated records of milk and butter production but now, after the wave of speculation and high prices has passed over, we find that the breed, as a whole, has not improved in quality.

The only group that appears to have received any financial benefit is the organization that has been encouraging and promoting records and auction sales.

The Federal Government in cooperation with the State Agricultural Colleges adopted a system of making milk and butterfat records known as the Cow Testing Association Plan, and this system has grown to be very popular because the records proved to be more reliable and trustworthy, both in selecting dairy cattle and choosing breeding stock.

As the making of official records decreased in popularity, owing to the unreliability of these records, the popularity of the Cow Testing Association records increased. Two years ago we see the organization that had been promoting forced and official records attempt to take over Cow Testing Association records under the heading of "Herd Improvement Plan."

The Herd Improvement Plan is really a modified method of making forced records in which the safeguards that were usually considered essential in guarding the integrity of the records have been, for the most part, dispensed with. The Herd Improvement Plan offers NO advantage to the dairyman over the Cow Testing Association Plan. It merely provides jobs for officials connected with the Registry Association and further, as a result of practicing forcing methods in making such records, it is going to fill the Cow Testing Association reports with the same unreliable and untrustworthy records of milk and butter production that were formerly recorded for official tests.

Salary Increase

ACCORDING to the Auditor's Report, presented June 5th, at the Annual Meeting of the Old Association, the Chairman of the Executive Committee who has been drawing two salaries from the Association's treasury, one as Chairman of the Executive Committee and the other as Treasurer, has had a little increase.

For several years past he has been drawing \$4,000 as Chairman of the Executive Committee and \$2,000 as Treasurer. In this year's report of the Auditor, the Treasurer's salary is listed as \$2,583.33, making an increase of about \$2.00 a day.

The practice of drawing two salaries from the same organization is looked upon as a professional political trick.

In Wisconsin, we understand the Legislature has

passed a law to guard against the possibility of politicians drawing two salaries from the state.

At the next Annual Reëlection of officers, it might be well for some member of the Old Association to suggest a By-law amendment, copying the statutes as passed in Wisconsin.

Whenever the matter of one officer drawing two salaries is brought to our attention it always reminds us of that thread-worn expression "MILKING THE MEMBERSHIP."

A Glorious Victory!!!

IT WAS openly admitted that one of the reasons for holding the Old Association's Annual Meeting at Philadelphia was to strengthen the position of the Old Association with the breeders of Holstein cattle in Pennsylvania and adjoining States and, if possible, check the rapid growth of the New Association.

Paid representatives of the Old Association have been making a house to house canvass in certain Holstein districts in Pennsylvania soliciting memberships and trying to discourage breeders from joining the New Association.

As the result of this intensive effort on the part of the Political Management of the Old Registry Association their records show that twenty-two (22) more members joined that Association from Pennsylvania the past year than joined it the year previous.

We take it that this speaks for the strength of the New Association in its home State.

Shall We Register Grades or Use Business Methods to Cull Purebreds?

IN AN address before the Old Holstein Registry delegate convention at Philadelphia, O. D. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington raised the question of the advisability of Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations entering, in their Herd Books, Grades that equal or excell a certain record of milk and butter production.

We are printing Mr. Reed's speech elsewhere in which he states that those who have not thought the proposition through, might look upon the question as "rank heresy."

We do not agree with Mr. Reed's suggestion. Instead of registering "Scrubs" we would suggest that business methods be used in culling Purebreds. Our Grade cattle are good and they will continue to grow better as long as those who breed them and own them have to sell their culls and inferior animals for veal and beef, and continue to practice close culling and careful selection.

The Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle traces back over a period of more than a thousand years. It would be a great mistake for breeders to register Grade cattle in the Herd Book as Purebred merely on the strength that they looked like Holsteins and were capable of producing a certain amount of milk and butter.

There are other things to be considered. A Purebred Holstein should have size, bone, vigor and vitality

and certain color markings which are characteristic of the Breed. It has required hundreds of years to fix these characteristics and it would be suicidal to admit Grades for registration in the Herd Book.

Undoubtedly the Advanced Registry Department has created an aristocracy within the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle. All of the descendants of some Advanced Registry cattle, regardless of their quality, are being retained for dairy and breeding purposes and as a result of this system of selecting breeding stock, thousands of inferior cattle that should have gone for veal or beef are found in the Purebred herds.

On the other hand, thousands of dairymen who have been breeding Purebreds, have been practicing sound common-sense methods of culling their inferior animals, and in this way built up very profitable herds of Purebreds, registered and unregistered. A large number of such unregistered Purebreds have been passing as Grades. The records show that the Old Registry Association from 1919 to 1927, registered a decreased number of Purebreds. During this period it would have required the registration of upwards of 100,000 animals to bring the annual registrations each year up to the number that was registered in 1920, saying nothing of the natural increase of the breed.

With this tremendous waste, due to the number of Purebred Holsteins that are eligible to registry going unregistered, we believe it is the duty of the Holstein Registry Associations to bring their Registry up-to-date and record all Purebreds that should be registered before entering the Grade field.

When the head of the Federal Dairy Division comes out with the suggestion that grade cattle be admitted to registration as purebreds, we feel tempted to express our attitude "we told you so." In other words, we have realized that the real progress of the Holstein Industry is being made by those breeders who are following practical dairy methods and not by the group that was following the making of forced records, etc.

Old Association Operates at a Profit Last Year

IN THE Auditor's Report, the combined receipts of the Old Registry Association for the years ending December 31, 1927, and December 31, 1928, aggregated \$850,368.28.

The loss or depreciation for the year ending December 31, 1927, is given as \$31,873.48. For the year ending December 31, 1928 the report of the Finance Committee states that the Association's net worth increased \$35,615.31.

If we assume that the figures in regard to the Association's earnings or profit for the past year are correct and can be relied upon, and we use them as a basis of determining the profit or loss for the past two years, our figures would reveal that the Association was operated at a profit over this period of an average of a trifle over \$1,800 per year. When you consider that the interest earned by the Reserve Fund, accumulated in former years before the present management came into control of the Association, amounts to TEN TIMES this amount, we don't see where they have very much to "HOLLER ABOUT."

Not Chargeable to Breed Improvement

THOSE who lose or otherwise waste money dabbling in Purebred dairy cattle speculation should not charge such losses to breed improvement work. One Director of the Old Registry Association is on record as stating that he lost a half million dollars in an attempt to improve the Holstein breed of cattle.

The father of another Director stated that he had lost a million dollars in five years on his farm where a herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle had been assembled.

Such expenditures as above referred to should either be charged to speculation or breed destruction.

To preserve, with a view of improving, any breed of improved livestock requires the putting into practice of sound breeding principles coupled with good care and special feed, and does not necessarily involve large expenditures of money. Our greatest breed-builders, including breeders of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, have been for the most part, men of moderate means who have been entirely dependent upon the financial returns from their breeding operations, carried on in connection with farming operations, as their chief source of livelihood.

Speculation in the breeding of Purebred dairy cattle under present-day conditions with a highly organized force engaged in the work, has been able to sell a large number of Purebred animals at high prices and carry on this "game" in the name of dairy or breed improvement.

Men who indulge in the buying of such cattle should not charge their losses to breed improvement but charge them to speculation.

Guernsey Breeders Hold Annual Meeting

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club held their Annual Meeting in New York City, Wednesday, May 15th.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that 90 new members joined the Club during the year, 19 died, two resigned and the total active membership is now 1,533. The total number of registrations was 40,949, of which 14,661 were bulls and 26,288 females. The total number of animals transferred was 34,137. The number of transfers and the number of registrations are new high marks for the Guernsey Association.

During the year 173 animals were imported bringing the total number of importations since the year 1840 to 12,622. There were 49,351 business transactions during the year with 22,967 breeders.

The income of the American Guernsey Cattle Club for the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1929, exceeded the expenditures by \$19,710.71. The expenses were \$310,828.51 and the income was \$330,539.22. Looking down the statement of income and expenses we note with interest that, while as with all registry associations, the Secretarial Department is the chief money earner, yet we see that the expense of the Ad-

vanced Registry Department is given as \$36,498.09 and the income from the Advanced Registry Department as \$31,300.48 so that, according to the statement, the net loss on the Guernsey Advanced Registry Association is only \$5,197.61, a very different record than the Old Holstein Registry Association can show or ever has shown.

Only one hour was necessary to transact the business.

Although we do not believe that as a profitable dairy animal the Guernsey cow compares with the Holstein cow from the standpoint of efficiency, it is very evident that the management of the Guernsey Association makes up for what the cow lacks, as compared to the expense and time involved in carrying out the annual reëlection of delegates and officers by the Old Holstein Registry Association, including a two-day getting-together meeting as a forerunner or side-show to an auction sale.

"So far from agriculture exhausting the land, it is always the sign of a vicious system of agriculture if the land is rendered poorer by it. The direct contrary should be the fact. After the farmer has had the farm for his life, he should be able to hand it to his children as a better farm than it was when he had it."—Theodore Roosevelt.

A good farm record book accurately kept will help a farmer to know his business. A farm without records is like a clock without hands. It may be running right but there is no way of knowing it.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your pure-bred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER
Chambersburg :: Pennsylvania

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, **COWS** or Hays? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

WOOL WANTED!

Double the value of your wool by having it made into Blankets, Robes and Comfort Batting and put it in your home. Write for particulars.

Shippensburg Woolen Mill,
Dept. N. Shippensburg, Pa.

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR FILLING SILOS

A number of Pennsylvania tests have been made filling silos by means of electric power. At State College a silo 8 by 28 feet holding 20¼ tons was filled in 3.7 hours. The amount of current consumed was 15.8 kilowatt hours. A 5 horse power motor was used equipped with a 5½ inch pulley. This operated a sixteen inch cut with a 24 inch pulley. The cutter speed under load was 410 revolutions per minute and the motor speed was 1,725 revolutions per minute.

A 12 by 34 feet silo was filled in less than a day on the dairy farm of L. E. Helsel of Elton, Pa. The motor used was 7½ horse power and was equipped with a 5½ inch pulley. The same cutter was used as at State College. The cutter speed was 410 r. p. m. and the motor speed was 1,750. At this place 39 kilowatt hours were used.

On the dairy farm of Michael Rathgeb of Greensburg, Pa., a 12 by 34 foot silo was filled in six hours. Current amounting to 35.2 kilowatt hours was used and 41.27 tons of silage was cut. The cutter was the same size as in the previous trials. Two 5 horse power and one 7½ horse power motors were used all equipped with 5½ inch pulley. The motor speed was about 1,725 revolutions per minute, the cutter speed 345 to 400 r. p. m.

On the farm of H. C. Call of Indiana, another test was made using the same cutter and equipment with a 7½ horse power motor. A silo holding 90 tons was filled in actual running time of 9½ hours. The energy consumed was 47 kilowatt hours.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 15—Minnesota State Fair Grounds. National Type Sale.
July 17—Madison, Wis. Champion Type Sale.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
Oct. 19—Carlisle, Pa. Dispersal of Fred C. Lehman's Accredited Herd.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

THE FREDERICK SALE

A total of \$12,060 and an average of \$197.70 was obtained for the sixty-one animals sold May 24th at Frederick, Maryland. There were twenty-nine cows that averaged \$245 while fifteen bulls averaged \$148.

The top price two-year-old was consigned by Charles Wertheimer of Elmwood Dairy, Frederick, Maryland. She was purchased by H. A. Norris of Baltimore for \$345. Mr. Norris paid \$375, the top price of the sale, for a bull consigned by McKendree Walker and Sons of Gaithersburg, Maryland. The top price for a female was \$355 which J. P. Lupo of Sparks, Maryland, paid for a cow consigned by E. O. Peters of Union Bridge, Maryland.

Three different animals of the nine consigned by Mr. Wertheimer reached the \$300 mark. Mr. Norris took one for \$345 and another for \$325 while Chestnut Farms of Walkersville, Maryland, took another cow for \$300.

McKendree Walker and Sons consigned three heifers and three bulls. Besides the sale topper, one of the bulls went to R. S. Reaver of Gettysburg, Pa., for \$205, and a three-year-old heifer was purchased by Melvin E. Doll of Glenville, Pa., for \$210.

A bull calf consigned by the Bellevue Dairy Farms, Inc., of Hyattsville, Md., went to J. A. Clarkson of Stanton, Va., for \$235 and the cow in the same consignment was purchased by J. C. Bream of Gettysburg, Pa., for \$225.

There was a big crowd in attendance. Bidders were present from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The auctioneer was Walter F. Andrews of Beach City, Ohio, and the sale was under the auspices of the County Holstein Club although quite a number of the cattle came from herds located outside the county.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL OWNS HOLSTEINS

On a rented farm of thirty acres, located near Sylvania, Washington, Virgil W. Dawley has a nice little herd of registered Holsteins which he has developed from one cow. Farming, however, is a side issue with Mr. Dawley who for the past seven years has been principal of the Sylvania Public School.

Mr. Dawley originally had two cows which were purchased in order to supply milk for the family table. In 1923 he purchased a registered Holstein cow. Tyee Johanna Fayne, a daughter of Illustrities Sir Fayne. This cow, still a member of the dairy, has eleven daughters and granddaughters in the present herd while twelve other daughters or granddaughters have been sold to neighboring dairymen. Her first four calves dropped at the Dawley establishment were heifers.

The majority of the females in the herd are daughters or granddaughters of Cascade Piebe Sir Kamiakum, a son of the noted producer Cascade Jessie. At present the females are bred to another son of Cascade Jessie which is owned in partnership with the Leo Brothers of Mount Vernon, Washington.

"I am selecting my cows for well-developed udders and high fat content," declares Mr. Dawley. "I am also working for deep middles because I feel that

a good barrel is an important point in developing capacity for feed."

"I milked only nine cows last summer, but I have enough heifers coming on so that next summer I expect to have twenty cows in milk. This, I believe, will be a large enough herd to allow me to spend all of my time with the cows and I may give up all other work. I am selling all the milk to the condensery."

REAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Not every one has so clear a conception of the duties of a public service commission as the Baltimore woman who rang up the Maryland Department of Public Service one day and inquired for the service engineer.

"May I leave my baby in your office for a while? I want to go down town and do some shopping!"

"Why, you must have the wrong number!" the man gasped. "This is the Public Service Commission."

"Well, I know that," was the quick answer, "and if you don't consider it a public service to take care of a baby once in a while I think you'd better change your name until you can begin giving real public service!" And she rang off.

Citizens who neglect to vote but continue to holler are no better than back-seat drivers.

WHY I AM NOT A FARMER

By EARL REEVES

I have a one-track mind. While I catch up with the tomato patch the hedge overgrows and while I tend to my ornamental shrubs the grass creeps up on the currants, and so on. I'm not trying merely to say something cute when I say that a farmer must be like a good cook or a trap drummer. You've got to keep so many things going at once and timed just right: again, I don't know how you do it.

Then there's the hours. Eight of 'em is a job of work—and that eight ought to begin late. If I were taken out of bed at four of a mournful morning and were exposed to a cow, that cow'd be pretty sure to give sour milk; and I give you fair warning that if you were to take me into the milkhouse before 10 a. m. I'd almost guarantee to curdle every crock. As for this dawn-till-dark stuff, my idea is that if the progress of the nation depends on that long a trick for about ten million persons, then progress comes at too high a price; that's all.

A lot of little miscellaneous reasons why I am not a farmer pop into my mind. Dirt is so awfully heavy—about the heaviest thing I know, excepting white sand. Seems to me there's more insects and pests than one man of my intelligence can learn how to fight in one lifetime.

WOLF HERDS PROMINENT

For the year 1928, the Warren-Greene Cow Testing Association had more herds enrolled credited with averaging 400 lb. of butterfat per cow than had any other association operating in Ohio, and also had more 400 lb. cows.

This is quite remarkable as Frank Wolf of Xenia, Ohio, says there was only One Cow that year in the whole Association that was ever milked more than twice daily.

This year Warren and Greene Counties have separate cow testing associations. In the Greene County Association there are three registered Holstein herds, one owned by L. W. Nisbet of Loveland, Ohio, one by Frank Wolf and one by his brother Raymond Wolf. There are nine registered Jersey herds that are considered to be real good as well as a number of Guernsey herds but since January 1st, Holsteins have held the top place in all departments.

In February, Frank Wolf had the two highest cows, both credited with over 60 lb. butterfat. In Frank Wolf's dairy which consists of fifteen cows, there are six junior two-year-olds while in the herd of his brother, who has nine cows in milk, one-third of these are junior two-year-olds.

For March the leader is a Frank Wolf cow that is going on twelve years old. She is credited with 59.7 lb. fat, 1,866 lb. milk. She was fresh January 25th. She was followed by two Nisbet cows, both five-year-olds. One freshened De-

cember 26th, and is credited with 58.5 lb. fat, 1,829 lb. milk. The other freshened December 12th and is credited with 58.2 lb. fat, 1,819 lb. milk. An interesting thing about this report is that all three of the leaders averaged 3.2 per cent.

In the list of the twelve highest milkers for the month, Frank Wolf was credited with four, Raymond Wolf with one and L. W. Nisbet with five. The only other cow mentioned was a grade Shorthorn standing ninth on the list.

Frank Wolf's herd stands first for milk with an average of 1,160 lb.; the Nisbet herd second with 1,121 lb., and Raymond Wolf's herd third with 1,071 lb. Nisbet and a registered Jersey herd are tied for first place with exactly 39 lb. fat. Frank Wolf's herd is third with 38.6 lb. and Raymond Wolf's fifth with an average of exactly 37 lb.

Greene County has been one of the leading Ohio counties for fine livestock for probably fifty years, that is, livestock of all kinds; sheep, hogs and cattle of the various breeds. Notice that in this report the herds are bunched very closely together for both milk and fat production and the ten leading herds for average fat production are separated by less than eight pounds.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. :: Chicago, Ill.

THE SWISS "ALPAUFZUG"

The departure of the herdsmen and cattle for the loftily situated pastures in Switzerland is one of the festive events of the year and is described as the "Alpauzug." Down in the valley the herds are assembled in a long procession, and in front of each are the herdsmen and his assistants. Garlands of flowers and huge bells on gaily patterned collars decorate the bovine leaders which proudly sense their important rôle on this day of days. Bells of a smaller size are also worn by every other member of the carefully groomed herds, and their keepers too are in holiday attire. They wear immaculate white shirts, fancy waistcoats, elaborate braces, breeches and white stockings. Wreaths of alpine blossoms adorn their hats and in some districts they wear a single brass earring representing a milkbowl. Behind the herds follow decorated wagons laden with household goods, supplies and dairying utensils.

The summer cottages dotted here and there in altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 feet are usually crude log cabins, with low shingle roofs weighted down by large stones. The furnishings within are necessarily few; a table, a few benches along the walls, two or three chairs and some beds. If there are not enough of the latter, there is always plenty of

fragrant hay upstairs. A huge cauldron and a variety of utensils essential for cheese-making are the chief furnishings of the kitchen.

Should the family be unable to leave its home in the valley, the cattle are sent to the high Alpine pastures in care of professional dairymen. In such cases, the cows of each farmer are examined weekly in order to ascertain their individual milk supply. At the end of the season the respective owners receive an amount of cheese proportionate to the yield of their herds.

The goats are treated in a similar manner, but they together with the sheep are led to less accessible regions where the grass is scarcer. Here in Nature's greatest solitude, with just a primitive hut as a shelter, is the domain of the shepherd and the goatherd. In the evening, however, the flocks are driven to the dairy settlement below, and after the goats have been milked everybody sits down to a wholesome supper of cheese, bread and butter and milk.

After this simple repast the herdsmen rest before their huts, reverently enjoying the glories of the sunset. Presently one of them will sound out the air of a psalm on the Alphorn; the sweet music is carried on to other Alps and soon a whole mountainside will burst into melodious song.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

On or before June 30th work at the western office of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry located at Salt Lake City will be discontinued and J. E. Dorman who has been in charge for years will be transferred to Washington.

Jerseys—One load young, sound springer cows; one load two-year-old bred heifers. All T. B. tested, all raised here. Ben Sheppard, Springfield, Missouri.

STILL LOST

A small Jew boy saw an old lady wandering around. He asked: "What is the matter?" She replied: "I am lost." He: "Is there any reward?" She: "No." He: "Well, you are still lost."

DON'T BLAME RASTUS FOR THAT!

"Rastus, I'm sorry to hear that you've buried your wife."
"Yassuh, boss, ah just had to—she was daid."

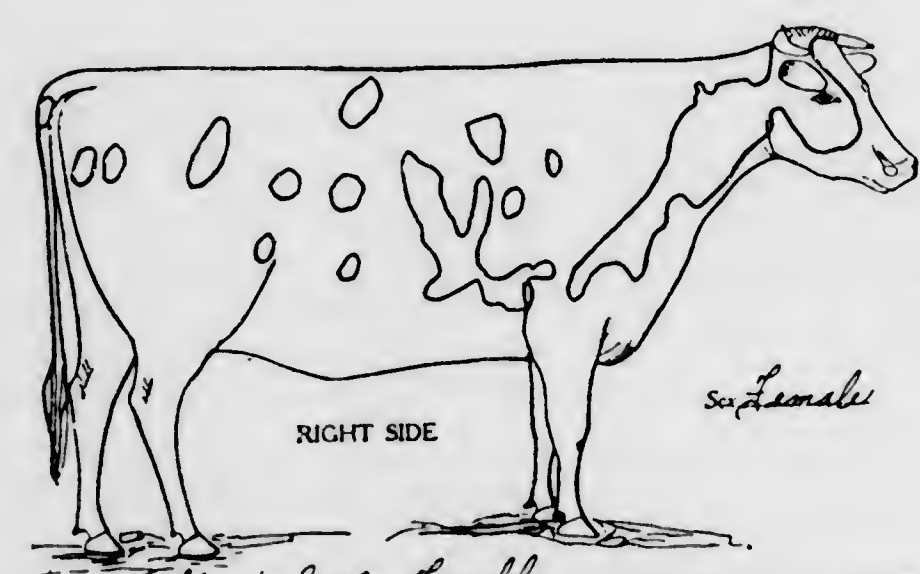
Briggs—"I've lost my new car."
Griggs—"Why don't you report it to the sheriff?"
Briggs—"He's the one that took it."

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

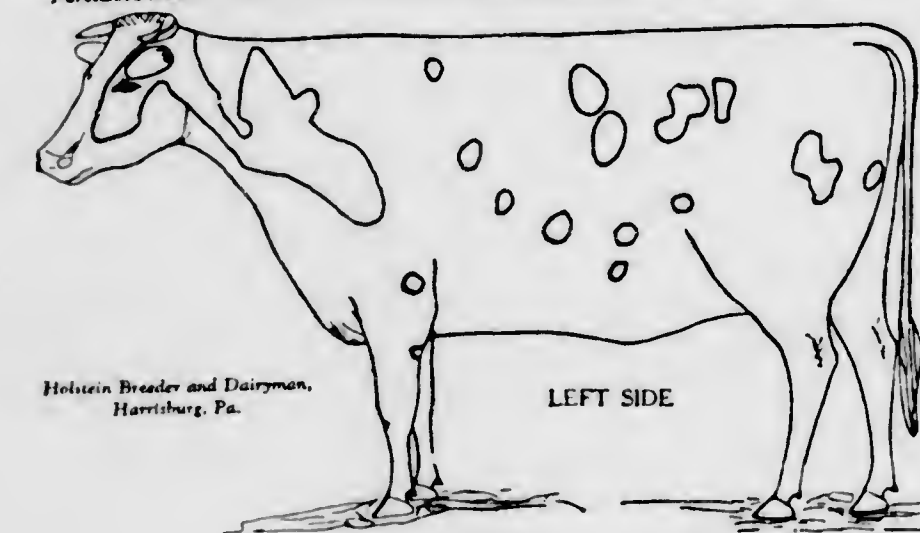
Money talks, in spite of the fact that many a man wants to keep it quiet.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Private Herd Register



RIGHT SIDE



LEFT SIDE

71st Legio Horns 1525

71st Legio Horns 1525

Carroll's Red 6353

Red 71st Legio Horns 1525

Red 71st Legio Horns 1525

Red 71st Legio Horns 1525

The sheets are 8 3/4 x 15 1/2 inches—Color Markings and Pedigree are on the same page—the Breeding Data and Production Record on the reverse of the sheets.

This Herd Register is loose-leaf style, with strong covers, fastened by bolts. It can be adjusted to suit any size herd.

PRICE: Private Herd Register with Sheets for 50 Animals—Complete, \$2.00. For each 25 animals extra, just add 50 cents.

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THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

LOUISIANA BREEDER BUYS HORNLESS HOLSTEIN

Downton Sir Cornucopia Artis is the name of a fine young bull that recently made the long journey from northern Pennsylvania to Rayville, Louisiana, he being sold by the well-known Holstein breeder, A. W. Downton to Joseph Caspari.

Downton Sir Cornucopia Artis is backed by some of the best producers of the Downton herd. His dam, Artis Mercedes Butter Girl, is a daughter of Artis Butter Girl Copia and Plum Netherland De Kol, a bull whose sire was Plum Spring Farm Copia and whose dam Celosia Netherland Clothilde 2d was the heaviest milker ever in the Downton herd. She produced 92 lb. milk in a day, 640 lb. in a week, and has an official record of better than 25 lb. butter made in seven days.

The young bull Mr. Caspari now owns was sired by Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia, the junior herdsire of the Downton establishment. This young bull traces no less than seven times to Cornucopia Plum Johanna, a cow credited with producing 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, the foundation animal of the noted 4% hornless Holstein strain which first made the name of George Stevenson famous in Holstein circles.

The sire of Origin was Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty and his dam was Napol Cornucopia, a cow that produced 619.81 lb. butter, 11,490.2 lb. milk in a year on twice a day milking. Her dam has the record of producing 731 lb. butter in ten months and was from the great foundation cow Cornucopia Plum Johanna mentioned above.

The Downton dairy is one of the best herds of which we know. It is owned by a farmer and operated as a milk producing establishment where the owner does the major part of the work of caring for the stock. The cows are milked twice a day and they produce a large quantity of milk with a good fat test. The herd is state and federally accredited.

The sire of Mr. Caspari's bull is the third hornless Holstein bull used at this establishment and as hornlessness is a dominant trait in cattle breeding, especially when possessed by the male, the younger members of the herd are without horns and we believe that Mr. Downton owns the largest herd of naturally hornless Holsteins to be found anywhere in this country.

CLOSE UP

Contrary to the usual custom, black-and-white cows did not head the Adams County C. T. A. for the month of April. First place was taken by a registered Ayrshire with 60.1 lb. fat. But the black-and-white took the next six places. In second position was a purebred owned by H. E. Brown of Fairfield, Pa., with 53 lb. fat, 1,560 lb. milk. A grade owned by Roy A. Weaver of Gettysburg was third with 52.1 lb. fat. R. M. Spangler of Gettysburg, owned the registered cow in fourth place with 54.1 lb. fat. Next

to her was another registered cow owned by George E. Motter with 50.6 lb. fat, 1,632 lb. milk, the highest milk record reported. Her average test was 3.1 which is also the lowest reported for any of the ten leaders.

Bertha, a registered cow owned by T. N. Cashman, of York Springs, has exactly 50 lb. fat, 1,515 lb. milk credited to her. Margaret, another of his cows had 47.7 lb. fat, 1,446 lb. milk to her credit.

There were 220 cows in milk in the twenty-four herds tested by Robert Coble of Bendersville. Of this number thirty exceeded 40 lb. fat and twenty-two produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

BRITISH BARN REGULATIONS

Many British dairymen are over-hauling their barns and stables. The Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 contained a deferred provision. On April 1, 1928, many dairymen were served with a copy of an order which requires every cow keeper to cause the floor of his cow sheds and stables to be constructed of such material and in such manner as to render it practicable to remove all liquid matter which may fall thereon, and he shall cause such cowshed to be provided with channels of rendered concrete or other durable and impervious material so constructed as to prevent, as far as reasonably practicable, the soiling of the cows and so as to receive all such liquid matter and to convey it to a suitable drain or other place of disposal outside such cowshed.

The cow owner was given eighteen months to fix up so that the order may be enforced on the first of next October.

CROOKED

Legion is the only name for the number of ways people with crooked minds think up to fool the public. This spring in some parts of Pennsylvania, artificial maple syrup has been sold for the genuine product. The scheme practiced was for a large truck to drive up to a storekeeper, the man in charge claiming to be a farmer with a big sugar bush who had taken this way to market his product. The labels guaranteed the product to be genuine, using the following words "Strictly pure maple syrup, prepared from the sap of the rock maple tree."

The labels were not put on the cans but were supplied to the retailers. Thus, the "manufacturers" attempted to avoid being held responsible under the law for fraudulent practices and so place the responsibility for mislabeling and fraud upon the retailer.

Examination of the syrup showed it to consist of cane sugar syrup, artificially colored and flavored.

"I am a woman of few words," announced the haughty mistress to the new maid. "If I beckon with my finger, that means, come."

"Suits me, mum," replied the girl. "I'm a woman of few words myself. If I shake me head, that means I ain't comin'."

"Make Animal Tagging Easy"

Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags



Size of Clinched Tag
25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively
50 " 2.50 and lettered.
100 " 4.00 Special prices on larger orders.

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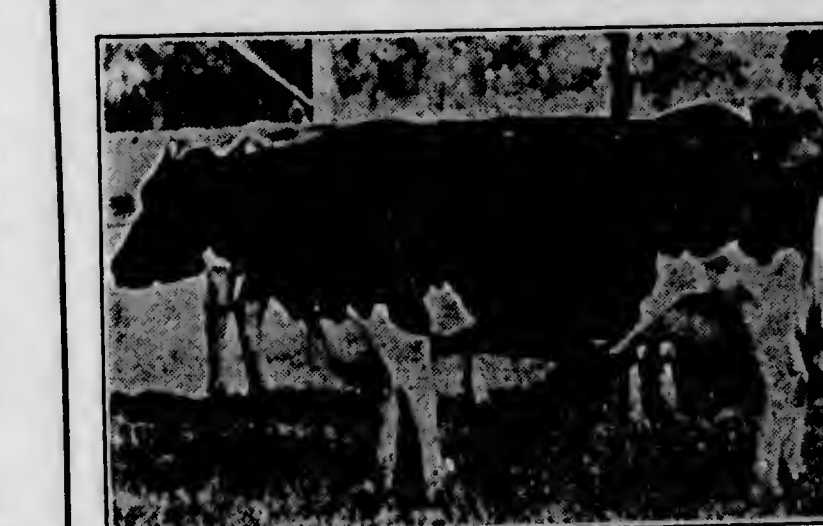
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BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
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KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

MY FOUNDATION COW



MAY AMLETO

Every inch a dairy cow. Notice her depth, her evident capacity, her udder attachment, square udder and well placed teats. Such cows are bred to

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNBYKE

a grandson of Ormsby Kornbyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion. Low Prices on Young Bulls.

W. C. GAUGER
Watsonstown, Penna.

The Proof

The Daughters of our herdsire BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO are Large, Handsome Producers.

They carry splendid udders, well placed teats, milk heavily and persistently.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

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BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS

SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
—Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farns, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Stuffs, etc.)

SPENCER BROS. Box 445 SAVANNAH, GA.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

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East Aurora New York

Perfect EAR TAGS
For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP

MADE IN 3 SIZES
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Order through the
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



FEEDS GRAIN ALL YEAR

One of the best producing Wisconsin herds is that owned by W. F. Katterhenry of Beloit. This herd consists of both grade and purebred Holsteins and has made a splendid showing year after year in Cow Testing Association work. Mr. Katterhenry believes in feeding a liberal ration throughout the year. For the most part the mixture consists of 300 lb. corn and cob meal, 200 lb. ground oats, 100 lb. bran. This is fed at the rate of one pound of grain to each four pounds of milk produced. When the cows go on pasture the bran and oil meal is taken out of the ration. But as the pasture dries up in the summer it is gradually added again.

Apparently Mr. Katterhenry does not weigh the milk of his cows except when the tester calls, for he is reported as saying:

"We study the record of every cow every time the tester comes so as to adjust the feed to the production of each cow. Quite often we find that we are feeding a little too much or not enough. Then again, in the summer when we are busy with the field work and the cows are not watched quite so closely, when the tester comes along and we see the herd average is not quite up where it should be, we look over the pasture and if it has really dried up more than we thought then feeding in the barn had better be started at once before the production falls off too much."

SUPPLEMENTING EARLY PASTURE

Grain fed to the dairy cows when first on pasture is not so much to keep up production as to maintain the condition of the cows, stimulated as they are to heavy production by flush pasture. If condition is maintained in spring freshening cows, it will help them to hold their production throughout the hot and dry summer months when producing conditions are unfavorable. It is seldom necessary to feed grain to cows due to freshen in the early fall unless the pasture gets short. If it does they should be fed so that they will be in good condition at freshening time.

When pasture is abundant, a grain ration which contains about sixteen per cent total protein will give satisfaction. Some cows will not relish much grain when they first go on pasture but in a few weeks things will change. One pound of grain for every five or six pounds of milk produced is generally recommended.

A grain mixture for this time of year that usually gives satisfaction consists of 400 lb. hominy, 300 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. gluten feed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal.

High producing fall freshening cows take minerals from their body during the winter and must build up their losses during the pasture season. A mineral mixture made up of equal parts of ground limestone, steamed bone meal, and common salt is satisfactory. The cows should have free access to this mixture on pasture when the sunlight and green succulent grass will insure a maximum assimilation of the needed minerals.

Early pasture grass contains relatively little dry matter. Then if pastured too closely the summer yield may be materially raised. A heavy grass diet at the outset of the season, moreover, tends to produce a grassy-flavored milk which is not desirable.

From the standpoint of feeding value, early spring pasture is worth considerably less than equivalent quantities of more mature grass. Early spring grass contains less than ten pounds of dry matter per hundred while from twenty to twenty-five pounds will be found in mature grass.

Even the best of pasture is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the high-producing cow. A thousand-pound dairy cow, producing forty pounds of three per cent milk daily, would have to eat and digest one hundred and fifty pounds of grass daily to obtain an adequate supply of digestible nutrients.

MARKING SMALL TOOLS

Farmers usually have a number of small tools and sometimes neighbors borrow them and forget to return them, occasionally forgetting who they were borrowed from. It is a good thing to mark tools, both large and small.

To mark one's name or initials on steel tools or other metal objects, first warm the tool and then coat with beeswax or paraffin so as to have a thin, smooth coat when cooled. Then with an awl, a sharpened nail, or something similar, scratch in the wax the letters to be etched, being sure that the mark goes clear down to the metal. Then brush or drop on some commercial nitric acid and let it remain from 15 to 30 minutes, wash thoroughly, warm and wipe off the melted wax, and scrub with a rag dipped in water in which some soda has been dissolved.

The winter of our discontent is made up of all kinds of weather.

RELATED TO CLARK COWS

Two Holstein herds that made a nice showing in the recently ended year of the West Chautauqua Dairy Improvement Association were those owned by George Cowles and son of Ashville, New York and Benjamin Pringle of Stedman, New York.

The Cowles herd showed an average of 11,555 lb. milk, 401.9 lb. butterfat. The herd was young with only a few mature cows. There were eighteen animals in the herd, four that were in milk only nine months.

The Pringle dairy averaged 9,934 lb. milk, 314.2 lb. butterfat. There were sixteen milkers in this dairy only four of which were mature. The Pringle dairy averaged higher previous years as this year so many were milking for the first time.

The records these dairies made are of particular interest because the Clark herd of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, contains a number of half-sisters to these cows that did so well in the West Chautauqua Association, in fact, we understand that a number of the cows in the Clark Dairy had already made records in the Chautauqua Association before they were brought to Pennsylvania.

COWS ENJOY RADIO

For an hour and a quarter twice daily the cows owned by Walter Loth who operates a dairy farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, listen to a program of radio music. Loth has installed a loud speaker in his dairy barn and milking time is now enjoyed by his cows and their caretakers.

The Associated Press quotes Loth as saying "As soon as I switch on the music the cows turn their heads toward the loud speaker and stand still. They never seem to get restless while the music is going and I find that milking is not only pleasant, but easy."

"The old saying must be revised to 'Radio music hath charms to sooth the ruminative cow.'"

COLONEL PERRY

Colonel D. L. Perry who is well known to many Holstein breeders is now in a hospital in his home city of Columbus, Ohio. The genial Colonel's eyesight has been failing him for several years and it was decided, as a last resort, for him to submit to an operation. Until the bandages are removed it is not known if the operation will result in a partial or complete restoration of his eyesight.

Colonel Perry has officiated at many Holstein sales and some years ago was in special demand in districts where sales had not been previously held. His wit and his command of stories which he skillfully wove into his selling talk made him a real entertainer, in fact, he was frequently on the program at farmers' meetings because of his ability to make witty and pleasing speeches.

Colonel Perry is even better known to Jersey breeders than he is to breeders of

black-and-whites and when he was in his prime he officiated at a large number of events where Jersey cattle were sold under the hammer.

Colonel Perry's many friends will join with us in wishing that the Colonel be spared many years with unimpaired vision.

NEAR THE MASON AND DIXON LINE

H. A. Stottlemeyer of Waynesboro, Pa., had three cows, all purebred Holsteins, among the ten highest producers in the South Franklin Cow Testing Association. The leader, a six-year-old, was credited with 65.2 lb. fat, 2,173 lb. milk. A stable mate was second with 64.9 lb. fat, 1,854 lb. milk; another stable mate was seventh with 60.2 lb. fat, 1,944 lb. milk. The three cows averaged 63.4 lb. fat, 1,990 lb. milk.

A grade Holstein owned by Ira Shank was third with 64.8 lb. fat, a registered cow owned by C. Barnhart of Chambersburg was fourth with 64.7 lb. fat, a four-year-old owned by John Martin and Sons was sixth with 62.1 lb. fat, 1,773 lb. milk.

William H. Barkdoll was the owner of the registered Holstein nine-year-old Maud credited with 59.7 lb. fat. Stein Hess and Cyrus Stauffer of Smithsburg, Maryland, both had Holsteins in the Holstein honor list.

The South Franklin Association tester, R. G. Miller of Chambersburg, reports that there were 294 milking cows in the twenty-one herds under his jurisdiction. Of this number eighteen exceeded 50 lb. fat, forty-three gave over 40 lb. and thirty-seven exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. This Association operates in the southern part of Franklin County and as recorded above, at least one of the herds is located south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Purebred Holsteins are evidently not respecters of political boundaries.

FAIR LUCK

The Walworth County Fair of 1928 was the most successful affair in the State of Wisconsin. Its receipts were the largest and it was one of twenty Wisconsin fairs that does not borrow money to finance its operations. This fair is held annually at Elkhorn.

On the other hand, after forty-four years of existence the fair at Stevens Point, Portage, Wisconsin, has been abandoned and the grounds will be made into a municipal park.

SUFFOCATED BY SILAGE

An unusual accident is reported from Portage, Wisconsin. William English, a twenty-nine-year-old dairyman had a large silo in which the silage had frozen around the wall during the past winter which was very severe in Columbia County. With the advent of spring the adhering silage began to thaw and one day when Mr. English was in the silo throwing down feed for his cattle the thawing silage fell from the walls and suffocated him.

HAVE YOU A JUDGE

for your coming fair? I can offer you 30 years' experience as a judge, breeder, and buyer of dairy cattle and other livestock.

HENRY K. JARVIS

Roosevelt Avenue
Syracuse New York

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.



CRUMB'S
Chain Hanging
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Also Water Bowls
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Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.

WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

Heifers Wanted

from One to Two Years Old. All animals to be well grown, healthy and right and from Accredited herds.

Prefer to deal with dairy farmers who have a surplus to sell.

Animals must be transferred through the New Association.

Please give price and particulars in first letter.

A. F. ZURILGEN
Chowchilla Calif.

WANTED—AN EPIDEMIC!

The doctor's little daughter took a lot of interest in her father's profession.

One day a lady friend called to see her mother, and in the course of conversation turned to the little girl and asked how she was and how her father was getting on.

"Oh, we aren't doing so badly," replied the young woman, with a new interest in the entertainment—"not so badly, all things considered. There's plenty of colds, some bronchitis, and a little fever here and there; but as daddy said yesterday morning, what we really want is a nice little epidemic."

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

FORTY STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

ROULETTE SELLS ANOTHER BULL

J. Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland, has sold the handsome young bull King Echo Segis Glen to two Pennsylvania breeders, L. D. Myers of Wells-ville and George B. Livingston of East Berlin. King Echo Segis Glen is a son of Princess Hengerveld Segis Glen and King Echo Glista Pontiac.

The Roulette herd has long been noted for its individuality and the fact that the cows produce milk averaging very close to 4% butterfat. Animals from the Roulette herd have won high honors at the Hagerstown Fair and at other well-known fairs in this part of the country. The Roulette dairy was the first Holstein herd established in Washington County, Maryland, and was also the first herd in the county to be placed on the state and federal accredited list.

The Roulette herd has been headed by a number of real good sires. Model Glista Edith Pontiac, a son of Model King Segis Erica was followed by King Tillie Echo, a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia from a daughter of Princess Echo De Kol 2d, credited with the production of 35.33 lb. butter, 708.9 lb. milk in seven days. The present herdsire is a son of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst the famous show bull who now heads one of the greatest Canadian breeding establishments. Many believe this bull to be the greatest sire and show bull at present in active service.

BISBEE HAS GOOD COWS

G. C. Bisbee of Wattsburg, Erie County, Pa., has a herd of registered and grade Holsteins that made a very creditable showing in the Wattsburg C. T. A. which finished its third year May 1st. The Bisbee herd containing fourteen milkers averaged 301.1 lb. butterfat, 9,023 lb. milk, a milk average which was exceeded only by one other herd and then by only 13 lb.

Doris, a member of the Bisbee herd, was credited with 428.6 lb. butterfat, 12,460 lb. milk, the highest milk production in the official report.

During the year the average monthly number of cows in the Association was 401.8 and the production average was 7,563 lb. milk, 373.7 lb. butterfat, the highest average for both milk and butterfat of the three years the Association has been in existence.

THAT KIND OF FARMER

The kind of farmer that should be eligible to a place on the proposed federal farm board—at twelve thousand per year and traveling expenses—is the one who is more interested right now in weather and soil conditions than he is in what congress is going to do about it, whatever in thunderation the it means in this connection.—*Sioux City Record.*

Waiter—Shall I bring you another egg for that one, sir?
Diner—No, this one will lay another pretty soon.—*The Pathfinder.*

THE COW

The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides filler for hash, and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are.

The young cow is called a calf, and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad.

The cow's tail is mounted aft, and has a universal joint. It is used to disturb marauding flies, and the tassel on the end has unique educational value. Persons who milk cows and who come in contact with the tassel have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force.

The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse, and has no other function. When this one is filled, the cow retires to a quiet place where her ill manners will occasion no comment and devotes herself to belching. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time to the interior of her face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach, where it is converted into cow.

The cow has no upper plate. All of her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. This arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result, she bites up and gums down.

The male cow is called a bull, and is lassoed along the Colorado, fought south of the Rio Grande, and shot in Washington.

A slice of cow is worth eight cents in the animal, fourteen cents in the hands of the packers, and \$2.40 in a restaurant that specializes in atmosphere.

PAINT IMPROVES HOMES

Few homes, whether they be mansions, farm houses or cottages and whether located in the city or in the country, cannot be improved by means of a proper application of paint.

The buildings always appear better when they are linked together in a uniform color scheme. The house, garage, fences and barns should be painted the same dominant color. Care should be taken to have the color harmonize with the surroundings.

White is one of the most popular colors and one of the best, since it harmonizes with anything. Cream and the paler shades of yellow and tan also are very good. Gray is a neutral color and harmonizes well, but is somewhat drab and dull.

Few farmers have painted roofs, but if thought advisable, green, red or some of the new mixtures are general favorites.

HER SENSITIVE POINT

The traffic officer had raised his hand, and the lady motorist stopped with a jerk. Said the officer, as he drew out his little book, "As soon as I saw you come 'round the bend I said to myself, 'Forty-five at least.'"

"Officer," remonstrated the lady indignantly, "you are very much mistaken. It's this hat that makes me look so old."

Choice Bull Calf

**Nicely marked—and dandy type.
ONLY \$50—IF BOUGHT NOW.**

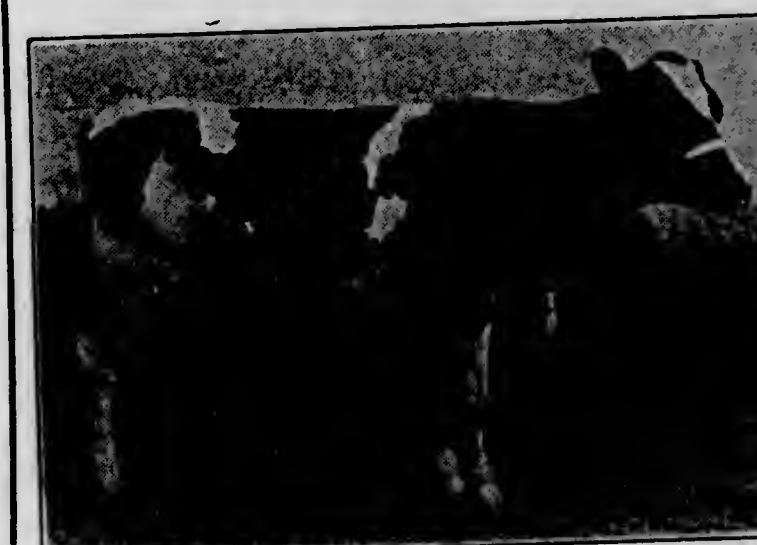
Sire: CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje from a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Dam: CLIFTONWOOD AL-CARTRA KEYES, a daughter of Count Lenox Posch. She carries a large square udder and is of the finest type, the most promising two-year-old I have ever owned. Her dam produced 17,000 lb. milk in a year averaging 90 lb. daily for eight weeks and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test Clean.

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville, Penna.

OLD HOME FARM



**PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods
EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

Interested in Texas?

**THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH**

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

NEARLY A TIE

Only one thousandth of a lb. butterfat separated the two leading herds in the Delavan-East Troy Herd Improvement Association for the month of April.

The purebred Holstein herd of William Recknagel of East Troy, Wisconsin, averaged 39,032 lb. butterfat, 1,270 lb. milk. The herd of William O'Leary also of East Troy averaged 39,319 lb. butterfat, 1,175 lb. milk. Both herds consist of purebred Holsteins.

There were twenty milkers in the Recknagel herd and twenty-six in the O'Leary dairy. The high cow was owned by William Recknagel. She freshened January 31 and her production for April was 2,364 lb. milk, 66.2 lb. butterfat.

TO PRODUCE CLEAN MILK

A number of years ago government bacteriologists studied to find how it would be possible, on an ordinary dairy farm, to produce milk that would have a low bacteria count. Some of their conclusions were as follows: The highest possible bacteria count under the filthiest conditions they found, to average over a three-week period, was 497,000 when using open top pails and 363,000 when using small top pails. Under the same dirty conditions of the cows and stable they found that by merely sterilizing the pails the counts could be dropped from the high figures of 497,000 and 363,000 to 22,677 and 17,027 respectively. An amazingly large drop considering that it was all due to sterilizing the pails (heating them to 200°F for 30 seconds.) These men also found that the simple operation of washing the udder and teats alone would drop the counts from 22,677 and 17,027 to 6,166 and 2,886 respectively. Here again was a very worthwhile elimination of bacteria from milk by an inexpensive, simple practice. The udder count or bacteria in milk of the four cows as drawn, used in the experiment proved to be 987 per c.c., which,

when subtracted from the counts of 6,166 and 2,886 gave a final count favoring the use of the small top pails at odds of 2 to 5. From their experiment they concluded and also proved that by the use of the three following essential yet simple factors any farmer no matter how poor his barn could produce milk which would consistently run a bacterial count at the barn of less than 15,000. Now bearing in mind what was said earlier in this article regarding bacteria reproduction we can see the real value of producing low count milk. For instance, think of the difference of 15,000 bacteria and 50,000 bacteria dividing every two hours for a four-hour period. Just in that short period, one sample of milk would count to 60,000, while the other would be 200,000. So common sense tells us that to keep milk from souring in hot July and August, we should use the three essential factors and add one more—cool the milk as soon as possible to 50°F. and always to at least 60°F.

Four essential factors in quality milk production:

1. Sterilize the milk pails, cans strainers, aerators.
2. Wash off all loose dirt from udder and teats.
3. Use small top milk pail. (Be sure under side of cover is clean).
4. Cool the milk immediately to 60 degrees and keep it cold.

COW KILLS WOMAN

An enraged cow killed Mrs. Amelia Minnich and trampled her husband, near Urbana, Ohio, on May 15th. Mr. Minnich who was 72 years old, with his wife, aged 68, had gone to the pasture to carry a new-born calf to the barn. The mother attacked Mrs. Minnich, who took the calf in her arms, and knocked down and trampled the man when he attempted to aid his wife.

A man who lives too fast usually ends by fasting to live.

SALE WARRANTIES

How long should a buyer be given to find out if a purchased animal is unsound?

On May 1st, a British judge decided that a fourteen day time limit after a sale was not long enough in the case of a cow suffering from John's disease. At the sale the auctioneer made a statement regarding complaints as to unsoundness stating that buyers would be given fourteen days to file complaints. The printed conditions of the catalog allowed only seven days.

After a few days in her new home the heifer began to scour. Veterinarians were called in, the animal was slaughtered and a post-mortem showed that she had an advanced case of the disease.

The judge said that it was clear from the evidence that the animal was suffering from the disease when sold and a fourteen day time limit as to complaint was not reasonable. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

LOTS OF MILK

Milk produced in the State of Pennsylvania in 1928 is estimated at 441,270,000 gallons and valued at \$112,254,920. This is an increase of production of approximately 7,370,000 gallons over the 1927 total. In fact, it is estimated that there were 18,000 fewer cows in the Commonwealth during 1928 than there were in 1924 and that the production per cow was approximately eight gallons more than it was in 1927.

The leading Counties for milk production during the past year are in order, Lancaster, Bradford, Chester, Susquehanna and Crawford.

SHE WAS

Salesman (at shirt counter)—Looking for something in a shirt, madam?

Woman—Yes, indeed; About 165 lb. and he's kept me waiting here nearly an hour.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—
Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH GOLDBACH Turkey Eggs—Large size. FLORA WHITE, Brandon, Vt.

OUR QUALITY CHICKS make big money next fall. Circular. DAVIS BROTHERS ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Reynoldsville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS—Purebred Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs; \$5.50 thirteen. MRS. ANDERSON MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type White Leghorns, pullets 10 weeks old. \$1.20 each. STANLEY SMITH, Lewisburg.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, purebred vigorous chicks from my own breeders. Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also Pekin ducklings. Prices reasonable. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS, Pardee Strain, \$30—100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. MRS. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, 8 and 10 weeks old pullets, single comb White Leghorns only. Write for price. ALTOONA FARM, R. NEAL MARSHALL, Honesdale, Pa. R. 4.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that layed 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. MRS. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES MCCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CANARIES—Ready for breeding. Also Registered Birds. THERESA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

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SPRING-GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 75c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 postpaid. Tomatoes, pepper, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. ELIJAH JOYNER & BROS., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—100—40c.; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.50. Tomatoes 100—50c.; 500—\$1.10; 1,000—\$2.00. Peppers 100—60c.; 500—\$2.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Dealers, write for prices. TRUCKERS PLANT GROWERS. R. 1, B. 56, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Best strains Danish Seed, chemically treated. Satisfaction or your money back. Postpaid: 200—65c.; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Collect: 5,000—\$7.50. List free. PORT MELLINGER, Department HBD, North Lima, Ohio.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Copenhagen, Ballhead, Wakefield and Flats, 200, 50c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 postpaid; 5,000, \$6.00; 10,000, \$10.00. Expressed. Tomato, onion, collard, same price as cabbage. Celery and peppers 100, 40c.; 1,000, \$3.50. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints, 25c. regular price. WEST SUPPLY, Huntington, Ind.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.



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RECORDED O. I. C's. Dam farrowed 241 (8 years). Hornless Holsteins. Sire's dam: 748+ butter 4.2 fat. SUMNER, WYALUSING, PA.

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SNOW WHITE Esquimo Spitz puppies. Beauties. PLAIN VIEW, Lawrence, Kan.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

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COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

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HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE
Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

IN THE GARDEN SPOT

A herd of seventeen registered Holstein cows owned by Ira M. Eby of Gordonville, Pa., led for production the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association for its official year which ended May 1st. The Eby herd averaged 374 lb. butterfat, 11,723 lb. milk. Close behind it, however, was the herd of Mast Stoltzfus, of Morgantown, a twenty-cow dairy that averaged 372.4 lb. fat, 11,446 lb. milk.

The ten-cow dairy of M. V. Brubaker, of North Holland, averaged 371.1 lb. fat, 11,486 lb. milk. Thus the three leading herds were very close together, both for milk and fat.

The Holstein herd of Elmer Stoltzfus, of Elverson, averaged 332.6 lb. fat, 9,754 lb. milk and George C. Sauder's herd at East Earl averaged 307.8 lb. fat, 9,019 lb. milk.

The individual leader was a registered Holstein of the Mast Stoltzfus herd credited with 553.1 lb. fat, 16,029 lb. milk. Brubaker's leader had 484.9 lb. fat, 13,971 lb. milk credited to her. The Ira Eby herd showed consistent even production, the leader being credited with 472.8 lb. fat, 13,993 lb. milk with six others in this dairy above 400 lb. of fat.

Mary, owned by H. R. Metzler, Paradise, was credited with 463.9 lb. fat, 14,202 lb. milk. Flossie, of the Elmer Stoltzfus dairy had 442.4 lb. fat while Beauty, owned by George C. Sauder had to her credit 400.6 lb. fat, 11,599 lb. milk.

The general average of the milkers in this Association was 9,492 lb. milk, 318.1 lb. fat with an average butterfat percentage of 3.4.

The tester, Luke W. Martin, reports that the average value of the product was \$280.35, that the total cost of feed including pasture was \$129.55 and the average value of the product above feed cost was \$150.80. The feed cost per hundred pound of milk was \$1.36, butterfat cost 41 cents per pound and the cows returned for each dollar expended for feed \$2.16.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

MARYLAND PRODUCERS

Star, a purebred Holstein owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, is credited with 59.4 lb. fat, 1,562 lb. milk during March in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association. The Wertheimer dairy of seventeen purebred Holsteins averaged 32.3 lb. fat, 917 lb. milk during the month.

In the Carroll County Association, seventeen purebred Holsteins owned by Charles F. Bowers of Union Bridge, averaged 30 lb. of fat, 825 lb. milk.

Twelve Holsteins owned by John D. Roop, Jr., averaged 29.4 lb. fat, 867 lb. milk.

PRECAUTIONS WILL PREVENT BLOAT

No farmer can turn his cattle out on a luxuriant pasture in the spring and feel that they are thoroughly safe from tympanites, more commonly known as bloat. But with proper care and management losses due to bloat can be almost wholly eliminated.

It is the opinion of both cattle experts and farm crops people at Iowa State College that the average farmer turns his cattle to pasture too early in the spring. If they get on pasture too early they find little grass and what they do find is very watery. The soil is usually soft, and the grass is soon badly trampled. The effort, by starting early, to prolong the pasturing season, which in central Iowa covers nearly six months from May through October, only harms the pasture and increases the danger of bloat.

Cattle on sweet clover or rape pasture are most susceptible to bloat. Sweet clover seems to give the most trouble, and Iowa farmers dread to turn their stock on sweet clover pasture in the spring for bloating seems certain to occur.

Especially cattle that have been kept in the stable all winter, are liable to suffer from this ailment which is characterized by a swelling of the left flank. It may be caused by any kind of feed which produces indigestion. When cattle are first turned into young clover, they eat so greedily that indigestion sets in and bloating results.

Care is therefore necessary in turning animals into fields of clover. It is always better to keep them from such pasturage while it is wet with dew or rain, and they should be taken out when they have eaten a considerable quantity.

When feed has been eaten too hastily, or when it is cold and wet, the digestive process is imperfectly performed and the feed contained in the paunch ferments, during which process large quantities of gas are formed. Swelling of the rumen or paunch then takes place. The animal so affected has an anxious expression, moves uneasily and is evidently distressed. If relief is not obtained in time, the animal breathes with difficulty, reels in walking or standing and in a short time falls and dies from suffocation.

If the case is not extreme it may be sufficient to drive the animal at a walk for a quarter or half hour. Some farmers report success in dispelling the characteristic swelling by dashing buckets of cold water on the rear flanks. In urgent cases the gas must be allowed to escape without delay. This is best accomplished by use of the trocar.

The best method of dealing with bloat is to prevent it. And many controls have been advocated.

Before turning cattle onto sweet clover pasture in the spring it is a good policy to feed the animals well. This method has proved very satisfactory on the college dairy farm where sweet clover pasture has been used the last two seasons and not a single case of bloat has occurred.

Silage or hay may be used to fill the cows. If not fed before going onto the pasture, the cows are ravenously hungry and the result is that they eat too much of the green forage.

Some dry roughage fed to the cows while they are on the sweet clover pasture also seems effective in eliminating bloat. A load or two of straw hauled out into the pasture will help, as cows on sweet clover pasture crave a dry roughage. Plenty of water should be kept available to the cows at all times. A good supply of salt where the cattle can get at it conveniently whenever they desire, also seems to be a good preventive.—*Iowa Agriculturist*.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

MAYER GETS GOOD RESULTS

John Mayer of Richfield, Wisconsin, has a small herd of Holsteins which he has developed to a high degree of efficiency. For ten years Mr. Mayer has been a member of the Allenton-Kohlsville Cow Testing Association. During the summer he generally feeds one pound of grain for each five pounds of milk his cows produce while running on pasture. This ration consists of 200 lb. ground barley, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten feed. After July 1st, the cows receive silage.

During the winter the cows receive a pound of grain to four pounds of milk. The winter ration consists of 100 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. ground barley, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. ground mixed feed. The roughage consists of corn silage with mixed hay, mostly timothy, with a sprinkling of clover, alfalfa and occasionally soy beans.

"Pa," said the kid, "what is meant by being twix the devil and the deep sea?"

"It is the position a man is in, son, when the traffic cop signals to stop and the back-seat driver orders him to go ahead," replied his dad.

FOR SALE.—Dandy Purity Piebe Segis, born May 7, 1928, well grown, straight back and a real show bull. His sire is King Piebe of York 33d, a son of King Piebe of York. His dam, Purity Jennie Segis, made in a year 17,098 lb. milk, 578.8 lb. butterfat on twice-a-day milking under ordinary dairy conditions in the Lehigh C. T. A. This bull will make an excellent sire for some one who wants to improve his herd in type and production.

Apply to Dr. R. L. Schaeffer, 30 N. Eighth St., Allentown, Pa., or to Mr. August Weng, Fogelsville, Pa., where he can be seen.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

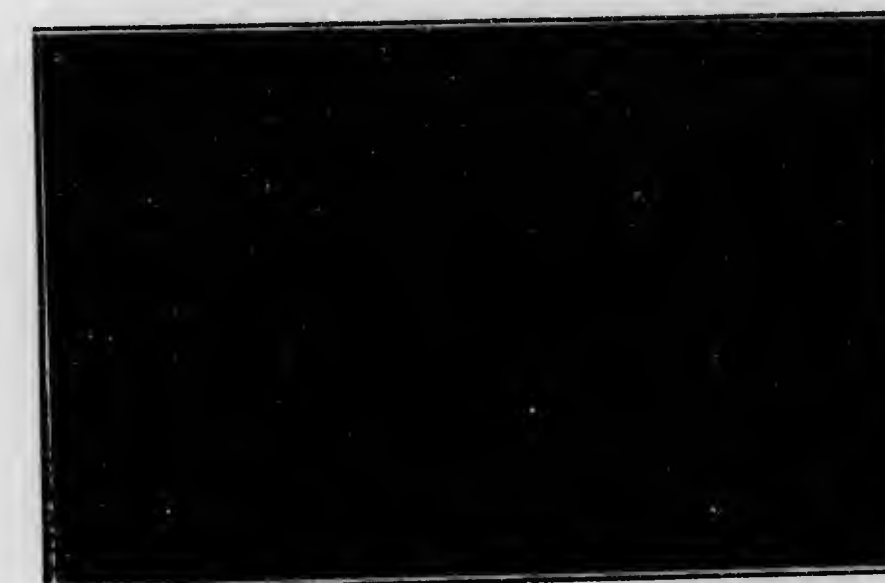
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The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
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COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Note her top-lines, her depth, her udder and evident capacity.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE
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CRAIGE HILL HERD
NOW NUMBERS 100 HEAD
OF ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

TYPE AND PRODUCTION

You will find these desirable characteristics combined in my dairy which is managed on business principles, i. e. The cows MUST pay a good profit for their feed and care. Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for yourself. Prices Right.

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Holstein Breeder and Dairyman ads
always bring results.

Miracle Mite Eliminator Roosts



Roosts are made of California Redwood—no knots, no cracks. Hens cannot sit between roosts. Brackets let the light all around the ends of the roosts and the mites will go to the trap, the only dark place to hide. Mites full of blood are very sensitive and will not cross cold steel but go to the dark trap where they stay for nine days laying thousands of eggs. Drop traps in bucket, a teakettle of boiling water does the job.

People who have used the roosts for three years or more, say, "They would not take \$1.00 a foot for them." Others say, "they would not raise chickens without them." It is hard to estimate their worth. A pullet that is kept free from odors and mites will lay at six months and continue laying for one year. Write for free information.

AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
Crawfordsville Indiana

Produce Milk Instead of Horns!

THE best milk producing dairy anywhere around this section of the country—That's what the neighbors and the shipping station officials say of my Herd.

Two Splendid Hornless Holstein Bulls

are in service. Both are backed by wonderful producers of the noted KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM family.

You can obtain from me some Purebred Hornless Holsteins, young stock, say a pair of heifers and an unrelated young bull.

Start your own herd of High-Testing, Big-Producing Hornless Cattle—the best of all dairy stock.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Wayne Co. Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

A REAL BARGAIN BULL

Born September 27, 1928

SIRE: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA,
our 34-lb. herdsire.

DAM: MAPLE GROVE GLISTA
DINAH. Milk 358.6 lb. Butter
14 74 lb. Certificate of Merit as a
heifer. A daughter of Model
Daniel Glista.

This young fellow is nicely marked
and is good in every way.

PRICE, \$100

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Herd Accredited FRANK JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4, Crawford Co., Penna.

Reference, Townville, Pa. State Bank

Are You Looking for Type Plus Production IN A BULL?

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire Is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are
famous for tremendous production.

His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE, are
splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is
a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE

SHARPSBURG

MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

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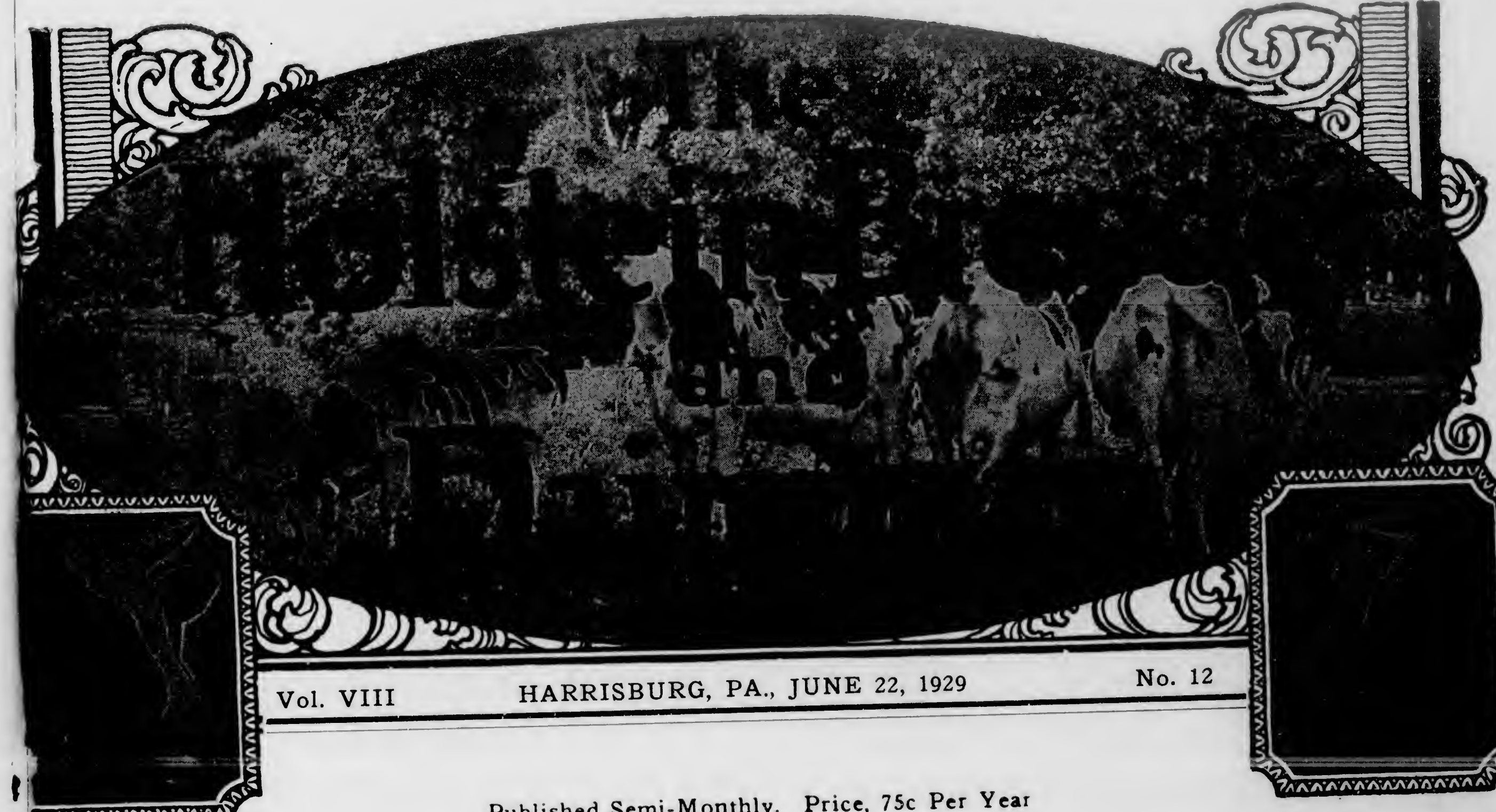
Would you like to introduce this
breeding into your herd with
one of our young sires that has
been transmitting down through
1000 lb. production? The price
is only a fraction of their value.

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Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1929 No. 12

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS IN THE PASTURE AT CARROLL FARMS, NEW
WINDSOR, MARYLAND, RALPH G. ROOP, PROPRIETOR

New Registry Association

About to Announce

A Revised Method of Recording Records of Milk and Butter Production.

THE New Registry Association has placed the *Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a Sound, Conservative, Up-to-date and Business Basis.*

Plans are now being perfected to place the matter of recording records of milk and butter production on a dependable basis and thus render the Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle the same efficient service in recording records of milk and butter production that they are now receiving in recording Herd Book records.

Further details will be announced in the next issue of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

**Holstein-Friesian Registry Association,
Incorporated.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1929

No. 12

Improving the Dairy Herd by Breeding

BY M. H. FOHRMAN

THE gratifying results which have followed the application of science to modern business should create a desire on the part of all dairymen and breeders of dairy cattle to know what discoveries of science may be of assistance to them in increasing the producing ability of their cattle. Although genetics is one of the infants of the family of science, scores of workers are now diligently applying themselves to the discovery of the secrets of heredity. The up-to-date breeder should be interested in what is being done and what has already been found out about the workings of the laws of heredity. While this necessitates the study of a subject which may seem complicated to the laymen, yet the man who has mastered the intricacies of the modern machinery and equipment in daily use need not hesitate to undertake to familiarize himself with some of the underlying principles of heredity.

All living things are cellular in structure and range from the unicellular plants and animals up to the most complex organisms which are aggregates of great numbers of cells. Cells in general have certain characteristics in common, but the more complex the organism becomes, the more highly specialized are the different groups of cells. The various parts of the body are composed of these different masses of cells.

The small rod-like bodies within the nucleus of the cell are named chromosomes, and they are the carriers of the genes, or determiners of the hereditary characteristics. Chromosomes normally are found in pairs, but the reproductive cells contain only half the normal number.

A new individual begins when a male reproductive cell, or spermatozoon, unites with a female reproductive cell, or ovum. Each of these brings half the chromosomes with which the new individual begins its career, and so each parent contributes equally to the hereditary makeup of the offspring. What that individual becomes depends upon its heritage, but an unfavorable environment can hinder the full development of its inherent potentialities.

Mendel discovered experimentally that characteristics are transmitted from parent to offspring in a definite manner. He worked with plants and studied the inheritance of so-called unit characters, controlled by a single determiner. He found that in contrasted characteristics, as demonstrated by the tall and dwarf varieties, the characteristic tallness was dominant, and matings of pure tall and pure dwarf plants gave a hybrid generation all tall, but that both tall and dwarf

plants could be segregated by interbreeding this hybrid tall stock. This convinced him that the determiners for dwarfs were not affected by mating with tall plants, but still functioned normally when determiners for tallness were absent. Numerous other contrasted pairs were similarly studied.

In dairy cattle the polled or hornless condition is dominant over the horned condition. Black and white in Holsteins is dominant over red and white, and yet in many cases the recessive red has appeared in crosses of black and white parents.

Milk and butterfat production is governed by the same laws of heredity, but here the problem is far more complex, as a number of determiners are involved instead of a single pair.

Evidence available indicates that at present the hereditary makeup of nearly all dairy cattle for milk and butterfat is mixed, or heterozygous. That is, most animals carry some factors for high and some for low production. In cattle matings there is a division and reassembling of these factors, and results of such matings are always uncertain.

In studying a large group of cows of one breed it was found that the yearly increase in production in a single generation was only 164 pounds of milk. It takes two and one-half to three years to develop a generation, and that rate of progress is disappointingly slow. Without careful selection of bulls the tendency was decidedly toward the average for the group; that is, the offspring of most of the better cows tended to be poorer than their dams, and daughters from low producing dams were generally better. When the dams were divided into Group A, all above average, and Group B, all below average, the better group averaged about 4,000 pounds of milk per year more than the poorer group, but the daughters of Group A yielded on the average only 1,000 pounds more milk per year than the daughters of Group B. Three-fourths of the difference due to female selection was lost in a single generation where no particular attention was paid to the selection of the males. However, when the offspring of the ten best bulls were considered, it was found that these bulls could maintain the high level of production in their daughters from Group A dams and also bring about a much greater increase in daughters from Group B dams.

This points the way for the wise breeder to proceed in improving his dairy herd by breeding. Only those sire should be used that have demonstrated through

their daughters that they are transmitting the factors for high production. The records of the daughters give a far more certain analysis of the transmitting ability of the sire than anything which can be found in his pedigree or conformation.

The selection of a good bull is the key to the situation because his transmitting ability can be discovered while he is still young enough to be of service. It is almost impossible, on the other hand, to obtain records of a sufficient number of daughters to prove the transmitting ability of the cow while she is still alive. The record of the cow is not a true index of what she will transmit, especially in the present mixed makeup of our daily cattle, as is shown by the fact that many high producing cows have lower record daughters and many good producers come from mediocre dams.

Therefore, the best procedure to follow in improving the dairy herd by breeding is the continuous use of bulls that have proved through their offspring the ability to transmit increased production. The next best method is to use a son of a proved sire from a good daughter of another proved sire. In pedigree selection the males should be taken in consideration as much or more than the females.

Dairy Judging Team Wins in England

AMERICAN 4-H club boys won the international dairy judging contest at the Sussex County Show, Brighton, England, June 13th, scoring 121 points more than the English boys team with which they were competing. The United States team scored 1,337 points out of a possible 1,800 points, while the English team scored 1,216 points.

The United States team comes from Oklahoma and is composed of Holland Williams, Jackson County; Harold Woodson, Stephens County; and Forrest K. Burns, Garfield County. They are all members of 4-H clubs which are a part of the extension work carried on coöperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges. The boys were accompanied by B. A. Pratt, Oklahoma State Club Agent, and J. W. Boehr, extension dairyman with the extension division of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, who trained them.

The team won the right to represent the United States at this international contest by winning first as a team at the National Dairy Show held at Memphis, Tenn., last fall.

Individually, at the Sussex Show, Williams was first; Woodson, second; and Burns, third. They competed against the Buckinghamshire (Royal Latin School) calf club of England, the winning team in a national contest at the Dairy Agricultural Show at London Port last October.

None of the members of either team had previously competed in an international contest.

Judges at the contest were: Professor J. A. Scott-Watson, M. A., School of Rural Economics, Oxford; E. W. Amos, Esq., Wey Street, Hernhill, Faversham, Kent; Allan S. Kelton, Esq., Rosewarne Farm, Woodham, Ferra, Essex; R. G. Hecks, Esq., New House Farm, Firle, Lewes, Sussex.

This is the ninth annual contest of this kind held in

England. The United States won the contest in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, being represented by teams from Texas, Maryland the next two years, Illinois in 1924, and Iowa in 1925. England won the contest the following 3 years against teams from Maryland, Iowa, and Nebraska, respectively.

The Oklahoma team, before returning to the United States, expects to tour the Continent in an automobile which they took with them when they sailed for England.

Big Herd at Old Home Farm

THE Holstein cows at the Old Home Farm, Allamuchy, New Jersey, are making a very creditable showing in the Warren Dairy Improvement Association. Members of this herd stood first and second for April in the Association for cows milked twice daily. It is interesting to note that the milk production credited to this pair is exactly the same for the month, although one exceeded her stable mate by four and a half pounds fat, having 64.1 lb. butterfat credited to her against 58.6 lb. for her mate. Quite a number of the cows in other herds, lower in milk production, were milked three times daily.

A third Home Farm cow produced 49.1 lb. fat, 1,635 lb. milk; a fourth, 47.9 lb. fat, 1,590 lb. milk; a fifth, 43.7 lb. fat, 1,560 lb. milk and the sixth, 42.8 lb. fat, 1,530 lb. milk. One produced exactly 60 lb. fat and exactly 1,500 lb. milk and another 48 lb. fat and 1,500 lb. milk.

The Old Home Farm is owned by Eugene B. Bennett, president of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The animals are under the care of Mr. B. Joustra, a Hollander by birth, and as might be expected, a first-class dairyman. At present the Home Farm dairy consists of 112 cows, 93 of which are milking and the tester reports the very nice average of 24.9 lb. butterfat, 755 lb. milk.

The official report divides the cows by production. We note that the Old Home Farm has two cows above 60 lb. fat, another with 58.5 lb. and three above the 45 lb. mark. Two members of this herd produced between 1,800 and 1,900 lb. milk with a stable mate above 1,600 and five others above 1,500.

Mr. Joustra operates this herd under an agreement whereby he shares in the profits and unless the dairy makes a profit he does not get anything. Needless to say the cows are not only naturally good ones but are so fed and cared for that the returns from their marketed product make a very satisfactory livelihood for Mr. Joustra and his family.

In an article appearing some time ago in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN Mr. Bennett told of his earlier experiences in the purebred business. He, like many other men of means who became interested in Holsteins, placed his cows on official test and thought that if the cows made large records that the financial returns would more than cover all expenses. It only took a few years to show Mr. Bennett that he was on the wrong track. Then he closed out his herd and made a study of the breed in its native country, visiting the herds of a large number of Holland breeders and dairymen who owned cattle descended from the herds

from which early importations were made into this country.

Not content with seeing how the Hollanders did it, Mr. Bennett studied dairying in other European countries. Thus he has the knowledge and is in a position to put into effect on his New Jersey farm methods practiced by dairymen who, despite many handicaps, are building up and producing profitable herds.

Instead of placing a salaried superintendent on the farm Mr. Bennett became associated with a practical dairyman who has had years of experience with the black-and-white breed. Together they have built a Holstein herd on the Old Home Farm that is returning a satisfactory profit to its owners.

League Price for May

FOR the milk they marketed during the month of May members of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive a net pool price of \$2.39 per hundred pounds. This is for 3.5 per cent milk at the 201-210 mile freight zone.

This is the highest May price in the history of the organization, is 23 cents higher than was paid for the milk of May, 1928. It is a 22 cent reduction from the April price of this year.

In 1927 the members received \$2.22 per hundred pounds for their May milk. The lowest the organization ever paid for May milk was \$1.50 in 1922.

Sheffield Prices

THE members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive for the milk sold by them in the month of May \$2.36½ per hundred lb. for Three Per Cent Grade B Milk in the 201-210 mile zone, with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.56½ for milk sold on a 3.5 basis. It is 22 cents higher than the price paid in May, 1928, and is the highest price ever paid for May milk.

As the April price was \$2.60 per hundred pounds, this is a reduction of 23½ cents per hundred.

The directors of the association met in New York City May 29th for its regular monthly business meeting. We notice that the director representing district 13 is that sterling dairyman Arthur W. Downton of Starucca, Penna., whose purebred Holstein herd produces a large quantity of high class milk for daily shipment to the metropolis. Mr. Downton was one of the four members of the Price Fixing Committee and their recommendations were unanimously adopted by the committee.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Fred E. Mather, Ulster, Pa.; Vice-President, Frank M. Tiffany, Norwich, N. Y.; Secretary, C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y.; and Treasurer, A. J. Williams, Franklinville, N. Y.

Secretary Halliday has made tabulations of net cash prices per hundred lb. paid by the association for three per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone for the years 1927, 1928 and up to April, 1929, which are as follows:

	1927	1928	1929
January	\$2.64	\$2.85	\$2.854
February	2.54	2.675	2.825
March	2.49	2.33	2.75
April	2.395	2.185	2.60
May	2.30	2.145	
June	2.22	2.125	
July	2.305	2.375	
August	2.44	2.60	
September	2.73	2.74	
October	2.81	2.825	
November	2.98	2.93	
December	3.00	2.95	

These prices are the net cash blended prices actually paid to producers in the basic zone for 3 per cent Grade B milk.

The butterfat differential is 4c per 100 lb. for every .1 per cent butterfat above 3 per cent, so that to compare these prices with prices of 3.5 per cent milk add 20 cents to each quotation.

To obtain the prices for Grade A milk, add the desired butterfat differential together with the following premiums:

For Grade A milk showing 10,000 bacteria or less per c. c., add 25c per 100 lbs. during April, May and June and 40c per 100 lb. during the remainder of the year.

For Grade A milk showing 10,000-25,000 bacteria per c. c. add 15c per 100 lb. during April, May and June and 25c per 100 lb. during the remainder of the year.

Grade A milk showing over 25,000 bacteria per c. c. commands no premium over the Grade B price.

A Good Custom

L. R. KIRCHER of Harrisonville, Missouri, recently sold a very fine young bull to B. Fortman of Campbell, Missouri. The dam of this young bull is of the celebrated Ona family and as a two-year-old she produced in cow testing association work 558 lb. butterfat in a year.

The sire is a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and his dam produced, in cow testing association work, 600 lb. fat in a year. Mr. Kircher says that he believes Mr. Fortman's bull will make a real herdsire. He is a very choice individual, his near relatives are fine individuals and his nearest dams are big producers. On June 12th a full brother to this young bull was dropped in the Kircher herd.

Mr. Kircher has a custom that he would like to see adopted by all readers of this journal. That is, when he sells an animal he gives the customer a year's subscription to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Ads should be simple. There is no profit in running a three-ringed circus unless you are Ringling Brothers. —Printer's Ink.

Congress is now composed of a Republican majority, a Democratic minority, and a women's sorority.

Many a man with a will of his own has a codicil added to it by his wife.

Is Political Extension Work and Speculative Extension Work Profitable to the Holstein Industry?

TEN years ago the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle were told by the present controlling influence of the Old Registry Association that if a portion of the Association's accumulated assets and additional money raised through increased fees was expended for Extension Work it would stimulate demand, and increase the price for purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

On the other hand, the group of conservative breeders, who had brought the Industry and the Registry Association to its then prosperous state, were opposed to such Extension Work, on the grounds:

First, that the Association was the leading organization of its kind in the world, a position which it had attained by allowing the Holstein-Friesian cow to extend her own good qualities.

Second, that the Registry Association could not grow faster than the natural increase of the breed.

Further, there was the belief that a campaign of "CIRCUS ADVERTISING" such as was proposed with a view of exploiting the breed and the Association would tend to cheapen the Association in the eyes of the public and reflect in decreasing the price and demand for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Some of the conservative group did not hesitate to express their belief that the proposed plan to expend the Association's Reserve Fund and increase the fees was nothing more or less than a scheme to expend the breeder's money for personal gain and glorification of men who had attached themselves to the Industry for that purpose.

The group that were advocating increasing the fees and doing Extension Work were made up largely of politicians, dealers, herdsmen or farm managers of large estates, and men of wealth who bred cattle for a pastime and a hobby.

The above mentioned group gained control of the Association in 1919 and since that date upwards of \$3,000,000 has been expended by the management of the Old Registry Association in doing so-called Extension Work of various sorts. Let us review the results.

If we compare conditions in the Industry and in the Registry Association that prevailed at and previous to 1919, with the present conditions we should be able to judge whether so-called Extension Work was profitable from the standpoint of the breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and from the standpoint that such Extension Work was good for the Industry; or whether Extension Work is merely a name for a scheme to exploit the Association and the Industry in order to create "fat" jobs for a group of men who make such work their profession.

In 1919 the Financial Report of the Old Registry Association revealed that their accumulated assets were over \$367,000 and that the Association had been operated at a profit for the year ending April 30, 1919, of over \$64,000 on a Transfer fee of 25 cents. Up to this

time, the Association had recorded a steady increase in business in each department.

For the year ending December 31, 1928, the profit is given as \$35,000, the transfer fee being \$1.50, six times what it was ten years ago.

For a succession of years under the present managing influence, the Association's operating expenses have exceeded its income to an aggregate sum of over \$250,000; placing the Association on record as running behind in its operating expenses for the first time in upwards of a quarter of a century.

For the years previous to 1919-20, the number of registrations had steadily increased, and in 1920, 127,850 animals were registered.

The number of registry certificates issued by the Association in 1928, is given as 121,722 as compared with 127,850 in 1920. The number of registrations in 1927 is given as 109,500. It is estimated that it would require 100,000 registrations to bring the average annual registrations up to the number that was registered just previous to the beginning of the expensive Extension Campaign.

The number of transfers recorded for the year 1927, is given as 88,129. Back in the year 1919-20, before the Extension Campaign was put on, the number of transfers recorded in a single year was 131,823. These figures reveal that thousands of cattle, during the past ten years, have been sold without being officially transferred, breeders refusing to pay the increased transfer fee and further refusing to endorse the policies of the Association's management.

The number of new members that joined the Association in 1919-20 is given as 3,608; the number that joined the Association in 1928 (last year) is given as 1,844,—about half as many as joined the Association ten years ago before the \$3,000,000 was expended in Extension Work.

At the consignment sale held in connection with the Annual Meeting in 1919, 200 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle sold at an average price of \$1,712. At the recent Consignment Sale held in Philadelphia in connection with the 1929 Annual Meeting, 147 head sold at an average of \$644.

After a ten-year period of Political and Speculative Extension Work involving the expenditure of \$3,000,000 the prices for which the cattle sold at the Annual National Sale averaged \$1,068 less per head than they did before the Political and Speculative Extension work was started.

This vast expenditure of the breeders' money for so-called Extension Work has not only reflected a heavy financial burden upon the breeders but has also reflected unfavorably upon the breeders' business.

OFFICERS EXCUSES NOT ACCEPTED

The Old Association management in an attempt to justify continued expenditures for extension work, at-

tribute the backward trend of the Association to a "GENERAL AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION." Such a condition however is not born out by the facts. Any general depression of agriculture that would affect the Holstein-Friesian Industry would in like manner affect other Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations.

We find, on consulting the records, that during the past ten-year period the Ayrshire Association has recorded an increase in registrations of over 43%, the Guernsey Association has recorded an increase in registrations of over 50% and the Jersey Association has recorded an increase in registrations of over 60% while during the same period of Holstein registrations recorded by the Old Association appears to have decreased 14%.

LET THE HOLSTEIN COW CARRY HER OWN BANNER

The Holstein-Friesian cow needs no Extension Workers to recommend her, she is well able to speak for herself and establish her own reputation. Her ability as an economical and profitable milk producer will extend her fame and her good name to every dairy district.

The early breeders and importers of Holstein-Friesian cattle were able to establish the breed and extend the Holstein cow to every dairy district in the United States. Most of this was accomplished before the Agricultural Colleges had established their Extension Departments.

Now, with the aid of the State and Federal Government, each with a large number of dairy Extension Workers in the field, every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle is called upon to lend his coöperation and work with the State and Federal Extension Departments in putting over dairy projects in his locality, but he is not called upon to finance Extension Workers. If more workers are required they should be employed by the State or Federal Government.

Holstein breeders generally have expressed their belief that Extension Work carried on by the Old Registry Association is merely another name for a plan to promote the Association's politics and sell certain breeder's cattle and Special Milk at the Association's expense.

The breed has continued to multiply in increased numbers, yet the breeders have refused to keep their animals registered, first, because they were deprived of their right to a direct vote in managing the Association's Register; second, because they felt that the fees were excessive; and third, because they believe that the Extension policies are unsound.

The New Registry Association has placed the Holstein Herd Book on a sound, conservative business basis. The Conservative Breeder will naturally join the Forward movement to place the Holstein-Friesian Industry on a sound basis.

North Dakota showed an increase of 27% in butter production in a single year. And yet, there has been no increase in the number of milk cows in North Dakota for four years. The increased production is due to better cows and to more alfalfa and sweet clover.

League Business

LAST year the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., did a gross business of \$85,648,162, the largest business of its history. This exceeded last year's total by more than three million dollars.

The average net pool price the members received was a trifle over \$2.59 per hundred lb. which is 4½ cents more than they received the previous year. The total return to members was \$65,678,200 or about two and a half million more than the year previous.

The association handled 2,484,941,739 lb. milk during the year or 65,000,000 lb. more than they handled the year previous. The total participating membership is now 43,067. Thirty-eight plants were taken over or opened during the year, ten of which were new and constructed by the engineering department of the association.

Father and Son Own Leaders

H. GLESSNER and his son, Kuhns Glessner, of Berlin, Pennsylvania, are dairymen whose herds have made a very fine showing in the Brothers Valley C. T. A. which operates in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

The herd of Kuhn Glessner, only a portion of which are Holsteins, averaged 11,968 lb. milk, 451.1 lb. butterfat thus leading the association for both milk and fat. The monthly average of the milking cows was just under fourteen.

Lady Pontiac Beauty Celosia, a daughter of Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy and Lady Celosia Johanna is credited with 11,478 lb. milk, 438.5 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old. Mary Lyons Fayne, a daughter of King Rauwerd Fayne 3d, and Hillside Electra, had to her credit 408.5 lb. butterfat, 12,439 lb. milk.

The herd of H. H. Glessner stood second for fat production with an average of 366.5 lb. fat and second for milk production with an average of 9,453 lb. It is about the same size as the leading herd and the cows were of the same type, that is, a number of natives and grades with several registered Holsteins.

Hengerveld Clothilde Tehee Maid produced 13,179 lb. milk, 481.5 lb. butterfat and Susie Pontiac Johanna was reported as making 433.7 lb. fat, 11,543 lb. milk. Both cows were six-year-olds. Maid was sired by Sensation Clothilde Tehee and her dam was Farmdale Maid Hengerveld Fawn. Susie was by King Rauwerd Fayne 3d, and was from Lady Celosia Johanna and thus was a half-sister to both the cows mentioned as being in Kuhn Glessner's herd.

I pity no man because he has to work. If he is worth his salt, he will work. I envy the man who has a work worth doing and does it well. There never has been devised, and there never will be devised, any law which will enable a man to succeed save by the exercise of those qualities which have always been the prerequisites of success, the qualities of hard work, of keen intelligence, of unflinching will.—Theodore Roosevelt.

The Bigger Cows Win

A STUDY carried on by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the yearly individual records of more than 139,000 cows on test in dairy-herd-improvement associations in this country showed that within the breed the big cows win on the average in production of milk and butterfat and in income over cost of feed per cow. This study included both purebreds and grades of every age for each of the dairy breeds.

On an average the largest cows exceeded the smallest cows by 98 lb. butterfat per cow. Their cost of feed was \$20 higher, but they returned \$43 more per cow in yearly income over cost of feed. The price received per lb. for butterfat was about the same for the different groups. The higher income over cost of feed for the large cows, therefore, was not the result of a higher price paid for butterfat. Only one conclusion appears to be possible: The income above feed cost advanced with size of cow because of greater production per cow.

An analysis of the figures shows that as size of cow advanced 100 lb. per cow for each group there was a fairly uniform gain in production of milk and of butterfat, in cost of feed per cow, and in income above feed cost. On the other hand there was a slight decrease in the butterfat test. Results similar to these were obtained from a study of the figures for the other breeds. All told the same story: Within the breed the big cows win.

Though the group figures always favored the large cows, it was found that many individuals among the large cows in each breed were unprofitable producers and that many small cows in each breed were profitable producers. Therefore, in selecting dairy cows of any breed it is not wise to select on the basis of size alone. Size, however, is a factor of great importance.

Chinese Dairy Cattle

THE Canton Christian College at Canton, China, maintains an agricultural department and a dairy herd. Parts of the herd consists of Water Buffaloes. Record has been kept of their production and the average butterfat test of the twenty-three cows in the experiment was 11.05 per cent, individual tests running well above 12 per cent.

But for fear that all our high record makers might desert this country for China we may add that the annual production of milk only averages around 2,000 lb. The milk is pure white in color and the butter made from it is also white. Both are very palatable.

When fresh the buffalo cows give from 15 to 20 lb. milk daily. The average annual fat production is around 225 lb. The lactation period of the Water Buffalo is short and their owners use them for work in the field from the time they go dry until about a month before they are due to freshen again.

A Chinese graduate of the Dairy Husbandry Class at the Canton College who is now studying at Ames, says that Ayrshire, Jersey and Holsteins have been brought into China for dairy purposes by English and Americans.

An attempt was made to originate a new breed by

crossing the Water Buffalo and the Holstein but these two breeds do not "nick" well.

There are Buffalo cows in India that produce more milk than do the Chinese cows but they test lower, about eight per cent, and the total solids in the milk runs about 21 per cent. Ayrshires and Indian Buffaloes cross readily and it is rather strange that ill success has attended similar experiments in China.

The water buffalo has few dairy characteristics. They are muscular and blocky in build, probably the result of centuries of hauling heavy loads.

The native dairy cattle of China are of almost any color from orange-red to brown or black. They have a hump on their withers, similar to but smaller than the hump of Zebu or Brahman cattle. They mature slowly but the steers make fair beef animals. The cows only milk a few lb. daily and their milk tests about eight per cent fat. As dairy cattle they are far inferior to the water buffalo.

Rinderpest, and tick fever, which we call Texas fever is prevalent in Southern China. Water Buffaloes seem immune to this fever and are practically immune to tuberculosis. The scant hair on the body of the buffalo affords a poor hiding place for lice. The animals are easy to keep clean for this reason. Because they have no sweat glands it is the custom to drive the buffaloes to streams twice daily, allowing them to roll about in the water for a half hour each time. Otherwise they are apt to become sick.

The Chinese use very little milk and do not consider that it is good food. This is strange, as their neighbors, the Tibetans on the west and the Mongolians on the north, are and were in ancient times big consumers of dairy products in the form of milk, butter and cheese, the last two of which they make from the milk of cows, goats, mares and yaks.

Around Canton buffalo milk sells for the equivalent of thirty cents a quart while Holstein milk brings twenty-five cents a quart. Almost all the milk is used in cocoa, coffee and candy. The Chinese drink more cocoa than coffee and while they use some butter also use a large quantity of oleomargarine.

Marion Talley Will Keep Holsteins

MISS MARION TALLEY, who gave up operatic singing for the Metropolitan Opera House in order to return to farm life, purchased a 640 acre farm twelve miles north of Colby, Kansas, and about 240 miles from Denver, Colorado.

Miss Talley will keep a purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy. Her present plans are to build a farm house, construction of which will begin right away. She will continue to study music but says she will not return to the stage. Miss Talley is said to be very fond of animals.

President Hoover and the boys are having a hard time picking out their brand of farm relief. Why don't they order what they want from Sears and Roebuck?

A Canadian creamery is shipping ice cream to British Guiana and to the Bahama Islands.

Buttermilk Violates Volstead Act!

A WRITER in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* claims that anyone buying or selling BUTTERMILK violates the Volstead Law.

"The average composition of fresh buttermilk is:

Water	90.62
Casein	3.78
Fat	1.25
Milk-sugar	3.38
Lactic acid	0.32
Ash	0.65

"The lactic ferment causes one molecule of the milk-sugar to break into two molecules of lactic acid. Yeast ferments, on the contrary, causes it to decompose into alcohol and carbonic acid. Certain side-products are also formed, the principal of which are highly constituted alcohols, as propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl and amyl alcohols.

"Koumiss, made originally in Siberia and Russia by fermentation of mare's milk, is frothy and resembles buttermilk in taste and odor. In the United States, an artificial koumiss is made by fermenting cow's milk with yeast. Koumiss contains from one to two per cent of alcohol. It is an excellent food, and because of its peptone and lactic acid content, is a valuable aid to digestion.—*Nelson's Encyclopædia*.

When yeast is added to bread dough and the bread set in order to get light, fermentation proceeds, the starch being in part changed into sugar and the sugar in turn decomposed into carbonic acid gas and alcohol. The gas is what makes the bread light and spongy. Part of the alcohol escapes, but alcohol has a wonderful property of adhering to organic substances, and Th. Bolas has shown its presence in fresh bread. He found in six samples of fresh bread the following percentage of alcohol:

Minimum .....	.221
Maximum .....	.399
Mean .....	.313

"In two samples a week old he found .132 and .120, respectively. Any one wishing to avoid alcohol, therefore, will have to resort to eating unleavened bread.

"The Volstead law takes no issues and makes no exceptions" says the writer. "It prohibits the sale of 'beverages' containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, and buttermilk comes under this heading. The law must be obeyed in its fullness and disregard of it checked instantly, whether it be a matter of moral turpitude or violation of the statutes."

Agricultural Year Book Ready

THE Year Book of Agriculture for 1928 is now being distributed. This volume is the third of a series distinctively characterized by short articles reporting recent developments in agricultural science and practice. Intended primarily for the general reader rather than for the technician or the student, the book is varied in content and nontechnical in style. It contains articles on most aspects of farming from soil preparation to marketing.

The Year Book is not intended to tell everything that can be told about all the work of all the branches of all departments but the reader will find therein up-to-the-minute articles about new discoveries in animal and plant breeding, the conservation of soil resources and brief authoritative articles on the economic problems of agriculture, highway construction and maintenance.

In addition the book contains the last annual report of ex-secretary Jardine and the customary compilation of agricultural statistics.

Thirty maps present the principal geographic aspects of American agriculture and indicate the approximate distribution of the more important crops and farm animals.

A special congressional appropriation provides for 400,000 copies of the Year Book. Each senator and congressman is allotted a certain number for distribution to such of his constituents as may be interested. Those who cannot obtain this volume from a senator or congressman can purchase a copy for \$1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

And now the organized fruit growers have protested against the "farm relief" bills in congress. They do not want to be relieved of anything that way. Senator Reed of Oregon, in presenting their case, said they are in the position of a soldier in a hospital in France. When the good hearted but amateur young women came to his bed one morning, they found the sign, "Too sick to be nursed today."—*Stock and Dairy Farmer*.

A REAL BARGAIN

BULL

Born September 27, 1928

SIRE: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA,
our 34-lb. herdsire.

DAM: MAPLE GROVE GLISTA
DINAH. Milk 358.6 lb. Butter
14 74 lb. Certificate of Merit as a
heifer. A daughter of Model
Daniel Glista.

This young fellow is nicely marked
and is good in every way.

PRICE, \$100

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Herd Accredited

FRANK JONES, Manager

Centerville, R. D. 4, Crawford Co., Penna.

Reference, Townville, Pa. State Bank

Fouls in Foot or Foot Rot

ONE of the many troubles which may affect dairy cows is Fouls or Foot Rot. Sometimes one or two members of the herd will be affected, then apparently they will recover, then others will have the affliction. Occasionally a cow will have the trouble in one foot, and just as that member is about well again, another foot will swell.

A variety of causes may produce inflammation of the foot between the claws or toes. It may be due to overgrowth of the claws and inward pressure, as ingrowing nail of man; or it may be caused by the irritation of stable filth, to impaction and hardening of soil between the claws, or to other foreign substances becoming wedged in and causing inflammation and softening or ulceration of the skin in the interdigital space. Under some conditions several cattle in the same herd become affected, so that the disease may be contagious. Occurrences have been reported where foot rot of cattle has appeared within a short time among a large proportion of the cattle in a farming district. This disease is most frequently seen in the hind feet, though all four feet may become affected.

SYMPTOMS

The animal is observed to limp in walking. On examination of the foot we discover heat, with swelling above the hoof and of the soft parts between the claws which frequently spreads the claws apart to a considerable extent; or the inflammation may have advanced to softening and sloughing of the interdigital mem-

brane. If the disease is neglected at this stage, deep abscesses may form and the pus burrow under the horny wall, or the joint within the hoof may become inflamed and the articular attachments destroyed, in which case treatment will become difficult and recovery will be slow.

One of the best treatments for fouls is prevention. Just inside the entrance to the barn or stable, in a space, say three feet wide and four feet long, lay 2 by 4s, flat side down, thus forming a frame or box. Fill the enclosure with air-slacked lime. This requires every cow as she comes in and goes out to walk through the lime and thus give her feet a dust bath, which is one of the best preventives of fouls.

This simple device should be put into practice by every dairyman. It is much simpler to construct such a box and put the lime bath into practice than it is to treat even a mild case of foot rot or fouls.

Simple cases of foot rot can be treated by carefully cleaning the space between the toes and painting the part with a solution of equal parts of blue vitriol, vinegar and water. Or apply butter of antimony, painting it on with a feather in the same manner as iodine is applied.

Bad cases of fouls in which there is a discharge and extensive diseased tissues demands the services of a capable veterinarian. Such cases can usually be avoided by the preventive measures above mentioned.

Pineapple a Dairy Feed

PINEAPPLE bran is a new cow feed now being given a trial in the herd owned by the University of Hawaii. This is made from pineapple peelings or husks. Formerly the canners had huge piles of these husks accumulate during the canning season. Such piles were afterwards drawn away and dumped in a convenient place. Animals would eat the peelings when they were fresh and someone suggested that it might pay to dry them. Heated drums of giant size were installed in which the pineapple peelings were dried. They were then shredded and made into a feed somewhat resembling bran in appearance.

Hawaii dairymen were slow to use the "pine" bran and the agricultural authorities at the University were asked to give it a trial. In 1924 a feeding trial was started in which a number of cows were fed a ration which includes this bran. The experiment is planned to end this year, a period of five years since it was started. Each cow receives a pineapple bran ration for a two year period so that it is easily possible to compare her production from the pineapple ration with her production when fed a ration not containing the new dairy feed.

The regular herd mixture consists of 75 lb. cracked corn, 100 lb. wheat bran, 50 lb. coconut oil cake meal, 10 lb. linseed oil meal, 5 lb. raw rock phosphate, 5 lb. salt.

Two different pineapple bran mixtures were fed, in one of which the bran formed a third, and the other about two-thirds of the ingredients by weight. The first was 60 lb. pineapple bran, 60 lb. rolled barley, 20 lb. rolled oats, 20 lb. wheat bran, 20 lb. soy bean cake, 2 lb. raw rock phosphate, 2 lb. salt.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

The other ration contained 133 lb. pineapple bran, 27 lb. rolled barley, 20 lb. linseed oil meal, 2 lb. raw rock phosphate, 2 lb. salt. All three of these were considered well balanced rations.

The results were not startling for three of the cows made their maximum production in a year when fed a pineapple bran mixture and two of them made maximum production when they did not receive any pineapple bran. Evidently pineapple bran is a satisfactory feed for dairy cows on the Hawaiian Islands.

Raw rock phosphate has been used in many sections of the United States and occasionally complaints have been made that it had a bad effect on the teeth of the animals. The rock phosphate used in the Hawaiian station is obtained from the South Sea Islands, is of a high grade, contains 36% phosphoric acid and 24% fluorine an impurity which is blamed for causing sensitive teeth of the animals receiving it. In Hawaii raw rock phosphate can be obtained for half the price demanded for steamed bone meal and so far has given satisfaction.

More Testimony

THE Wisconsin College of Agriculture received an inquiry as follows: "Is there a feed that will make a cow give richer milk?" "If so, how much difference?" Their reply, which appeared in the June *News Letter* is as follows:

There is no feed which will permanently increase the test of milk. It is true that some feeders are able to greatly increase the amount of high protein concentrates, and for a short time increase the test. Abrupt changes in feed may also cause variations in test for a short time. Furthermore, some skillful feeders are able to put on excessive amounts of soft fat just before freshening and obtain abnormally high tests for a short time after the cow freshens. These are unusual cases, however, and only result in temporary changes. Over a long period of time, the test of milk cannot be influenced by feeds.

Iowa Requires Both Tests

CATTLE shipped into the State of Iowa after July 4th will have to be tuberculin tested 60 to 90 days after importation unless the animals come from accredited herds or from herds that have passed two clean tests under the area plan of testing.

Dairy and breeding cattle that are imported into Iowa after July 4th must also pass the agglutination or blood test to show that they do not carry the germs of contagious abortion.

Buying On a Production Basis

THE Walker-Gordon Company annually buys many cattle to keep up the herds at its big certified milk plants. Like all buyers, they occasionally get animals which, while looking good, are disappointing from a production standpoint.

In order to minimize possible losses and at the same time be enabled to buy real profitable animals they have inaugurated a new plan of payment which is now being

tried out. This purchasing plan is on a production basis. When the cow is delivered, the seller receives a set basic price. Then, during the first two months of her lactation period, her milk is weighed and recorded at every milking. Twice a week samples are taken and tested for butterfat. The total butterfat for the first two months is ascertained and the milk figured on an equivalent four per cent basis. The cow that averages fifteen quarts of milk daily on a four per cent basis is valued at \$175.

The bonus the farmer receives varies in accordance with the variation the production shows up or down from the standard.

Proposed Wallace Memorial

MOVEMENT has been started to form a memorial to Henry C. Wallace, formerly United State Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Wallace was an alumnus of the Iowa State College and was at one time a member of the faculty of that Institution.

It is planned to dedicate the memorial when the American County Life Conference meets at Ames next October.

From the way they sound to us, some of those voices we hear over the radio must emanate from throats not soothed by toasted cigarettes.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

Don't Raise Horns, Raise Holsteins!

Domesticated Cattle  Don't Need Horns

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait,—a Hornless Bull bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars, or give pedigree and price of a Registered Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Changing Homes

THE accompanying illustration depicts Gettysburg Bertha De Kol being loaded in a truck after the John C. Bream sale in order that she might take up her residence on the farm of her new owner, G. C. Krout, of Glenrock, Pa.

Gettysburg Bertha De Kol is a daughter of Cumberland De Kol John and Buttonwood Pledge Bertha 3d, a daughter of King Plain Veeman Pontiac. Bertha



GETTYSBURG BERTHA DE KOL
Now owned by G. C. Krout, Glenrock, Pa.

has a cow testing association record of 352.25 lb. butter, 8,068 lb. milk, her average test being 3.49%. One of her daughters, Gettysburg Julius Bertha, in 304 days produced 251 lb. butter, 5,587 lb. milk, her average test being 3.6 percent fat. This record was made as a two-year-old and in her first lactation period.

Gettysburg Bertha De Kol and her daughter are real good individuals and we believe they will both make good in their new homes.

Notice how Mr. Bream has taken advantage of natural conditions and so is able to load stock without any bridge, the animal simply walks right into the body of the truck. The photograph was taken right in front of the Bream homestead which is about three miles west of Gettysburg, Pa.

Answers to Correspondents

EDITOR, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:
DEAR EDITOR:

I notice in the rules governing the registration of purebred Holsteins that the Brattleboro Association will not register the offspring of a female that is bred before she is twelve months old.

I would like to ask you just what takes place during the last day of the twelfth month that would make the calf conceived by its mother on that day ineligible to registry, yet if she was bred on the following day the offspring would be eligible to registry?

I have been breeding Holsteins for nearly two decades and my most vigorous heifers, the best animals in the herd, usually reach the stage of puberty at a younger age than weaker or more undesirable heifers. I consider that a young heifer well grown and well developed is more capable of producing healthy, vigorous offspring when bred at ten or twelve months than other heifers when bred at eighteen months old.

While I do not believe in breeding animals at an early age,—personally I like to have my heifers freshen for the first time when they are from twenty-six to thirty months old,—I sometimes doubt the advisability of a Registry Association fixing

rules debarring animals from registration just because the mother was young and vigorous, and the fence was poor.

You can comment on this or not, just as you choose. I have been wanting to get this off my mind for some time. For the life of me I can't see what takes place on the last day of the month of the year that would debar from registration a calf of a heifer if she was served at 11 o'clock at night the day before she was one year old or why if she was served at one A. M. at the beginning of the anniversary of her birthday her resulting offspring would then be eligible to registry.

Yours very truly,
A PRACTICAL BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

We would like our readers to comment on this letter and the question it brings up. The columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN are open to everybody.

STOP AND START AGAIN

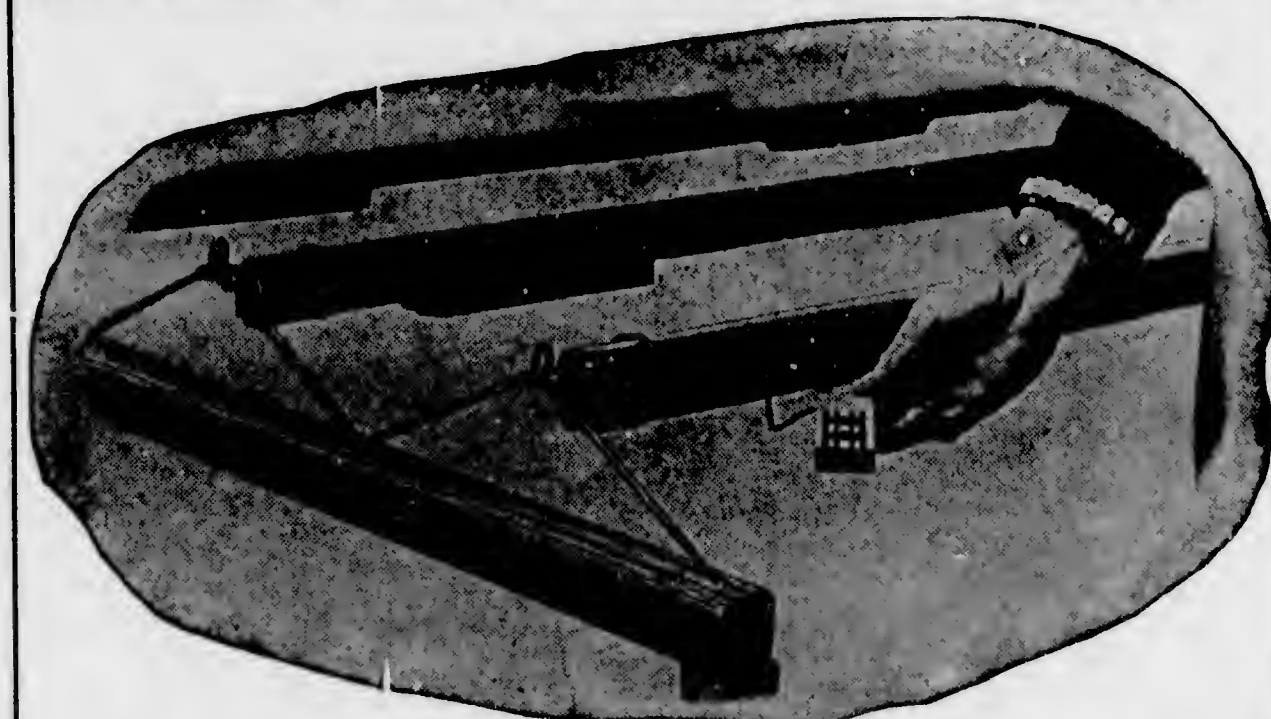
If you are wise, when you find out,
Beyond the shadow of a doubt,
That you have taken the wrong track,
You'll stop at once and hurry back
To where you started and begin
Once more, determined yet to win.

If you desired to go to town,
But struck the wrong road, you would frown
And go back home; then start again,
And, likely, take the right road, then,
In this same manner, too, I guess,
Is found the right road to Success!

—Charles Horace Meiers.

What fruit grows on telegraph wires? Electric currents.
What coat has never had a button on it yet stays on securely? A coat of paint.
What one letter in the alphabet will spell potatoes? The letter "o." Put it down until you have put eight os.
What games do the waves play? Pitch and toss.
Where were the first doughnuts fried? In Greece.
What was the greatest feat of strength ever performed? Wheeling, West Virginia.
When are two apples alike? When pared.
Why is a cherry like a book? Because it is red.

Miracle Mite Eliminator Roosts



Roosts are made of California Redwood—no knots, no cracks. Hens cannot sit between roosts. Brackets let the light all around the ends of the roosts and the mites will go to the trap, the only dark place to hide. Mites full of blood are very sensitive and will not cross cold steel but go to the dark trap where they stay for nine days laying thousands of eggs. Drop traps in bucket, a teakettle of boiling water does the job.

People who have used the roosts for three years or more, say, "They would not take \$1.00 a foot for them." Others say, "they would not raise chickens without them." It is hard to estimate their worth. A pullet that is kept free from odors and mites will lay at six months and continue laying for one year. Write for free information.

AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
Crawfordsville Indiana

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Ham

MOST of us are prone to esteem lightly those things that are close at hand, and, like the poor, always with us, and we overlook entirely the appeal that these familiar things have for strangers. This is very true in the case of using ham for the meat dish of a meal. It is quite surprising how many men order ham and eggs when in a restaurant where there is a variety from which to choose, so one need not feel apologetic when offering such a dish to guests.

Every well stocked larder should contain a ham or part of one, then let the unexpected guest arrive, for one is sure of at least one article of food that will be enjoyed.

Now, while "Ham and" may prove a very toothsome dish, it does not by any means exhaust the possibilities of this reliable stand-by. When one has a number of guests, who are remaining for several days, there is nothing better to have on hand than

BAKED HAM

To get the best results the ham should be scraped and soaked over-night in cold water. Then put it in a pot and cover with hot water, and in this water put half a pint of molasses, a small onion, a bay leaf (only one) and a teaspoonful each of paprika and ground cloves. Bring to a boil and let it simmer for twenty minutes for every pound of ham, adding an extra twenty minutes if the ham is a large one. After the ham is cooked, it should be allowed to cool in the same water, then should be removed and the skin taken off. Put it in a roasting pan, rub well with brown sugar, and stick in plenty of whole cloves. Put about a cupful of water in the roasting pan and bake for half an hour in a hot oven, basting frequently. If only part of a ham is used, the seasoning should be reduced accordingly. The liquor in which the ham was boiled may be used for seasoning boiled cabbage or some other kind of greens may be cooked in it. Another very appetizing dish may be made by using the gravy made by the roasting process with tomatoes and spaghetti, the latter being cooked first in salted water. The ham itself will keep till used and the foregoing certainly gets the ultimate value out of one. In boiling the ham, it is quite imperative that it should be allowed to simmer only, as in the simmering lies the secret of the delicate flavor and firm condition of the meat. If one has them, the flavor is much improved by adding a pint of cider to the water in which the ham is boiled, and half a cupful of non-alcoholic sherry to the liquid in the roasting pan.

SOUTHERN HAM

To make this dish, one needs a slice of ham weighing about a pound, or its equivalent in boiled ham, two cupfuls canned tomatoes or three large fresh ones, one small onion, one teaspoonful of lard, and, if your garden

has them, a dozen okra cut in small pieces. Chop the onion fine and brown in the lard, adding the ham which has been diced, then the tomatoes and okra. Season with salt and pepper, and cook for about forty-five minutes, stirring occasionally, so that it does not burn. It should be served with plain boiled rice.

FRYING HAM OR BACON

When frying ham or bacon, it should be put in a cold frying pan, so that it will brown more quickly and cook better than if placed in a hot pan. In order to hurry things, we are often tempted to put the pan over the fire before placing the meat in it. Often bacon seems to go mostly to fat when fried, so that it supplies fewer servings than are needed. Try cutting off the rind and dipping the strip in flour, and you will find that it will go much further.

YANKEE EGGS

Speaking of ham or bacon, naturally makes one think of eggs, and here is a dish that combines the two in a different way. To six eggs, boiled hard, take one cupful of ham chopped very fine, five tablespoonfuls of milk, two-thirds cupful stale bread crumbs, one raw egg, half a teaspoonful of mustard, salt and pepper to taste. Cook the bread crumbs in the milk and rub to a smooth paste, then add the ham, seasoning and egg. Mix well. Remove the shells from the eggs, which have been boiled hard, cover them with the above mixture, and fry in deep hot fat for two minutes. Cut in halves, length wise, and serve on a bed of lettuce or parsley. There are good cold, as a picnic dish, or when served hot make a good supper or lunch dish.

A NEW CHOP SUEY

Fry four strips of bacon, and to the fat, add two good sized onions that have been finely sliced. Cook until brown. Add two cupfuls of ground ham and cook for about five minutes, stirring constantly so that it does not burn. Remove from the stove, and add an equal amount of macaroni that has been well boiled in salted water and then drained. Place in a buttered baking dish, season with salt and pepper, and pour over the whole, two cupfuls of tomatoes, cover with bread crumbs, dot with butter and bake for about an hour. If desired, instead of baking, it may be allowed to simmer on the back of the stove for the same length of time, care being taken that it does not burn.

Right of a husband to \$1 a week spending money was upheld by a Wichita Falls Judge in a divorce case dispute over alimony.

Order may or may not be Heaven's first law but the Boss says orders are the salesman's passport to Paradise.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
E. M. SNYDERBusiness Manager

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JUNE 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Monthly for July and August

DURING the months of July and August the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will be published once each month omitting the issue of the 8th, sending out the regular issue on the 22d.

The warm summer months when the dairymen are busy with their farm work reflect a dull season on agricultural publications and many of them print smaller issues or change their schedules during the summer season.

Getting out a publication is like milking cows, its an every day grind and during vacation season the work must go on either before the vacation or after it. Therefore, in order that we may relax a little and thus be in a position to render better service, we are going to ask our readers for a little vacation.

Our next issue then will go out under date of July 22d followed by the issue of August 22d, resuming our regular publication schedule beginning with September 8th.

Extension Expenditures Unjust and Unnecessary

EXTENSION work, such as is now carried on by the Old Registry Association, is unjust and unfair to the dairymen who breed and own Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in that association money has been used to advertise special milk and encourage the making of forced official records—such milk and such records as are produced or made at the so-called breeding establishments owned by many of the wealthy breeders and association officers.

The majority of breeders and members of the association are engaged in the production of market milk; Cow Testing Association records and not official records are the standard on which they judge the merits of their cattle.

It is unnecessary for the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to finance a separate organization to carry on legitimate dairy and breed extension work. The State and Federal Governments have a well organized force engaged in this work. While each breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is asked to give his personal support and cooperation in promoting the various projects carried on by the State and Federal Governments through their dairy extension workers, he is not called upon to support the work financially.

If more extension workers are necessary they should be employed by the State or the Federal Government and receive their salaries through the proper channels.

The early breeders and importers of Holstein-Friesian cattle were able to introduce the breed into America and extend it to every dairy district in the United States where animals of this breed have multiplied until they exceed in numbers all other purebred dairy cattle combined.

If these things can be accomplished with little or no expense to the Registry Association in doing so-called extension work, surely with our organized Agricultural Colleges, each promoting better dairying, it seems unnecessary to now charge the Holstein breeders a \$2.00 tax to support extension work and a large Board of Officers, for every dollar which he receives in registration and transfer service.

Loss on Year Books

THE loss on publishing and delivering the Herd Books and the Blue Books as recorded in the Annual Reports of the Old Association for the past fiscal year amounts to over \$29,000 or approximately \$2,500 a month.

This seems to be an unnecessary loss, inflicted upon the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, that has been overcome by the New Registry Association.

The cost of printing the Old Association Herd Books for the year ending December 31st is given as \$21,013.92. The receipts from the sale of Herd Books was \$2,446. At the prevailing price of \$2.00 each charged by the Association, 1,223 books were sold, about one book to each twenty-four members of the Association.

The cost of printing and delivering the Advanced Registry Year Books is given as \$12,553.72. Receipts from the sale of books is given as \$2,091.50.

The difference between the expense and receipts for year books and herd books published during 1928 amounts to a loss of over \$29,000.

National Consignment Sale

IN giving our report of the recent sale held in Philadelphia, we have attempted to show that such sales are not profitable from the standpoint of the consignors. The management of such sales always contend that they have selected the best specimens of the breed, that the owners have agreed to sacrifice them, and they will be sold to the highest bidder.

First of all, the experienced cattle man knows that the best animals are not offered at these auction sales; second, he knows that the best animals that are offered are usually protected by a well organized group of

“By-Bidders”; and third, the experienced cattle man knows that the place to buy the best animals is direct from the breeder who raises them.

In other words, he knows that the process of forcing for records, special fitting and bagging commonly practiced by consignors to auction sales is very injurious to the future usefulness of the animal and, therefore, he does not patronize such sales.

The consignors to all National Sales might be divided into two classes, the “Price-Fixing”—“By-Bidding” group who are very closely associated with, if not in control of the management of such sales, whose cattle usually sell at high prices; then there is always a large number of breeders who consign cattle in hopes that they will catch some of the overflow and by chance sell some of their cattle for a little more than they are worth. This group, with few exceptions, are always disappointed and the recent sale is no exception.

The Dutchland Dispersal held the Saturday previous to the National Sale where the cattle sold at an average of \$755, helps to prove our point that consignment sales of a National character are growing less and less popular.

Is the Culling of Purebreds a Breeder's Problem or a Registry Association's Problem?

TO RETAIN the type and improve the quality of any breed of improved livestock requires close culling and intelligent selection and mating.

A percentage of the offspring even from our best animals must be culled and discarded. To retain all of the offspring of any particular group or family of animals for breeding purposes and discard all of the offspring from other bovine families is not practicing careful selection and mating, but the careful and intelligent breeder selects the best and discards the undesirable regardless of any royal ancestral blood which they might carry in their veins.

In the breeding of dairy cattle there are certain recognized types that are considered to represent superior milk and dairy production and there are other types that represent the most undesirable, with many variations in between.

The intelligent and experienced breeder finds it a simple and an easy matter to cull his poorest or most inferior animals. They are easily recognized. He finds it difficult, however, to determine or make his selection as to which animals represent his very best when considered from the standpoint of both type and production.

It is not necessary for the Registry Association to promulgate any fixed rules or regulations to assist the breeder of dairy cattle in the work of culling out his inferior animals. His purebreds that are entirely lacking in type and dairy conformation ordinarily would have to be sold for beef or veal because, in a dairy community, the butcher would be the only one who would be interested in buying such cattle.

One of the many bad features of the present system of making official records is that, through a process of

fitting and feeding, creditable records can be placed on inferior animals and thus it is possible for the breeder, through the use of the Advanced Registry Department, to market cattle for breeding purposes that under ordinary conditions would have to be sold for beef.

When the Association enters the field other than for the purpose of registering and transferring cattle, it should avoid taking any measures that would make it possible for the breeder to market inferior animals and thereby keep animals for breeding purposes that should be placed in the discard.

Another feature that has grown out of the system of making official records, which was commonly practiced a few years ago, was for breeders and dealers who handled and bred a large number of cattle to see how many daughters or granddaughters from a certain bull or a certain cow it was possible to have admitted to the Advanced Registry. Therefore, selection and culling was not carried on extensively. Every daughter of certain bulls and every daughter of certain cows were kept, some very inferior animals being retained in this way and, at great expense in feed and labor, were placed on forced test in order to make an official record and give the sire or the dam one more daughter in the Advanced Registry when in reality the animal was inferior, showed her inferiority as a calf and should have gone to the butcher, but instead was retained and probably sold on the reputation of her sire or dam or some of her brothers or sisters.

It would not have been possible and there would have been no motive to continue to keep animals of inferior type and breeding qualities if the Advanced Registry system had not prompted it and if the Advanced Registry system had not made it possible to give such cattle creditable recommendation as breeding animals and as purebreds.

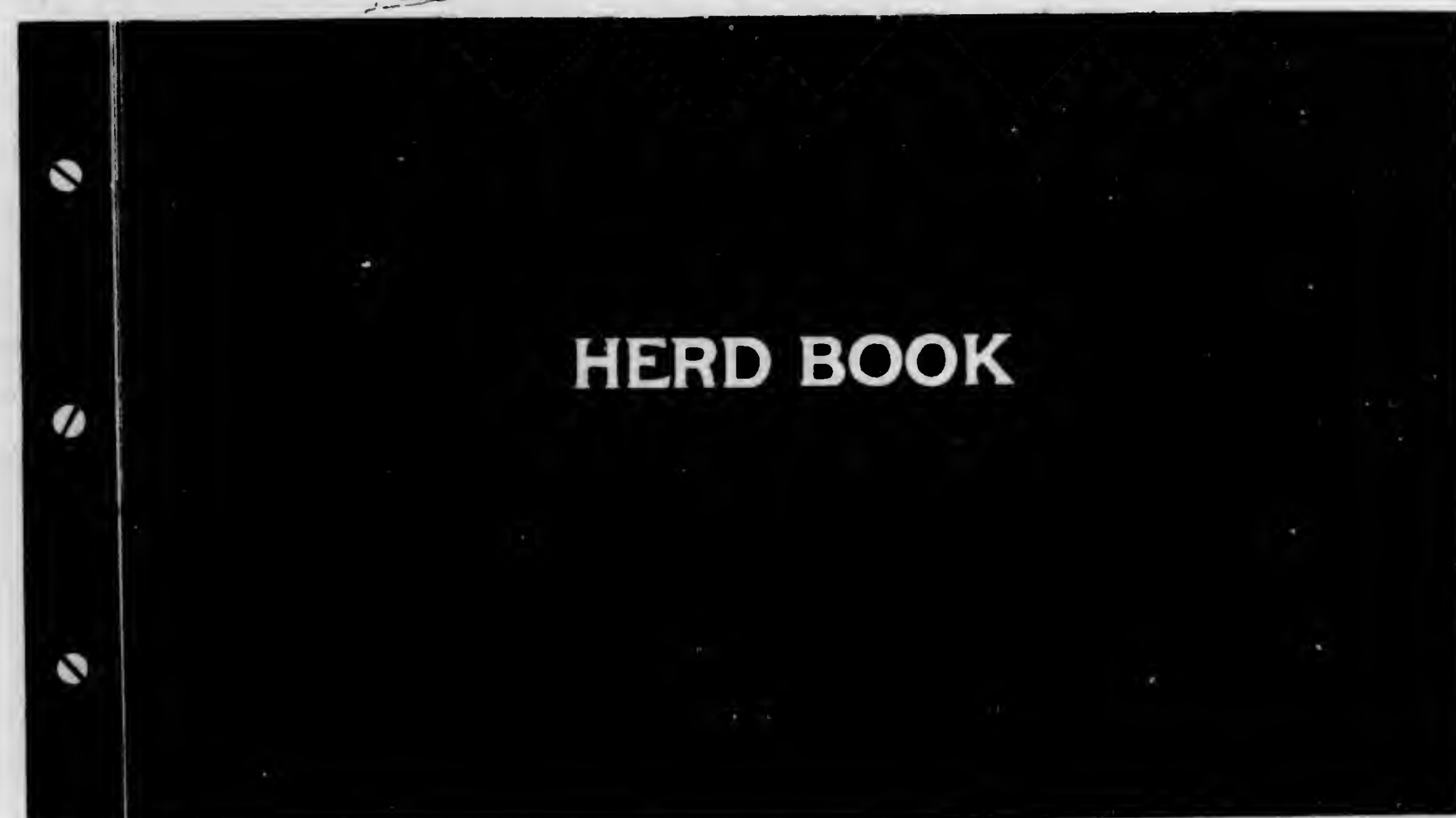
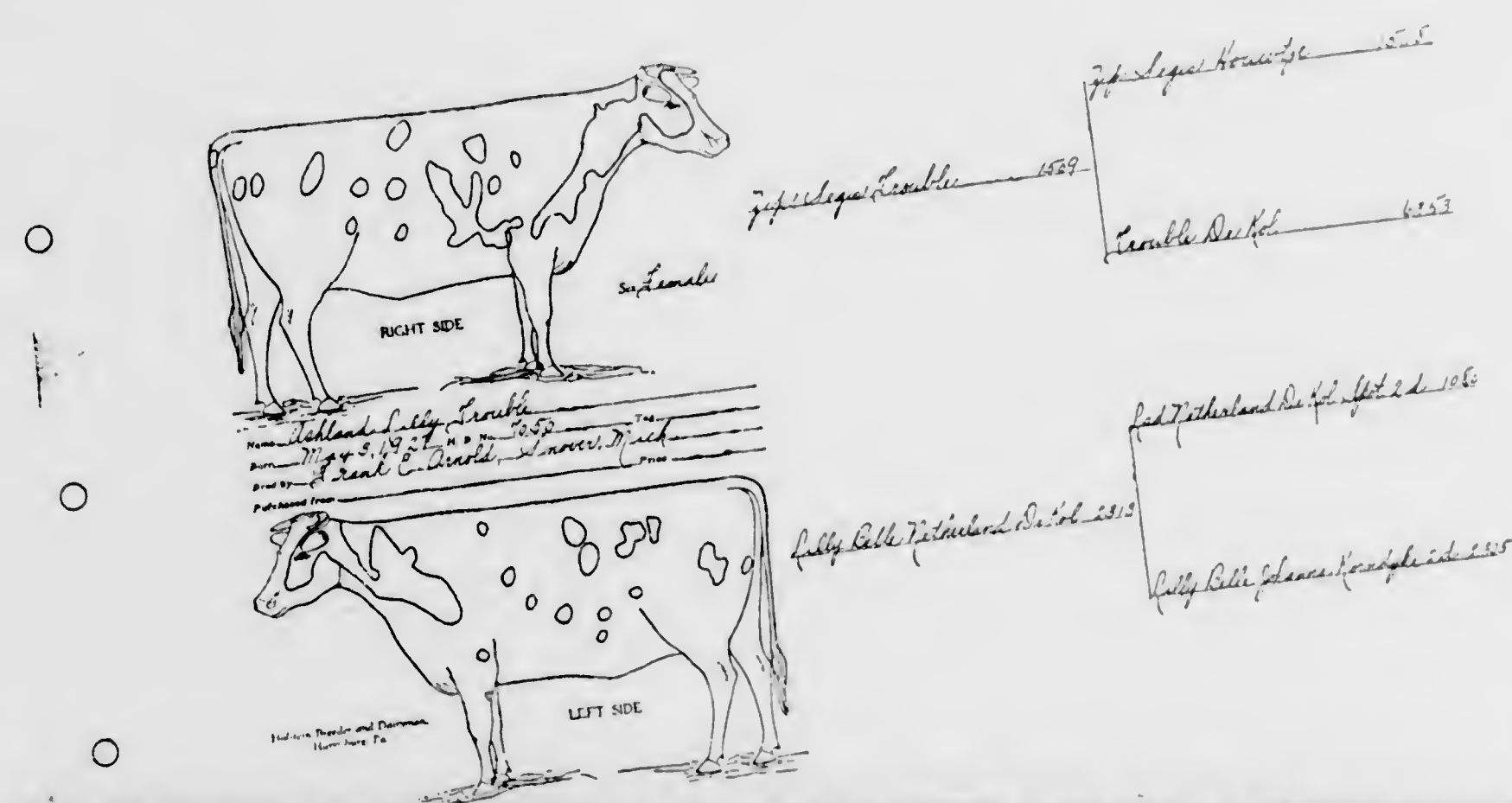
Therefore, if a Registry Association enters the field with the view of aiding the breeder in making his selections then it must first consider whether it will be of assistance or a hindrance in the great work of breed improvement which can only be maintained when inferior stock is discarded and only superior stock retained for breeding purposes.

A Poor Color Scheme

THE financial books of some of the so-called big breeding establishments have been entirely “in the red” for years. A study of these books leaves a dark brown taste in the mouths of their proprietors and the only time said owners are not blue is when they turn green with envy when they learn of the successful work of some neighboring practical breeder and dairyman. Then the situation looks blacker than ever and they surely cannot be blamed if, under the circumstances, they show a financial yellow streak and decide to sell out and quit the fancy black-and-white cattle business.

This state of affairs is not confined to the black-and-white breed but also applies to those fancy establishments wherein are kept cattle of the yellow-and-white, red-and-white, and fawn, white and squirrel gray breeds.

The Private Herd Register



Month	Year	Age	Weight	Height	Length	Width	Depth	Heart	Temperament	Color	Markings	Performance	Notes
January													
February													
March													
April													
May													
June													
July													
August													
September													
October													
November													
December													
Total													
Average													
No. of Days in Milk													

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Complete, Handy and Reasonably Priced

Every Breeder and Dairy Owner Needs One!

PRICE LIST

Large Loose-Leaf Herd Book with 50 Sheets	-	Complete, \$2.00
Large Loose-Leaf Herd Book with 75 Sheets	-	Complete, \$2.50
Large Loose-Leaf Herd Book with 100 Sheets	-	Complete, \$3.00
Additional Sheets in Lots of 50	- - - - -	\$1.00

Size of Sheets Is 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Notice that the Color Markings and Pedigree show on the same side of the sheet.

The Performance and Breeding Date Record should appear on the Reverse side.

The Covers are Strong and Durable. The whole book is attractive in appearance, and is the handiest and most complete Herd Book you ever had the pleasure of handling.

Send for your copy and bring your herd records right up-to-date.

Box 30,

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Handy Andy

WHEN the Farr-Dennis combination were operating at Springfield State Hospital in a little scheme to make Official Records by the short route, someone appears to have made one grand mistake in that those in authority at the Agricultural College and the test supervisors, while some of the politicians were spending their winter vacation in Florida, took it upon themselves to make an investigation resulting in affidavits being made in which it was alleged that cows on Official Test at the hospital were being "doped" and that cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

Later it was reported that when the politicians returned from their winter vacation they called a halt. The matter of investigating testing at Springfield State Hospital was taken out of the hands of the college authorities by the Board of Regents, and the Farr-Dennis organization was permitted to continue the making of Official Records at Springfield State Hospital until many of the cows then on official test finished their yearly records and one cow, Howard Star Annette Prince, was admitted to the 1,000 lb. butterfat class and given wide publicity by the Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

It was then that the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN began its investigation and in the September 8, 1926, issue exposed the whole matter, resulting in the cancellation of 11 records.

One of the peculiar things about the investigation conducted by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Old Association is that the testers and others who knew about conditions at Springfield State Hospital were not consulted. The cancellation of the 11 records lend the appearance that the parties implicated got their heads together and agreed to cancel 11 records in an attempt to "whitewash" the affair without exposing the names of the guilty parties who were shielding and protecting Mr. Farr and permitting him to continue the making of Official Records after fraud had been uncovered, in direct violation of the Association's rules.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN PLACED IN CHARGE

If the Farr-Dennis Organization had had the right parties in charge of Official Testing at the college the fraud that was perpetuated at Springfield State Hospital would, no doubt, have slipped through unexposed. But the professors in charge of Official Testing at the college, while they aided in concealing the fraud did so, we believe, under protest. The testers being very efficient men, capable of getting employment elsewhere at an equal or increased salary resigned their positions rather than be parties to concealing the fraud.

It was through the professors at the college and the testers that the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN first learned that fraudulent practices had been uncovered in making official records at Springfield State Hospital.

After the records had been cancelled without giving the names of the parties, if any, who were protecting and shielding Mr. Farr, a Mr. H. C. Barker, who had been following the making of forced records and the promoting of auction sales, at one time acting as Paid State Secretary for the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Asso-

ciation and who is known to be somewhat of a dealer in cattle, was imported into the State of Maryland, employed at the college as an educator, and placed in charge of the making of official records. It is now believed that hereafter politicians will be consulted before any investigation is made into the methods practiced in making official records at their farms or at state farms.

While Mr. Barker is employed to guard the integrity of official records in the State of Maryland he appears to be playing the speculative cattle game on the side by buying and consigning cattle at public auction.

At the State Guarantee Sale held in Ohio on May 7th and 8th Mr. Barker is listed among the consignors.

At the Frederick County Sale held at Frederick, Maryland, May 24th, Mr. Barker is reported as buying a young female consigned by Brooklandwood Farms. At the recent Brentwood Sale held in Philadelphia Mr. Barker is again listed, buying Fishkill Colantha Aaggie.

Possibly it does not reflect discredit upon the dignity of an Agricultural College to have a member of its faculty chasing up auction sales and buying and selling cattle. It is our opinion, however, that it is a bad practice and lowers the standards of an agricultural college to employ cattle speculators as professors and to permit them to continue their speculative practices under the shroud that they are doing educational work.

Sound and conservative dairy principles should be taught at agricultural colleges and such practices should be instilled in the minds of the young men who attend such institutions. To teach and encourage speculative cattle practices at agricultural colleges, in our judgment, is an entirely wrong policy and is one of the reasons why so many college graduates fail to make a success from a practical standpoint.

Men who are known to possess and practice sound dairy principles should be employed at our agricultural institutions.

To place a professional propagandist and sale promoter at an agricultural college in charge of the making of milk and butter records to insure the accuracy of such records, is in our judgment, like trying to enforce the Volstead Act by appointing "ex-saloon keepers" as law enforcement agents.

Does Prejudice Govern Their Policy?

FOR many years the Old Registry Association refused to recognize certificates issued by the Canadian Association. When the Canadian Association grew to the point that it did not need the Old Association's assistance, in other words, after the Canadian breeders had demonstrated that they were going right along and managing their own business, the Old Association passed a resolution agreeing to accept registrations in the Canadian Association on a mutual agreement.

Last year some purebred cattle were exported from South Africa to England and sold at public auction. The members of the British Friesian Cattle Society passed a resolution refusing to accept for entry in the British Friesian Herd Book many of the cattle imported from South Africa.

One of the animals that was refused entry in the

British Herd Book found its way into Canada and from thence into the United States.

At the recent Annual Convention of the Old Association the present owner of the animal that was bred and raised in South Africa, imported to England where it was refused entry in the herd book, later sold to Canada and then to the United States, introduced a resolution that the Old Association recognize the herd book of the South African Association, which resolution was passed.

The British Friesian Association when they refused to admit certain cattle to their herd book imported from South Africa gave as their reason that the stock in question did not conform to certain requirements. Yet one of the animals that was not acceptable to the British Friesian Association is acceptable to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

"Testifies that Bell Dissipated \$1,000,000."

"PITTSBURGH, JUNE 11.—John A. Bell, former Carnegie banker and coal operator, dissipated \$1,000,000 while interested in the Carnegie Coal Company and did not know what became of it, according to the testimony of Jesse H. Sanford at a hearing yesterday before referee in bankruptcy Watson B. Adair."—By *United Press*.

The Mr. Bell above referred to stated in his petition in bankruptcy that he had lost a million dollars on his farm in Coraopolis in five years. He is the father of John A. Bell, Jr., who has served as a director of the Old Registry Association for a ten-year period and who is reported to be very close friends with "Jimmy" the politician who is reported as drawing two salaries.

The definition of the word "Dissipate" as given in the New Standard Dictionary is as follows:

"To disperse or scatter utterly; to drive away, especially in the manner to dispose of finally; to dispel."

Possibly the term "Dissipate" could be applied appropriately in describing the manner in which the Old Association's affairs have been conducted during the past ten years.

Who is Benefited?

ELSEWHERE in this issue we have pointed out the decrease in business recorded by the Old Registry Association during the period that \$3,000,000 had been taken from the Association's Treasury and the Breeder's Pockets to do so-called Extension Work.

The Holstein-Friesian cow can "PEDDLE HER OWN WARES," DEMONSTRATE HER OWN ABILITY, DO HER OWN EXTENSION WORK with the same feed and the same care and no additional expense to her owner than she requires to produce milk economically. After all is said and done, her real value is measured by her ability to produce milk economically.

The expenditure of \$3,000,000 by Professional Politicians and Paid Propagandists in doing so-called Extension Work has proven to be a scheme to enrich the

pocketbooks of the schemers at the expense of breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle and, to the detriment of the Holstein Industry.

A. J. C. C. Annual Meeting

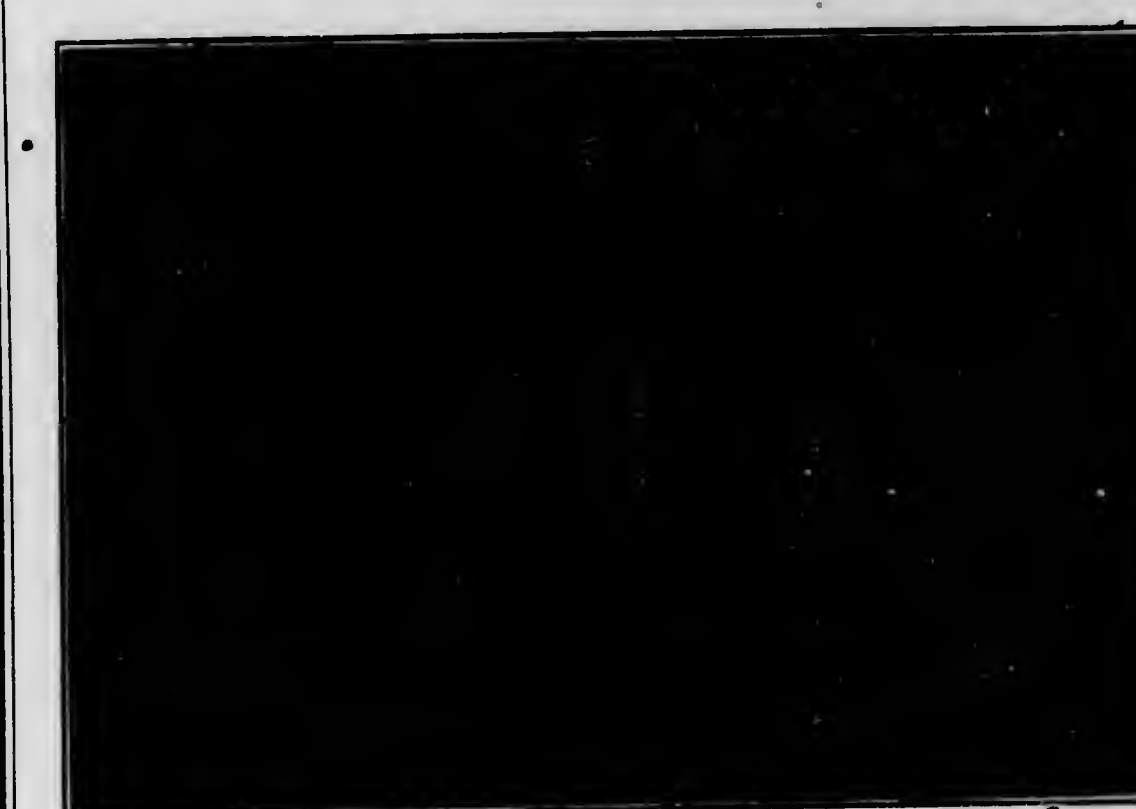
ON JUNE 5th in New York City, the American Jersey Cattle Club held its Sixty-first Annual Meeting. The report of the Secretary shows that 75,690 animals were registered during the year, a gain of 12.7 per cent over the previous year. The number of transfer certificates issued was 57,245—a gain of 6.1 per cent over the year previous. The fiscal year of the A. J. C. C. ends March 31st and during the year 53 members joined the club, 31 died and their membership now numbers 1,081. There were 748 Jersey cattle imported into this country during the year.

The report of the treasurer showed that the revenue for the year was \$368,882.80 while the expenditures were \$339,375 leaving a gain of \$29,507.80. We note that the income from Registry of Merit fees was \$17,735.

It was reported that during the sixty years of its operation the American Jersey Cattle Club has registered 1,146,172 animals. Its total revenue during that time was \$4,468,404.44.

From 1921 to 1927 the agricultural industry of the United States declined in value from \$73,000,000,000 to \$58,000,000,000, while other corporate wealth increased from \$99,000,000,000 to \$134,000,000,000.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

HAVE YOU A JUDGE

for your coming fair? I can offer you 30 years' experience as a judge, breeder, and buyer of dairy cattle and other livestock.

HENRY K. JARVIS

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Perfect EAR TAGS



Send for Free Samples

Contains Answers to Questions You Often Ask Yourself

The Basis of Breeding

By Leon F. Whitney

A 260 page book telling the results of scientific investigations and reasonings in every-day language that a farmer can understand, a non-technical explanation of heredity and production. Written by a livestock breeder. Profusely illustrated. Price \$3.00 a copy.

Order through the

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 15—Minnesota State Fair Grounds. National Type Sale.
July 17—Madison, Wis. Champion Type Sale.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
October 19—Carlisle, Pa. Dispersal of Fred C. Lehman's Accredited Herd.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

THE LAST NATIONAL SALE

The cattle sold at the Auction Sale in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Old Association in Philadelphia on June 6th and 7th under the trade name of the Sixth Brentwood Sale, brought an average price of \$644 for 147 head as reported in our issue of June 8th. We are publishing in this issue an itemized list of all animals that brought over \$250 with the prices and the names of the purchasers.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Annual Sale held in Philadelphia in 1919, ten years previous, under the direction of Mr. Harvey Moyer of Syracuse, N. Y., 200 head of cattle sold at an average price of \$1,712 or the cattle sold at the National Sale ten years ago averaged \$1,068 a head more than the average at the recent sale.

There were 43 consignors to this year's sale. Thirteen of the consignors bought cattle. Included in this number are the heaviest buyers. Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware, heads the list in being the heaviest buyer having purchased two animals at an aggregate price of \$16,400. Winterthur Farms sold thirteen animals at an aggregate price of \$10,740.

Baker Farms, New Hampshire was listed as the second heaviest buyer from the point of prices paid, having purchased three animals at an aggregate price of \$7,360 and sold three animals for \$2,450.

The third heaviest buyer was J. A. Natwick of Baltimore, Maryland, who purchased seven animals for an aggregate price of \$7,050 and sold three animals for \$1,150.

John A. Bell, Jr., a Director of the Old Association, formerly owner of Bell Farms near Pittsburgh, is listed as being the fourth heaviest buyer from the point of prices paid, having purchased seven animals at an aggregate price of \$5,336. He consigned one animal that sold for \$270.

At a former Brentwood Sale this same Mr. Bell bought several animals that were consigned by Mr. Henry Sinclair, which cattle later found their way back to Mr. Sinclair's farm. So in referring to this purchase we do not know whether the cattle were bought for Mr. Bell's personal use or purchased for other parties, or whether they will find their way back to their former home as did the Sinclair cattle.

Other well-known consignors whose names are listed among the purchasers are the Detroit Creamery Company and Hargrove and Arnold.

The Consignor who received the highest price for his consignment is Mr. E. L. Bayne of Michigan who sold three head for \$16,950. This is rather unusual. Of course, we have no knowledge as to whether Mr. Bayne agreed to take his pay, in part or in whole, in cattle selected from Winterthur Farms Herd.

Two of the heaviest consignors were Judge Peasley of Cheshire, Connecticut, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of New York, publisher of the American Agriculturist. Both of these gentlemen have been breeding purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for a number of years but, we believe, like many others, consigned their cattle to the sale believing that they would bring good prices and, with no attempt on their part to protect their consignments, took their chances with the unorganized small breeders and "fared the usual fate."

Mr. Morgenthau is listed as selling five head at something over \$1,300. Judge Peasley sold eight head for a little over \$3,400. These prices, when one deducts sale commission, fitting and shipping expenses, are not consistent with prices at which good cattle sell on the farm.

Below we are listing the names of the purchasers and the prices paid:

Royal Ormsby, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.	\$6,300
Baynewood Calamith Ormsby, Male, Winterthur Farms	10,100
Baynewood Aaggie Ormsby, E. A. Baker, Rockingham, N. H.	550
Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Agatha, E. A. Baker	2,010
Wisconsin Fobes 7th, E. A. Baker	4,800
Llenroc Jenima Doria, John A. Bell, Jr., Sewickley, Pa.	375
Llenroc Jenima Beauty, John A. Bell, Jr.	1,550
Alcatra Faforit, John A. Bell, Jr.	625
Velvet Vickery Vale, John A. Bell, Jr.	1,550
Nutmeg Colantha Fayne, John A. Bell, Jr.	500
Nutmeg Colantha Marion, John A. Bell, Jr.	425
Retreat Segis Model, John A. Bell, Jr.	310
Ormsby Nell Viola, Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa.	450
Virginia Ona Korndyke, Bell Farm	300

Hylan Cottage Quality Johanna, Bell Farm	585
Ormsby Sensation Ladoga, Bell Farm	835
Winterthur Ormsby Segis Cenar, Bell Farm	335
Winterthur Donsegis Jo Feque, Bell Farm	575
Winterthur Ormsby Segis Ezolet, Bell Farm	425
Winterthur Ormsby Vale Elyde, Bell Farm	600
Ormsby Segis Lyons, Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn.	1,225
Bess Ormsby Queen Glen, Femco Farms	1,000
Princess Cornflower Fobes, Femco Farms	998
Princess Ormsby Tritoma, L. B. Jones, Pittsford, N. Y.	1,800
DeCreamCo B. B. Fobes, L. B. Jones	1,050
Carnation May De Kol, Osbornedale Farm, Derby, Conn.	1,050
Velvet Superba Ormsby, Osbornedale Farm	1,425
King Piebe of York Bonnhille, Osbornedale Farm	375
Llenroc Jenima Patsey, Mount Riga Farms, Big Cabin, Okla.	700
SX Jamalso Black Thorn, Mount Riga Farms	1,000
Teake Ormsby Lass, Mount Riga Farms	725
Eastview Quality Jean, Mount Riga Farms	400
Cedar Park Skylark De Kol, Mount Riga Farms	500
Pietertje Pabst Ormsby, J. Natwick, Baltimore, Maryland	300
Bloomington Matador K. F. Alcatra, J. Natwick	375
Loc-Pine Ormsby Tidy Princess, J. Natwick	320
Pinnacle Valley Queen, J. Natwick	325
Pine View Rag Apple Segis, J. Natwick	5,000
Winterthur Bess Ormsby Herald, Male, J. Natwick	875
Twin Ona Bonheur of Firestone Farms, Male, R. E. Hildebrand, San Antonio, Texas	775
Abbecker Ormsby Lucinda, R. E. Hildebrand	375
Copperfield Elsie Pontiac Segis, R. E. Hildebrand	415
Mysiedale Bessie Inka, Hervey S. Cutler, Creston, Ind.	415
Pietertje Ormsby De Kol Wayne, Hervey S. Cutler	415
Sedgeland K. B. Creamelle, Hervey S. Cutler	415
Sedgeland K. B. Rosa Queen, Hervey S. Cutler	675
Bell Farm Rosalind, Silver Glen Farm, St. Charles, Ill.	975
Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 7th, Male, Silver Glen Farm	1,150
Ormsby Bess Donsegis, Male, Elmer Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pa.	480
Winterthur Ormsby Emiss, Elmer Stoltzfus	250
Blytheield Artis Pietje, L. W. Malone, Jr., Salt Point, N. Y.	300
Retreat Lyndon Alcatra, L. W. Malone, Jr.	350
King Piebe of York Sunbeam Segis, L. W. Malone, Jr.	300
Sylvia Fayne Pontiac, L. W. Malone, Jr.	360
Maryland Canary Mercedes Dixie, L. W. Malone, Jr.	1,500
Sir Triune Rose, C. S. Luck & Son, Ashland, Va.	1,275
Carnation Ormsby Jutter King, Male, Joseph Schmit, Brooklyn Sta., Cleveland, Ohio	525
Middleton Verhelle Creamelle, P. E. Kramme, Monroeville, N. J.	700
Middleton Sir Walker Creamelle, Male, P. E. Kramme	1,050
Pabst Lady Alderbrook Pontiac, Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.	1,000
DeCreamCo Bess Burke Hartog, Male, Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Michigan	950
Pabst Sir Cornflower, Male, Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn.	750
Arbu Sir Piet Pride, Male, Heizo Schionoyai, Sapporo, Japan	625
Winterthur Ormsby Christina, Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	585
Walewis Gift Lady Moore, Floyd C. Graf, Monroeville, N. J.	525
Hylan Cottage Carnot Quality, Male, Ashley Farm, Newton Square, Pa.	510
Winterthur Dad Ormsby Kristiana, Male, W. A. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.	270
Fishkill Albany Colantha De Kol, Colby Bros., Manchester, N. H.	260
King Piebe of York Segis Moonbeam, Colby Bros.	230
Colantha Barrington Girl, H. C. Barker, Laurel, Md.	250
Piebe Elgin Fern, Firestone Farms, Akron, Ohio	410
Forum Piebe Patriarch, Firestone Farms	450
Tritonia Ormsby Korndyke, Male, State Hospital, Athens, Ohio	325
Lady Alcatra Clover, F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.	325
Ormsby Creamelle, C. H. Boynton, South Hadley, Mass.	310
Highlawn Queen Segis, John Tuck, Auburn, Mass.	450
Crystal Spring Hengerveld Piebe, Male, R. C. Church, Baldwinville, N. Y.	300
Misbell Master, Male, R. C. Church	300
Chip Elms Lena Hildegaard, L. P. Breese, Elmira, N. Y.	375
Pabst Creator Maplecrest Ivy, Indian Rock Farm, Newtown, Pa.	375
SX King Colantha Modle, Male, Iral L. Savage, Montoursville, Pa.	325
King Model Ormsby Segis, J. O. Vaughan, Retreat, Pa.	300
Loyalmeade Peggy Segis, L. O. Vaughan	400
King Model Matador, Male, Indiana County Home, Indiana, Pa.	300
Male, born October 18, 1928, W. S. Kerr, Carlisle, Pa.	290
Rowancroft Canary De Kol, D. S. High, Lancaster, Pa.	320
Appleland Johanna Colantha, George E. Sanders, E. Easton, Pa.	375
Winterthur Duobess Saidee Jadail, Ivan Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pa.	330
Winterthur Echo Segis Gasmie, J. J. Kurtz, Elverson, Pa.	275
Sprucehurst Bess Burk Best, J. J. Kurtz, Elverson, Pa.	250
Lucky Seven, Margaret Nelson Sheenan, Basking Ridge, N. J.	260
Springyske Margaret Nelson Sheenan, Basking Ridge, N. J.	520
King Piebe of York Licking, Dan Willard, Salisbury, Conn.	250
Retreat Inka Alcatra, Chas. A. Longacre, Royers Ford, Pa.	480
Chip Elms Judith Colantha, Henry Kimmel, Shelocta, Pa.	400
Springyske May Lyons, Ira M. Eby, Gordonville, Pa.	510
Serradella Lyons Segis, Ira M. Eby	390
Ona Button Jewel, Chester County Home, Embsville, Pa.	350
Daisy Ormsby Piebe Korndyke, Chester County Home	380
Modelyne Anna Fayne, Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.	350
Winterthur Duobess Baidee Jalil, Mast Stoltzfus	990
Ormsby Korndyke Pearl Abbecker, M. E. Baschoar, Littleton, Pa.	260
Retreat Belle Alcatra, M. E. Baschoar	510
Winterthur Ormsby Fryntje, Job Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pa.	375
Blytheield Sir Veeman Pietje, Mela, C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Pa.	270
Middleton Pontiac De Kol, C. A. Spahr	390
Fishkill May Colantha Inka, Albert Winter, Mahwah, N. J.	275
Fishkill Colantha Inka De Kol, Albert Winter	625
Winterthur Ormsby Fadie, Albert Winter	270
Prilly Vassar Ormsby Clover Lawn, M. D. Buth, Comstock Park, Mich.	475
Loc-Pine Ormsby Mary, J. B. Jones, Romeo, Mich.	475
Lucinda Clothilde Ormsby, Central Arizona Dairy Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.	300
Blytheield Antonia Pietje, McDough Schools	

DUTCHLAND HERD DISPERSED

The Dutchland or Fred F. Field Herd was dispersed on the Farm at Brockton, Mass., June 1st and attracted a large crowd. The total was \$34,305 or an average of practically \$715 for 47 head. One blemished animal and one not guaranteed a breeder, was in this number. Excluding these, the average was \$754.55 for 45 head.

Thirteen different States were represented in the list of buyers. Three big breeding establishments, Baker Farm of Rockingham, N. H., Femco Farms of Breckenridge, Minn., and Elmwood Farms of Deerfield, Ill., were among the buyers while J. Nat-

(Concluded on page 374.)

WOOL WANTED!

Double the value of your wool by having it made into Blankets, Robes and Comfort Batting and put it in your home. Write for particulars.

Shippensburg Woolen Mill,
Dept. N. Shippensburg, Pa.

CRUMB'S

Chain Hanging

STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.

WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

Heifers Wanted

from One to Two Years Old. All animals to be well grown, healthy and right and from Accredited herds.

Prefer to deal with dairy farmers who have a surplus to sell.

Animals must be transferred through the New Association.

Please give price and particulars in first letter.

A. F. ZURILGEN
Chowchilla Calif.



BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS
SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
— Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Staffs, etc.)

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

BUSINESS DAIRIES

The Dairy Herd Improvement Association of Huntingdon County, Penna., closed its second year June 1st. We notice by the report that the Holstein and Guernsey herd of Taylor Brothers, Warriors Mark, Pa., made the nice average of 342.2 lb. butterfat, 8,770 lb. milk. Taylor Brothers milking dairy averages twenty cows.

F. W. Eyer and Sons, of Tyrone, Pa., have a dairy of thirty or more Holsteins



WALKER LYONS COLANTHA

Daughters of this sire are making good records in Cow Testing Association work.

and Guernseys in the same Association averaging 339.6 lb. butterfat, 8,815 lb. milk. Two members of this herd each produced above 400 lb. fat.

The Holstein-Friesian sire Johanna King Segis Inka Chap has six daughters in the Eyer herd that show an average annual increase of 1,409 lb. milk and 58.1 lb. fat over the production of their dams. This is a 14% increase in milk and 17% increase in butterfat.

Taylor Brothers also had two Holsteins above 400 lb. fat. Beauty Lyons Segis Sadie Vale is credited with 463.8 lb. fat, 12,522 lb. milk. She was bred by A. L. Burlington of Wyalusing, Pa., and is a daughter of Walker Lyons Colantha and Beauty Segis Beets Lyons. There are many good daughters of Walker Lyons Colantha scattered through Bradford, Huntingdon and near-by counties. This bull was one time in service in the herd of Lisle Allis of Rummerville, Pa., and his descendants are among the best members of that herd.

Another Holstein in Taylor Brothers herd was credited with 419.6 lb. fat, 10,627 lb. milk.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER

Chambersburg Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 373.)

wick of Baltimore, Maryland, who is now building a large herd, took three females. We note that, although the sale was advertised as an absolute dispersal, that the five months old bull Dutchland Sir Denver The Great is reported as being repurchased by Dutchland Farms.

The following list shows the animals, the names and addresses of the purchasers and the prices paid:

Dutchland Pietertje Fayne Lass, Baker Farm, Rockingham, N. H.	\$1,375
Dutchland Denver Olive, Baker Farm	675
Dutchland The Great Rag Apple, Baker Farm	490
Dutchland Denver Oliver Twisk, Male, R. H. Bartlett, Montague, Mass.	275
Dutchland Colantha Kolrairie Bess, Bellevue Dairy Farm, Hyattsville, Md.	2,000
Dutchland Denver Fayne, Bellevue Dairy Farm	325
Dutchland Denver Lady Korndyke, Bellevue Dairy Farm	490
Dutchland Pietertje Fayne Girl, Fred M. Boynton, Tilton, N. H.	250
Dutchland Colantha Miss Aaggie, Fred M. Boynton	310
Dutchland Fayne Lady Grace, W. T. Brown, Purcellville, Va.	250
Dutchland The Great Topsy, A. W. Brumaghin, West Cheshire, Conn.	625
Dutchland Marion Bess, A. W. Brumaghin	950
Dutchland Colantha Korndyke Girl, A. W. Brumaghin	800
Dutchland Fayne Pietertje Lady, Elmer J. Christensen, East Boylston, Mass.	480
Dutchland Colantha Pietertje Jane, Elmer J. Christensen	450
Dutchland Colantha Bracelet, Elmer J. Christensen	325
Dutchland The Great Miss Denver, Robert J. Cook, New Haven, Conn.	420
Dutchland Creamelle Miss Jan, Robert J. Cook	260
Dutchland Denver Sir Vale, Male, Robert J. Cook	325
Dutchland Creamelle Sir Denver, John G. Ellis, Lee, Mass.	2,700
Dutchland Creamelle Girl, Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.	1,575
Dutchland Pietertje Topsy Lass, Elmwood Farms	1,025
Dutchland Denver Creamelle, Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn.	1,250
Burbank Minuta Pietertje, Femco Farms	775
Miss Dutchland Colantha Ormsby, Femco Farms	1,075
Dutchland Denver Melisse, Femco Farms	625
Dutchland Denver Quality Lad, Male, W. C. Joslyn, Waitsfield, Vt.	1,050
Dutchland Creamelle Ladoga Lady, E. H. Kelly, Unionville, Conn.	850
Dutchland The Great Clotilde, J. L. Kerr, Warner, N. H.	280
Dutchland Colantha The Great, F. W. McComb, Blumont, Va.	1,375
Dutchland Sir Denver The Great, Male, Dutchland Farms	1,500
Dutchland Colantha Welcome Lad, Male, Merrimack County Farm, Garmish, N. H.	350
Dutchland Miss Aaggie Butter Girl, Merrimack County Farm	500
Dutchland Aaggie Olive Duplicate, J. Natwick, Baltimore, Md.	900
Dutchland Pietertje Pauline Girl, J. Natwick	525
Dutchland Butter Girl Echo, J. Natwick	650
Dutchland Denver Kate, L. D. Orr, Liberty, Ind.	500
Dutchland The Great Colantha, Dr. E. T. Ramsey, Clark, S. D.	280
Dutchland Aaggie Olive Kate, W. A. Reynolds, East Freetown, Mass.	525
Dutchland Pietertje Creamelle, James Stark, Pawling, N. Y.	800
Dutchland Creamelle Welcome Lady, State of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.	470
Dutchland Denver Lady Kate, Elmer Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pa.	250
Dutchland Denver Mary, John Tuck, Auburn, Mass.	400
Dutchland Denver Masterpiece, Male, E. C. Walsli, Montello, Mass.	2,000
Dutchland Denver Aaggie Lad, Male, P. H. Woodford & Co., Avon, Conn.	300

PRODUCING CLEAN MILK

Clean, healthy cows, milked by clean, healthy milkers is the first essential in the production of clean, safe milk. The body of the cow is the main source of dirt that gets into the milk; consequently grooming of the cow should be practiced daily. The long hairs from the flanks and udders should be clipped to prevent the accumulation of dirt and dust, and just before milking the udders and flanks should be wiped with a clean, damp cloth. Grooming the cows and the feeding of hay and dry feed should not be done until after milking. Clean clothes, clean hands, and clean habits on the part of the milkers are essential in the production of quality milk.

Proper washing and care of the dairy utensils is the most important procedure in the production of milk with a low bacterial count. Pails and cans may appear to the eye to be clean, and yet contribute enormous numbers of bacteria to the milk placed in them. After the utensils have been thoroughly washed and rinsed they should be sterilized with boiling water or steam for two or three minutes. Dairymen using milking machines should not fail to properly wash and sterilize them after each use, otherwise they will greatly contaminate the milk.

The temperature to which milk is cooled and kept is the important factor determining bacterial growth. Many dairymen fail to recognize the importance of

this fact, since many of them will produce a high quality milk and then allow it to spoil by lack of proper cooling. Immediately after milking, the milk should be removed from the barn to the milk house, strained through a sterile cotton filter pad or filter cloth, cooled to 55 degrees F. or lower, and kept cold until delivered.

While the milk is being delivered to the milk plant the cans should be kept cold by protection from the sun by covering with jackets or canvas. Protection with a wet blanket will further aid in keeping the cans cool by evaporation. Milk should be delivered as promptly as possible since it is a very perishable product.—Earl R. Garrison.

BILL FOR BABY

Little Grace lived in a district where scarcely a day passed when an agent or canvasser did not call at the door.

One day when Grace was called into her mother's room to see a baby brother who had just arrived, she exclaimed, "Why, where did he come from?"

"The doctor brought him in," replied the father.

"Oh, I didn't know he was the agent for babies," responded Grace. "What did you have to pay down?"

A Civil War soldier gets a divorce at 80. He finally got tired of fighting.—The Pathfinder.

COMMONSENSE
FEEDING METHODS

TIME TO CUT ALFALFA

Dairy farmers differ as to the time when the first crop of alfalfa should be cut.

A statement from the Wisconsin Agricultural College says that quality of the crop should always be the guide, and that cutting based on stages of growth is not a good practice, because conditions vary in different seasons.

The conditions that govern alfalfa cutting in Wisconsin govern cutting in most of the northern or dairy states, in which climatic conditions are very similar.

When it is desirable to have the alfalfa seedling last a long time, the best practice is to cut the first cutting as late as possible without sacrificing quality.

The root growth of alfalfa is just as important as the top growth, and cutting should be done in a way that will stimulate a healthy root development. Alfalfa cut three or four times a year in Wisconsin will have much retarded root growth. This means a poor alfalfa crop the following season. By cutting as late as possible, and still not too late to get good hay, the alfalfa plants are given a chance to develop roots and to produce good cutting the following season.

Whether alfalfa should be cut in tenth bloom, full bloom, or no bloom at all is not the way to determine practices. "Quality is a better guide than stage of growth."

DON'T NEGLECT THE YOUNG STOCK

After a breeder has taken care of his calves during the winter months, can he afford to turn them to pasture and neglect them during the summer?

As a rule, a calf born after January 1, should not be turned out on grass the following summer. The stomach of a calf under six months of age is too small to hold enough grass and other feeds necessary to make desirable growth. Calves that are turned to pasture too young often become "poddy" and unthrifty. When a pasture near the barn is not available and when milk feeding is continued after the calf is six months old, it may be more convenient to keep the calf in the barn. Young stock should be gradually accustomed to the pasture.

Size is an important factor in milk production. In most cases desirable growth cannot be obtained if the heifers do not get some grain in addition to the pasture. No definite rule can be given to govern the amount of grain to feed; however, enough should be fed to get good de-

velopment. It is best to furnish some kind of shelter. If natural shade is not available, a darkened shed will serve to protect the young stock from the sun and flies during the heat of the day.

There are numerous arguments for pasturing young stock by themselves. When they are pastured with older stock, they are often roughly treated by the older cattle. It is dangerous from a health standpoint to pasture young stock with older cattle. If one of the cows should abort on pasture, the young stock may become infected. If the young stock must be pastured with the cows, it is best to bring them to the barn at least once a day at which time they may be fed some grain. This is especially necessary when the pasture becomes poor. Plenty of water and salt should be available, if possible, at all times.

Thousands of calves and heifers are stunted each year because the pasture is scant or because they are turned to pasture when they are too young, and in addition to this they receive no grain and are forced to spend most of their time fighting flies and getting out of striking distance of the "bossy" older cattle.

HAYING

Prevent spontaneous combustion in your hay mow by cutting the grass when the rain or dew on it has dried, and do not put damp hay into barn or stack.

Rain or dew on hay when it goes into the mow or stack is much more dangerous than the natural moisture or "sap" of the hay plants. However, it is not wise to postpone cutting hay until it is ripe and fibrous and woody. The best quality hay is cut at an early stage, just as early as good curing weather will permit.

Those who get the best hay will cut early in the season and late in the day. Hay dries more thoroughly while standing yet there is an old and true saying that "it is impossible to get hay in until it is first cut down." After the hay is cut it should be thoroughly cured and then put in the barn or stack only when rain or dew has dried. Use 10 or 12 quarts of salt to the load, but remember that 15 or 18 pounds of salt in 2,000 pounds of hay must not be expected to do too much to prevent heating, and much more salt than that may prove dangerous to the feed.

See that the barn roof is in good shape. When the fall rains come, as they will, a small hole may let a lot of water down into the hay mow and much damage may be done to the stored cow fodder. Many

cases of barn fires caused by spontaneous combustion of hay occur after floods. It is said that after the Vermont flood waters receded, many hay mows heated and steamed in an alarming way, and that a number of barns were burned as a result of the fermentation started by wetting this dry hay which had completely gone through its natural "sweat."

Points to remember: See that the haying machinery is in readiness before haying is started; cut the hay early in the season; do not cut the hay before the rain and dew have dried off; do not bleach or dry the hay in the swath; cure the hay mostly in the windrow or cock; cure hay thoroughly; and do not store hay in the barn until it is free from rain and dew.

MINERALS

Every time a ton of milk is produced, fourteen lb. minerals are taken from the system of the cow. In the case of heavy producers, this is obviously more than can be replaced by the regular dairy ration. It is questionable if the regular ration is capable of replacing the constant drain of minerals from any good cow.

The generative organs are first to suffer from a mineral deficiency. If this nutritional imbalance is not corrected, abortion and sterility, rheumatic arthritis, decreased milk flow, and unthrifty calves are the inevitable result.

1. Growing grass and forage crops as alfalfa or clover trap sunlight and in a cured state as hay, retain vitamins. Alfalfa and clover hay are rich in lime and phosphorus.

2. Feeding liberal amounts of good alfalfa and clover hay or other legume hay with a balanced grain ration, there is little need for additional minerals except in the case of very rapidly growing young stock, or in the case of high producing dairy cows.

3. Our legume hays, if grown on acid soil, the lime content will be low. If grown on phosphorus deficient soil, we often find less than one-half the normal amount of phosphorus in that hay. The solution is "Apply phosphate and limestone fertilizers to the soil and the crops will feed the cow."

4. Here is a good livestock mineral mixture, costing about \$30 per ton.

40 pounds steam bone meal
40 pounds finely ground limestone
20 pounds table salt.

Feed four or five pounds of the above mineral mixture to 100 pounds grain mixture to dairy cows. Feed one to two pounds of the above mineral mixture to 100 pounds of grain mixture to hogs.—Wisconsin News Letter.

A speaker at a meeting called to encourage safe driving asked: "What steps should the pedestrian take to protect his rights? And from the back of the hall came the reply: "Fast ones."

The farmer that is not busy now must not complain if things go wrong when the frost is on the pumpkin in the fall.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

By D. W. NEARHOF

Possibly my experience with purebred Holsteins is a little different from the average Holstein breeder. My home and farm is situated in a village of about six hundred inhabitants. When I first bought this place the soil of my little farm was very unproductive. Through the use of fertilizer and barnyard manure the fertility was raised about fifty per cent.

I had been at this place only a short time when one of my friends advised me to buy what he called an excellent Jersey cow. I did not like his plan very well but as grade Holsteins were very high priced in our vicinity I decided that I would go to see the man who offered this Jersey cow for sale.

I arrived at the place and this man almost guaranteed this cow to the last letter of the alphabet. I looked her over from head to foot and finally bought her. Some of our neighbors said they thought it was a wonderful proposition to buy such an animal. I was satisfied with her, but the animal was very small. Time passed until it was time for her to freshen.

I well remember, when I saw her calf standing in the stable, that I thought it was the smallest calf I had ever seen. When milking time arrived, I was very anxious to see how much milk this cow really produced. I remember well, that I had an eight quart pail and that she only produced about a quarter of a pail of milk.

Now some of you people might think that I did not feed this cow but this was not the case, for I fed her good clover hay and a very good ground feed ration. I was very much confused with this animal. There was only one reason I could figure that she did not produce a sufficient amount of milk for her size and that was that she did not possess producing ability. Finally the time arrived when I put her in a very good pasture of red and alsike clover mixed with timothy. I thought this might change the situation somewhat, but it did not seem to help very much.

There is a saying that June pasture is ideal for cows in our part of this country, but it never seemed to affect my Jersey, for the most milk that she ever produced was eight quarts of milk per day. By this time I knew pretty well what kind of a cow I owned.

I had owned this cow for about a year, when she gave birth to a nice heifer calf. Calves were low priced, so I decided to raise this one. The time finally arrived when I owned two Jersey cows, but I was not very well satisfied with them. I began to look around for a good grade Holstein calf. As it happened, I met one of the most prosperous farmers of our vicinity. I asked him if he had a good grade Holstein calf for sale. He had but he advised me to buy a good purebred Holstein calf. He also said that if I did not have the money on hand, he would lend me the money on a note to buy a calf he recommended.

Well, to be frank with you, I bought a purebred Holstein calf this time. This farmer brought the calf to my place the next day. I paid him with cold cash, so you can well understand that the calf belonged to me; regardless of what happened to the animal.

Next morning our next door neighbor arrived at my place. He almost cried when I told him that I had bought such a high priced calf. Why he acted as though it was the eighth wonder of the world. He said that he was not the only one who wondered why I bought such a high priced calf for he had talked with different men who possessed the very same opinion.

Then he wanted to see the registration papers and I had to tell him that I had to wait about a month before I would receive them. He honestly shook his head. He acted as though it was the Ninth wonder of the world. Then he asked what I really was going to do with my purebred Holstein calves. I told him that I would give them away if I could not sell them. Then he asked what in the world I was going to do in case the calf should die. I was getting a little bit hot under the collar by this time. I walked right close up to him, tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Old man, you understand that this calf belongs to me regardless of what happens to it."

It did not take very long before other men told me that they thought it was a very foolish stunt to buy such a high priced calf, but then a purebred Holstein breeder came to my place and looked at my heifer. Then the situation seemed to change somewhat for he said he thought this animal would make an ideal cow in due time; besides she was straight as a Bee line and above all she had very good records on both sire and dam's side.

This calf was well fed until her freshening period. When she was one year old I was offered twice the amount I paid for her, so you can see it would have paid me well as far as the investment was concerned, but I did not want to sell her for I figured that she was worth that amount to me. My next door neighbor was very much surprised when he found out how much I was offered for this animal.

Another amazing thing happened when some of those people found out that there was going to be a cow testing association in our vicinity. Yours truly was a member of this association before very many days passed. It was not long before some of those fellows began to think that my first purebred Holstein was a pretty good cow for she was listed among the ten high cows in the association at the age of three years on two milkings per day. You can well understand that I was selling my Purebred Holstein calves for a fancy price. About this time I bought another good purebred Holstein heifer calf which had good records on both sire and dam's side.

It was not very long before I had two good purebred Holstein cows. At the age of three years my second cow was also listed among the ten high cows of

the association. In her fourth year I had the best herd average for the year and my first purebred cow was listed as the highest cow in the association on two milkings per day. Our tester got busy.

He wrote many articles regarding my cows which were published in different papers in our state. It was not long before I had all kinds of inquiries for good purebred Holstein calves and cows. Purebred breeders from our state and other states came to see my cattle. I sold some of my male calves to some of the best breeders in our adjoining county and I sold other stock in different parts of the state for a fancy price.

By this time our country entered the great World War, naturally everything was very high in price. It was then that I sold two purebred Holstein calves for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars. I have bred and raised purebred Holsteins for a number of years. I find it a good investment even on a small scale.

SURE METHOD

In a medical school, a student was having a hard time with his examination. It contained many questions that were too difficult for him.

He was asked, "How would you induce a copious perspiration?"

He wrote, "I would have the patient take the medical examination in this college."

SAME THING

"In trouble?" asked a passing motorist of a couple in a coupe beside the road on a moonlight night.

"Nope," came the reply, "in love."

"Well, it's the same thing," and the interrupting motorist drove on.

The young man had been working for a certain farmer for several months, when one morning he showed up at a neighbor's home and applied for a job.

"You must of quit rather sudden," said the farmer. "I'll bet your former boss was surprised at your leaving."

"No, he wasn't," replied the hired hand, "in fact, he knew I was leavin' before I did."

The easiest way to get out of resetting posts and fixing fences so often is to treat the posts to a drink of hot coal tar creosote and make them last longer. The life of a treated post is five to ten times longer than that of an untreated post.

Tad: "Dad, how do they catch crazy people?"

Dad: "With rouge, powder, permanent waves, smiles and sweet nothings, my boy."

The old time girl was usually a clinging vine but the modern girl is usually a Rambler.—*Louisville Times*.

CARE OF THE MILKING MACHINE

By GEO. M. WERNER

The secret of having a clean milking machine is to *keep* it clean.

Follow a regular system in which *promptness, thoroughness and regularity* are key words.

After every milking, immediately after finishing milking of last cow, draw at least a pail of cold, not *hot*, water through each unit. Next draw through *hot* water, —at least 190 degrees F. Teat cups and milk tubes (not dissembled) may then be hung in a clean place free from dust and flies. Wash pail and head with brush, *water* and cleaning compound. Sterilize with steam, *hot* water or chlorine solution.

Once each week (twice in hot water) take completely apart, wash thoroughly with warm water with good cleanser and sterilize as above.

Devices for cleaning milking machines where steam and hot water are available have been tried at the College and found effective. They have practically eliminated hand washing.

A rack to hold the teat cups in an upright position, like they are when attached to the cow, should be provided. This can be homemade apparatus. The end of the long milk tube should then be corked and the sterilizing solution poured into one of the teat cups until the milk tubes and the cups are filled. If B. K. or any other commercial sterilizing solution is used, the mixture should be made up as directed for milking machine use. The amount of water that each set of cups and tubes holds should be measured and the required amount made up each time and discarded after use. *This solution must not be used more than once.* This method does away with dirty crocks in which the solution is allowed to remain for a week or more at a time and is really a cheaper as well as more efficient means of sterilizing the rubber parts. The solution is left in the teat cups and tubes between milkings. It is advisable to rinse out the machines, before milking, with clean cold well-water to free the machine of the chlorine odor, although this in itself is not harmful.

BUSINESS CHANGES

The dairy cow is changing. Once it could supply only enough milk to support its own young. Now man takes the surplus which the cow has been able to produce because of better breeding, etc., and even asks for more. This has developed to the point where we now call the dairy cow the "foster mother of the human race."

Dairy products put "backbone" into the peoples of those nations which use them in abundance. We as Americans, are coming to be recognized as a nation which uses dairy products to advantage. This has resulted in a very material increase in the use of market milk and other products of the dairy.

There are two ways in which this increased demand may be satisfied; an in-

crease in the number of cows, and an increased production per cow.

The casual observer will say that the dairy industry is growing, so why worry. This may be true from one point of view; the industry is growing, the people are using more dairy products because the true value of dairy products as a food is just beginning to filter into the minds of the consumers. But it is an absolute fact, substantiated by prominent authorities, that the number of dairy cows in the United States is decreasing.

Eventually there will be a permanent shortage of milk, more acute than we have ever experienced as a temporary condition, unless some active steps are taken to remedy the situation.

HOWARD R. ESTES.

MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS

Fed on rations grown on soil that has plenty of phosphorous and lime, a cow producing no more than the average amount of milk can get along nicely without additional mineral rations. Much of our soil is deficient in these elements. Feed the soil with phosphate fertilizers and lime in one form or another. The crops will feed the cows. For high producing cows and those fed on crops without plenty of lime and phosphorous in them, a supplemental mineral ration is recommended. A simple home mixed mineral consists of 40 pounds special steamed bone meal, 40 pounds finely ground limestone and 20 pounds iodized salt. Mix 4 or 5 pounds of this mixture with each 100 pounds of grain for cows on pasture. Feed from 3 to 10 pounds of grain daily depending on the amount of flesh on the cow, and the amount of milk she is producing.

THE BEST SEASON

What is the best season of the year? Summer, to most people—though the other seasons, especially spring, have their charms. And the older you get, the more you will like summer, the more you will dread winter. Spring corresponds to our babyhood. It is the sprouting season, full of hope, dreams, uncertainty, danger of frost. Autumn is like the waning years of life, when we harvest as we have sown, when we suffer for our negligence and mistakes and are rewarded for our effort. Most of us, when we look backward in the autumn of life, say: "If I only had my life to live over again...." Winter, of course, corresponds to human death, the hibernating of old growth until new growth is ready to sprout and bud. All three of these seasons are preparatory to or the aftermath of summer. And summer is the period of life—of accomplishment—symbolic of the lives we are living. Lucky are you who have survived the frosts of life's springtime. Your crop of success is started. Toil and weed, for autumn of life will be upon you before you are aware. For results, it's now or never.

The only animal in the world that has hind-sight is the mule, and he kicks about it.

THE TWO-BY-FOUR

I am of the forest and from a race of giants.

I am one of the great instruments of architecture and I form the framework of the builder's dream. Without me the habitation of man would topple and fall.

I am omnipresent and indispensable. Myriads of mills and millions of men are in my service.

For me railroads are laid into the wilderness.

I head the list of products of the third greatest industry of the land.

At the country's call I rush from woodland retreat to wharf and ship, camp and trench, and stand shoulder to shoulder with fighting men in the nation's defense.

I am beloved above all my kind by the craftsmen bending above his bench. I am his most useful ally.

I proudly pose upon the cornice overlooking the busy street or modestly retire to the dark recesses of the subterranean, serving wherever needed.

Tear away the stucco of the rich man's mansion and you will find me supporting the tons of plank and plaster that shelter the household.

Lift the latch of the poor man's weather-boarded cottage and I will greet you from wall and loft, for here I am guest unconcealed.

In God's house I reverently abide, vibrant to the swell of the organ and to the exhortation of the preacher.

I am the lever that lifts the distressed wheel out of the rut.

I am the handrail on the bridge that spans the river of romance.

I am the standards of the ladder up which the hosts of labor mount to their tasks.

I am the mainstay of the garden gate on which lovers lean in the moonlight.

I am the beam that holds the door of the pioneer's home against the dangers of the night.

I am the scaffold upon which the doomed stands and through my bloodless sinews I feel the shock of the death trap and the tremors of the dying.

I uphold the trellis upon which the fragrant honeysuckle twines and about which children play and laugh.

At last I go down into the grave and shield the face of the dead while clods of earth patter on my unoffending back.

Who am I?

I am a stick of pine, yellow and resin-scented.

I am a 2 x 4.

COULD BE ARRANGED

"You are the most beautiful girl I've ever seen! I long to hold you in my arms, to caress you, to kiss your eyes, your hair, your lips—to whisper in your ear, 'I love you!'"

"Well, I suppose it can be arranged."

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. *Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.*

The Proof

The Daughters of our herdsire BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO are Large, Handsome Producers.

They carry splendid udders, well placed teats, milk heavily and persistently.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

We will gladly give you Description and Prices.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pa.

This Is An Accredited Herd

OLD HOME FARM

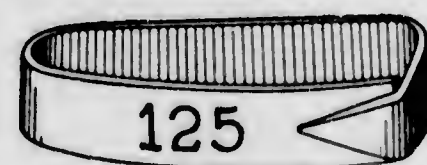


**PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

Breeders' Needs



KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

CLINCHER PUNCHES

COPPER BULL RINGS

2½ inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3½ inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.
Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.
Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

A TYPICAL DELEGATE CONVENTION

Say, our convention was a joke! Forsooth, my heart is nearly broke. We didn't do an earthly thing, except to visit, gaff and sing. We all went there with good intent, with purposes all fixed and bent, determined that good business ways would rule the meeting through its days. We had a task in mind, we thought, a task that should be quickly wrought. We had a remedy in mind for grave abuses, we opined, and we were sure we'd thresh things out, and fix things up, without a doubt.

No matter now to give details, explain brass tacks and shingle nails; sufficient just to say that we went there with minds exalted, free, determined that a cure for ills would be put through our grinding mills. But, when we got together there with social feeling in the air, (a hundred fellows, don't you see, all jolly, friendly, happy, free) that great convention soon became a social club, a sort of game.

We sang "America" with zest, and "Annie Laurie," at its best; we toasted Jim and John, and Hank, Napoleon, and Fritz, and Frank. We said nice things about the guy who started swatting of the fly; we lauded Washington and Grant, and Henry Ford and half his plant.

We had nine banquets, I am sure; each day a new sight-seeing tour; we visited a woolen mill, observed a tunnel through a hill; we saw the city hall and jail, heard lectures on the comet's tail. We had an airplane ride, you bet, and other things I can't forget, such as a breakfast on the grass, a boat ride through the Devil's Pass; but when adjourning time was come we felt like people stricken dumb, for we'd not done a blessed thing except to visit, gaff and sing.—Exchange.

HARD ON FLIES

A drop or two of formaldehyde in a little milk is the simple formula for one of the most effective fly-killers. Fifteen or 20 cents worth of formaldehyde may last the average farmer all summer.

An easy way of preparing the poison is to use tops of ordinary glass canning jars, filling them with milk and adding a couple of drops of the chemical. The jar-caps may be set around the windows, in places where flies are most numerous, and where cows are. Care should be taken to keep them out of reach of small children.

ADAMS COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Hiram H. Miller of Fairfield, Pa., owns a registered Holstein, the leader of the Adams County Cow Testing Association for the month of May, she being credited with 76.9 lb. fat, 1,693 lb. milk.

Mrs. C. J. Weaner of Gettysburg owns the next two, also registered Holsteins, Daisy being credited with 70.7 lb. fat, 1,860 lb. milk and Vera with 65.4 lb. fat, 1,677 lb. milk.

Jane, a purebred Holstein owned by

George Motter of Littlestown was fifth with 61.8 lb. fat, 1,584 lb. milk.

Polly, a registered Holstein owned by Lucy E. Langer, was credited with 55.8 lb. fat, 1,550 lb. milk.

There were two registered Ayrshires, a registered Guernsey and two grade Holsteins among the ten highest producers.

During May twenty-six herds containing 226 milking cows were tested by Robert Coble of Bendersville, Pa., who reports that fifty cows exceeded 40 lb. fat, twenty above 50 lb. and forty-one produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

THE FRAINHOLM HERD

Near Winamac, Indiana, is the Frainholm Farm owned by J. Frank Frain. The Frain herd now consists of seventy head of purebred Holsteins, forty of which are in milk.

Mr. Frain was the son of a livestock breeder who kept Shorthorns. Frank became interested in dairying and when he graduated from Purdue University in 1907 had made up his mind to make dairying his business.

During his first five years after graduating, he taught school, worked around an eastern Guernsey herd, homesteaded in Colorado and farmed a little. In 1912 he returned home and started farming in earnest. He purchased heifer calves from neighbors with good herds.

In 1916 he secured his first purebred heifers, buying his first purebred bull in 1918. In partnership with a neighbor M. O. Hathaway, he purchased a carload of cows in New York State in 1919.

Frainholm Farms contains 240 acres and the principal crops are corn, alfalfa and soy beans which are fed to the cows. Daily milk records have been kept on this farm for fourteen years.

GOOD PRODUCERS IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

Beulah, a registered Holstein owned by Lytle Brothers of Middletown, Pa., produced 2,018 lb. milk during May while enrolled in the Dauphin County Cow Testing Association. This is the highest milk production reported. Her fat record was 61.5 lb. Another purebred in the Lytle herd is reported by tester George J. Hock as producing 55.8 lb. fat, 1,240 lb. milk.

Canary, another purebred, owned by William D. Lenker of Harrisburg, Pa., is credited with 60.7 lb. fat, 1,790 lb. milk. Her average test was 3.4%.

There were 315 milking cows in the twenty-five herds enrolled in this Association. During the month eighteen were credited with 50 lb. fat and fifty with producing above 40 lb. while seventy-two gave 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

She (from East): "And what do you use those long rope lines for?"

He (from West): "Why to catch cattle with, of course."

She: "Yes, but what do you use for bait?"

COOLING MILK BY ELECTRICITY

By CHAS. E. SEITZ

Many boards of health demand that milk be cooled to fifty degrees Fahrenheit, or less, within one hour after milking. No matter how clean and healthy the cows or how sanitary the methods or how clean the utensils, milk will soon deteriorate in quality and contain many thousands of bacteria if it is not effectively cooled. Milk when drawn from the cow has a temperature around ninety degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature at which bacteria grow very rapidly. It is essential in producing grade A milk that the milk is brought to a low temperature immediately.

ADVANTAGES

Many dairymen are turning to electricity to help them solve this problem of rapid cooling. Electric cooling has many advantages over ice methods. It results in better cooling, elimination of considerable hand labor in handling of ice, and often in more economy and greater cleanliness.

COOLING MILK IN CANS

For the wholesale milk producer who sells his milk in cans, the tank type of cooler probably offers the greatest all-around advantages. The tank type of cooler consists of an insulated tank filled with water to the proper level. A refrigeration unit may be connected to this tank so that the expansion coils are immersed in the water, the temperature of which is thereby maintained at the desired point. Milk or cream in cans is then lowered into the tank where it is held until delivered. Tanks can be purchased ready-made or may be built on the job of concrete insulated with cork board.

AGITATOR

This tank type of cooler is usually intended to pre-cool the milk as well as to provide a cold storage until delivery. However, several hours are required to reduce the temperature from ninety-five degrees to fifty degrees Fahrenheit, if no agitator is used. Where it is necessary to increase the rate of cooling, a surface cooler may be installed and a small motor-driven, centrifugal pump arranged to force the cold water from the tank through the coils. By passing the milk over these coils, the milk is quickly reduced to the required temperature and the cans may then be placed in the tank where they are held until time of delivery. This system may also be used by dairymen who are required to pasteurize their milk on the farm, but in this case where the milk is cooled from a high temperature, a much larger capacity refrigeration machine will be necessary.

COOLING MILK FOR BOTTLES

For the retail dairyman, where milk is stored in bottles, the dry storage type of cooler is necessary. This system consists of a refrigeration unit placed in a storage box or compartment, where air is the medium of cold transmission from the brine tank, which contains the coils attached to the refrigeration ma-

chine. With this type of cooling it is necessary to quickly cool the milk before placing it in the cold storage box. Otherwise, it would take too long to reduce the milk from body heat to the temperature of the storage room. The milk is quickly cooled before bottling by passing it over a surface cooler through which the brine is circulating. It is possible to reduce the load on the compressor unit by circulating cold water through one-half of the cooler, while brine is run through the remaining half. On farms where cold well or spring water is available, this water can often be used alone for circulating through the surface cooler for pre-cooling the milk. The use of water alone avoids complications that may be encountered where brine is used and the cost of operation is considerably reduced. The main difficulty, however, in using water alone is that generally the water is not cold enough to quickly lower the temperature of the milk to the point desired.

TWO TYPES

Electrical refrigeration equipment is of two principal types, water-cooled and air-cooled. The water-cooled type is generally the more efficient and should be used when sufficient cooling water is available. The water-cooled machine must be used for the larger jobs as air-cooled machines are not built in the larger sizes and are only practical for small jobs.

As electric, milk-cooling equipment for the farm is of comparatively recent development, it is especially important that such equipment be purchased from a responsible dealer who understands the design, installation and operation of a refrigeration plant and is in position to furnish prompt service. — Southern Planter.

ANOTHER QUARANTINE

From June 15th all townships in Pennsylvania where the cattle have been tested on the Area Basis during bovine tuberculosis eradication campaigns will be quarantined to prevent the introduction of disease from other areas.

This is in accordance with the quarantine law enacted by the 1929 General Assembly. Nine hundred and twenty-six townships in fifty-nine counties will be involved. Those responsible for the enactment and the carrying out of the regulation say that this action will give greater protection to the herd owners in the tested areas for only cattle which have passed the tuberculin test will be allowed to enter the quarantined areas.

Aluminum paints or coatings made up of a priming coat of aluminum paint covered by ordinary house paints are highly impermeable to moisture, are especially effective in preventing the weathering of wood, and are very durable.

"Every time I kiss you, it makes me a better man."

"Well, you don't have to try to get to heaven in one night."

Choice Bull Calf

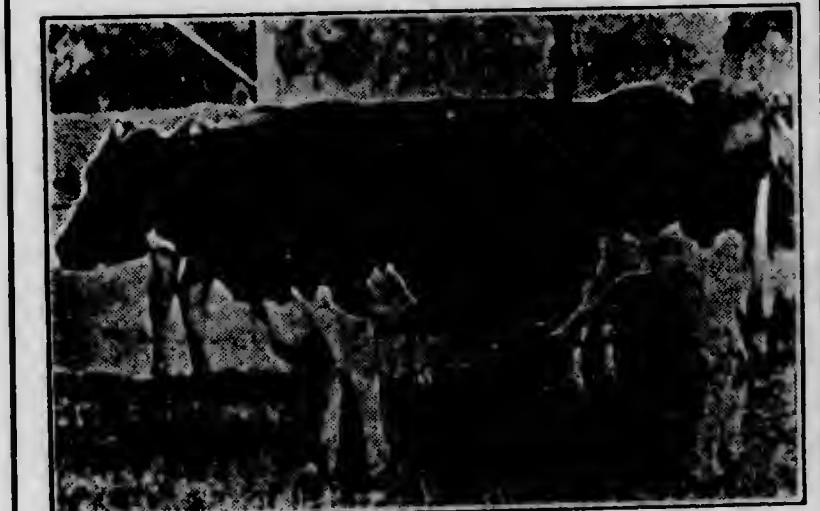
Nicely marked—and dandy type.
ONLY \$50—IF BOUGHT NOW.

Sire: CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje from a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Dam: CLIFTONWOOD AL-CARTRA KEYES, a daughter of Count Lenox Posch. She carries a large square udder and is of the finest type, the most promising two-year-old I have ever owned. Her dam produced 17,000 lb. milk in a year averaging 90 lb. daily for eight weeks and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking. Herd under State and Federal Supervision—last test Clean.

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville, Penna.

MY FOUNDATION COW



MAY AMLETO

Every inch a dairy cow. Notice her depth, her evident capacity, her udder attachment, square udder and well placed teats. Such cows are bred to

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE
a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion. Low Prices on Young Bulls.

W. C. GAUGER
Watsonstown, Penna.

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THE LAND OF WINTER
SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 210 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

MORE FOOD IN STORAGE

Larger cold storage holdings of most food products on May 1st a year ago are reported by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Increases are given for meats, lard, creamery butter, American cheese, and apples in barrels and bushel baskets. Decreases are reported for case eggs, poultry, and boxed apples.

Holdings of creamery butter May 1st are reported at 5,860,000 pounds compared with 5,109,000 pounds a year ago; American cheese 42,079,000 pounds compared with 30,207,000 pounds; total meats 1,084,097,000 pounds compared with 1,079,132,000 pounds; lard 184,705,000 compared with 173,088,000 pounds.

VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION

By O. G. WHIZZ

Every little while someone busts into print with an article whooping up the value of college education. I can read a good deal of this stuff and agree. There's no doubt that college training has made rafts of folks more useful. Possibly it's even helped some to be happier.

But when the writer of a college gloat lugs in statistics to prove that success or failure hinges on higher learning, right there I begin rabidly to go into reverse gear. No rational gent can swallow that view, alone and single-handed. It's against too many facts of common knowledge. You know the kind of statistics I mean. A study has been made, we're told, of the earnings of a group of college grads, and also of a bunch which got no college training. And unctuously the writer informs us that the lads with the sheepskins are averaging incomes of many thousands a year, while the poor boob who plowed into life raw, with no Greek or trigonometry to guide 'em, are starving along on an annual average of a measly few hundred dollars.

This is fake stuff, whether it's intended to deceive or not. For one thing most of the college fellows come out of families that are wealthier, or have more influential friends, than the families of non-college youths have. Consequently, the college grads are derricked into a lot of soft positions that some of 'em would never get on their own efforts. This hoists the average earnings of college men, but its no special proof of gilded profits in higher education.

Furthermore, we all know college graduates who are plain flops. They might have made good farmers, carpenters or mechanics. But the colleges sucked them in, spoiled them for good honest toil, and made them into the ordinary doctors, lawyers and professors of which we already have a surplus. These folks might have been happy, in simpler ways of life. Now they're pinching along in a heart-breaking struggle to live up to six-cylinder education on wheel-barrow pay.

I believe firmly in education. It's the surest safeguard of a free land. But we're pushing it too far. We've gone crazy over schools and colleges.

The result is a crushing tax burden, largely to the end of "training" a lot of young people out of plain lives of usefulness into ways of uncertainty and discontent.—*Farm Life.*

USES FOR CARBIDE RESIDUE

Residue pumped out of carbide tanks by folks using acetylene lights should not be regarded as entirely waste. It makes an especially good disinfectant, better than ordinary slacked lime for mixing whitewash.

For outside whitewash mix carbide residue and water to the desired consistency and add 8 tablespoonfuls of alum and 4 tablespoonfuls of salt to each gallon.

For inside whitewash add half a pint of glue to each gallon of water mixed with carbide.

Mixing a gallon or two of carbide with the surface dirt around a fence post when tamping it is said to help prevent decay.

It can be used the same as hydrated lime for spraying. A little added to the poison makes it stick better to the leaves.

As a soil corrective to make legumes grow better it is of course equal to any other calcium carbonate. Mixed with sand or cinders and spread two or more inches deep, it makes excellent walks, pretty nearly equal to cement.

If there is an old heap of it about the place—no matter how old—it is as good as ever. It does not deteriorate with age or lose by exposure to the air or by leaching from rains.

COWS ON WALL STREET

In 1820 New York City passed a law against cows wandering loose on Wall Street, says the *Dairymen's League News*. The animals became such a nuisance that the owner of any cow allowed to graze on the grass along the street was fined \$10. The *News* goes on to say that "not many fines have been collected there lately. The 'bulls' and 'bears' have scared all the cows away."

POVERTY ROW

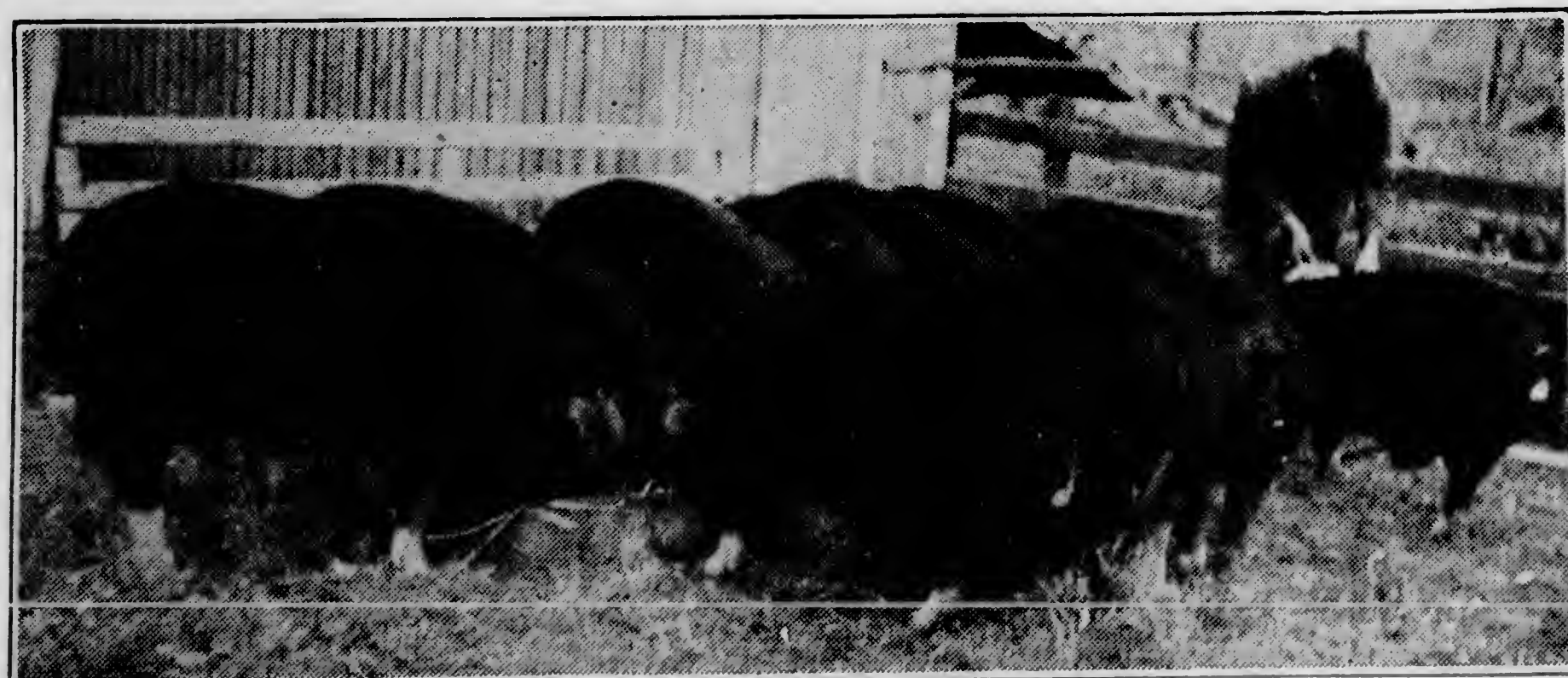
Mayme Smith headed a church committee the other day to call on a family that was in distress. The wife and mother were at home when the good samaritans arrived. The wife told a heart rending story of poverty and privation. "What would help you most?" Mayme asked, sobbing. "Well," replied the starving woman, "if you could let us have the money to get our car fixed up so it would run once more, I feel like we might make it somehow."

When you are told some one has taken a disaster like a man you know that he has blamed it on his wife.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH GOLDBACH Turkey Eggs—Large size. FLORA WHITE, Brandon, Vt.

OUR QUALITY CHICKS make big money next fall. Circular. DAVIS BROTHERS ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Reynoldsville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS—Purebred Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs; \$5.50 thirteen. Mrs. ANDERSON MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type White Leghorns, pullets 16 weeks old. \$1.20 each. STANLEY SMITH, Lewisburg.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS, purebred vigorous chicks from my own breeders. Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also Pekin ducklings. Prices reasonable. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS, Pardee Strain, \$30—100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. Mrs. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. Mrs. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHTEL, Farmington, Del.

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, 8 and 10 weeks old pullets, single comb White Leghorns only. Write for price. ALTOONA FARM, R. NEAL MARSHALL, Honesdale, Pa., R. 4.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that layed 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. Mrs. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCRAVE, Box 11, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

BEESCENT—Beehunters use my Beescent, one man did and found three bectrees in one afternoon. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vermont.

CANARIES—Ready for breeding. Also Registered Birds. THERESA HYLAND, Andover, N. Y.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

1929 PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup. No. 1, \$2.25 per gallon. F. O. B. Order before April 20. C. A. MUNSON, Hyde Park, Vt.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

POTATO PLANTS

POTATO PLANTS—Early Certified Porto Rican potato plants. 100, 40 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Prepaid prompt shipment. Roots protected. HOKK DEEN, Baxley, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS

SPRING-GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 75c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 postpaid. Tomatoes, pepper, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. ELIJAH JOYNER & BROS., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—100—40c; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.50. Tomatoes 100—50c; 500—\$1.10; 1,000—\$2.00. Peppers 100—60; 500—\$2.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Dealers, write for prices. TRUCKERS PLANT GROWERS. R. 1, B. 56, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Best strains Danish Seed, chemically treated. Satisfaction or your money back. Postpaid: 200—65c; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Collect: 500—\$7.50. List free. PORT MELLINGER, Department HBD, North Lima, Ohio.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Copenhagen, Ballhead, Wakefield and Flats, 200, 50c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 postpaid; 5,000, \$6.00; 10,000, \$10.00. Expressed. Tomato, onion, collard, same price as cabbage. Celery and peppers 100, 40c; 1,000, \$3.50. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints. 25c. regular price. WEST SUPPLY, Huntington, Ind.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

SNOW WHITE Esquimo Spitz puppies. Beauties. PLAIN VIEW, Lawrence, Kan.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

COLLIE—Also German Shepherd puppies. Reasonable. S. M. McCONNELL, 115 Woodward Ave., East Providence, R. I.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

GOATS

VITALITY STRAIN Saanans, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Heaviest, Healthiest milkers for babies, invalids. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATRY, Mohnton, Pa.

LINDY HAS NEW HOME

John Greer, one of the pioneer breeders of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, has placed at the head of his good herd the young bull Maple Grove Lindy Daniel Glista, recently advertised in the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Maple Grove Lindy Daniel Glista was born May 19, 1928. His sire, Clever Model Glista, was by the show bull Model King Segis Koningen and his dam was Glista Coreva, one of the greatest producing cows ever in the noted herd owned by Cornell University where the Glistas were developed. This cow is credited with producing 34.08 lb. butterfat in a week and averaging practically 83 lb. milk a day for thirty days. In ten months she is credited with producing 607.30 lb. butter, 13,310.5 lb. milk.

One of her daughters when eleven years old made 31.26 lb. butter in seven days and another made over 30 lb. in a week.

Mr. Greer's new young herdsire was from Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista, a daughter of Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess the wonderful old cow raised and developed at Maple Grove Stock Farm. In the Maple Grove herd she dropped fourteen calves at separate lactation periods and has a wonderful list of performance records made under dairy conditions.

Maple Grove Lindy Daniel Glista is a fine growthy fellow with good top lines. He is evenly marked and very attractive. Backed as he is by good producers in every line, coming from a herd noted for health, vitality and production he should make Mr. Greer a valuable herdsire. His new owner, who also lives at Centerville, Pennsylvania, has had the opportunity of looking over his sire and dam, his many brothers, sisters and other near relatives in the Maple Grove herd and so knows what he is getting and what he may expect in his dairy in the future.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

BLUE SHELLED EGGS

The Purdue University Poultry Department has a flock of fowls that lay blue shelled eggs. The foundation of this flock, two hens and a cock, were brought into this country in 1925. The breed name is Araucana and they come from the interior of South America.

The fowls are about the size of Light Brown Leghorns and have much the same general appearance and color markings except that the feathers of the South American chickens have somewhat of a reddish cast.

The less a man knows the longer it takes him to find it out.

BILLY AND A BOWL OF MILK

A long time ago men and women discovered that one of the best things for Billy or Bess or any other son or daughter of the family was a bowl of milk. The time may now be at hand when Billy can eat his bread and milk, his milk and mush or his oatmeal from a bowl that itself is made from milk. The dairy cow's product has got into the chemical laboratory and new wonders are discovered.

If you read one of the recent Boy Guide articles, you saw a reference to casein glue. This also is made from milk and it is so excellent that in many up-to-date factories and in the manual training departments of many schools, glue made from milk is taking the place of the old-fashioned glue pot; for casein glue will not burn, is practically waterproof and it sticks with a great stick-to-iveness.

A kind of plaster is made of casein and was originally called "milk stone." A similar substance is now made into what is known as "karolith" and is used as a substitute for hard rubber, celluloid and the like. This material will take a high polish and it can be worked like horn, ivory or soft stone. Perhaps, some time in the near future, Billy will eat his bread and milk from a bowl that is made from the same product that he is eating. The dairy cow not only will provide a food and a glue but will also then provide a dish for the food and a receptacle in which the glue may be mixed.—*Indiana Farmer.*

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, **COWS** or Hays? WriteHENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

FARM HYGIENE

By MARK J. THOMPSON, Superintendent, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, Minn.

The blood-letting era of our fathers; the plaster period; the Age of Pills and Powders; and finally the Patent Medicine epoch of our own day with its morbid list of "symptoms," its fantastic testimonials and preposterous claims are no longer good form. Modern medicine is much saner. Prevention rather than cure is the slogan of present-day practitioners. The ancient Chinese maxim, "Keep folks well—cures are unnecessary," is once more the vogue.

Reflect for a moment how far this conception has found application in good farm practice—in plant and animal life. We soak potatoes in formalin for scab. We drench greenhouse soils and dip the seeds. We dust corn. Cereal smut is side-stepped through seed disinfection before planting. With the advance of the season we spray the orchard, to beat the apple scab.

These principles have even wider application in live stock management. Should any peddler happen along with a cure for tuberculosis, most farmers would kick him off the place. They should. They find further, that, with proper sanitation, and with the complete cull of diseased birds from the breeding flock, poultry diseases just don't happen.

It is high time we applied the same ideas more generally in control of contagious abortion. Think of this disease in the same terms as tuberculosis. The blood test tells the story. Bleed the herd. Pull out the reactors. Sell or isolate them in a separate barn and pasture. But save the calves. Before you realize it, your barn is full again—this time, however, of clean cattle.

Our herdsman remarked this week that he did not have a single case of retained afterbirth the past winter and that he would have to institute a Birth Control Clinic or the increase in the bovine population would overrun available housing facilities.

You can cure abortion, folks, by prevention and not by "cures." We did. Throw away the patent medicines, and with them your worried look, your losses in production of milk, and the calf crop. Eliminate, clean up, and let "nature take its course" in the natural reproduction of your herd.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

ONE ON THE BOYS

We hear a good deal nowadays about the young ideas of some of our older men, but it appears that this is nothing new. An old newspaper published forty years ago records the stunt of a farmer near Owingsville, Ky., which isn't slow. A neighbor girl was in love with his two sons and couldn't make a choice, so the old fellow sent them both away and then, being a widower, married the girl himself.

VARIATIONS

As the high-brow says it: "Do not calculate on your juvenile poultry before the proper processes of maturation have fully materialized."

As the low-brow says it: "Don't try to get the low-down on yer cackleberries before they have done their stuff."

As the poultryman says it: "Don't count your chickens before they hatch."

As the dairyman says it: "Don't count your big producers before they come in milk."

The same amount of feed will make more milk if every cow in the dairy herd is fed according to the amount of milk she produces.

CARROLL FARMS

OUR purebred Holstein-Friesian herd at Carroll Farms consists of Producers that return us, for their feed and care, a substantial profit.

At the head of the herd stands the bull

Rolo Calamo Champ

His sire is Rolo Pontiac Fayne, a son of the noted producer and World's Champion Rolo Mercena De Kol.

His dam, a wonderful cow and a profit maker, combines the blood of the Segis, Canary, Korn-dyke and other famous families noted for production and individuality.

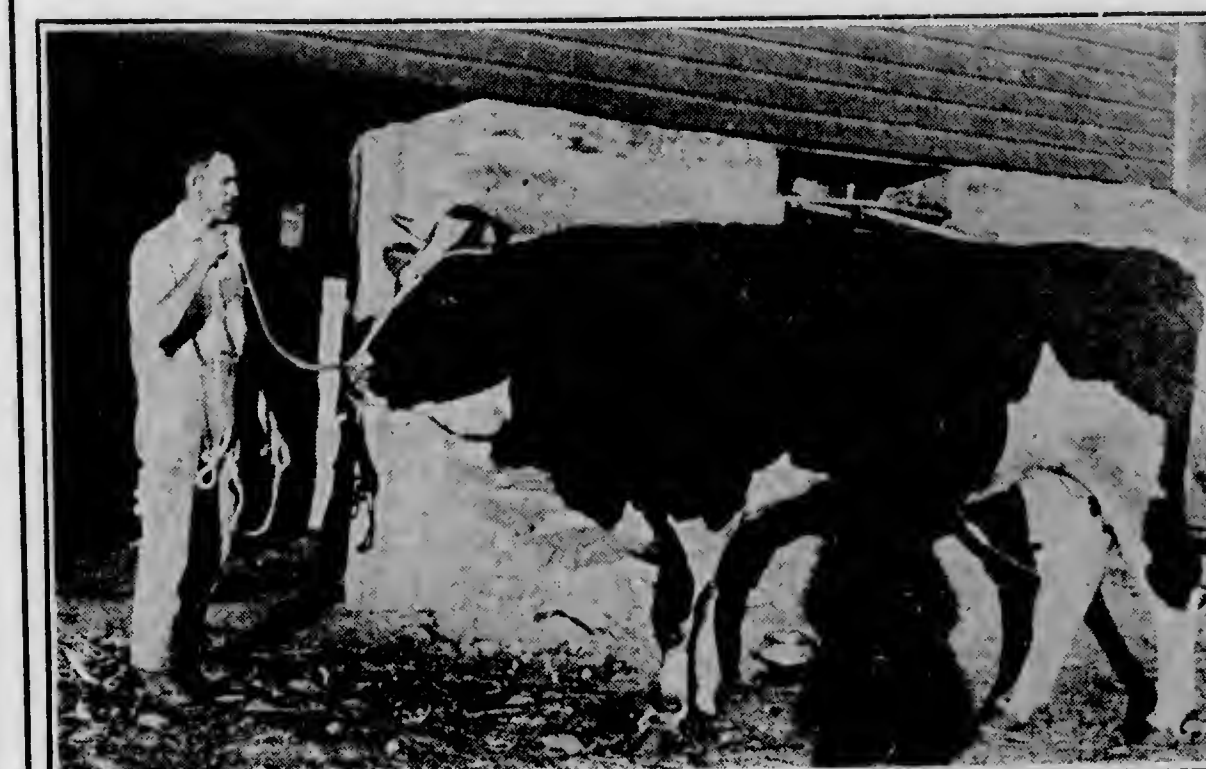
RALPH G. ROOP

New Windsor,

Maryland

Carroll herd is under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

WE WANT TO SELL



KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS

a proven sire of excellent quality.

Son of King Echo Sylvia Model and A Beauty Lyons, a show cow with 26.13 lb. butter, 570.5 lb. milk in 7 days as a junior three-year-old.

As a calf he won second prize in a large class at the New York State Fair.

His daughters are Showy and Producers.

He is in fine condition, very gentle, a good server and sure, and is only sold because we have so many of his daughters.

Will also sell Cows, bred to freshen from July on through the fall, Heifers due next fall and Youngsters from three to fifteen months old.

Our Accredited Herd is 49 Years Old.

MILLER BROTHERS

CLARKS SUMMIT, Lackawanna County, PENN'A

Ravenswood Cattle

ARE



Bred for Production

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

Hartje Lad Mechthilde

whose dam,—Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires ever in this country, KING HENGERVELD HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Produce Milk Instead of Horns!

THE best milk producing dairy anywhere around this section of the country—That's what the neighbors and the shipping station officials say of my Herd.

Two Splendid Hornless Holstein Bulls

are in service. Both are backed by wonderful producers of the noted KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM family.

You can obtain from me some Purebred Hornless Holsteins, young stock, say a pair of heifers and an unrelated young bull.

Start your own herd of High-Testing, Big-Producing Hornless Cattle—the best of all dairy stock.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Wayne Co. Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

X
COLLEGE OF AGR'L

Now Ready for Service

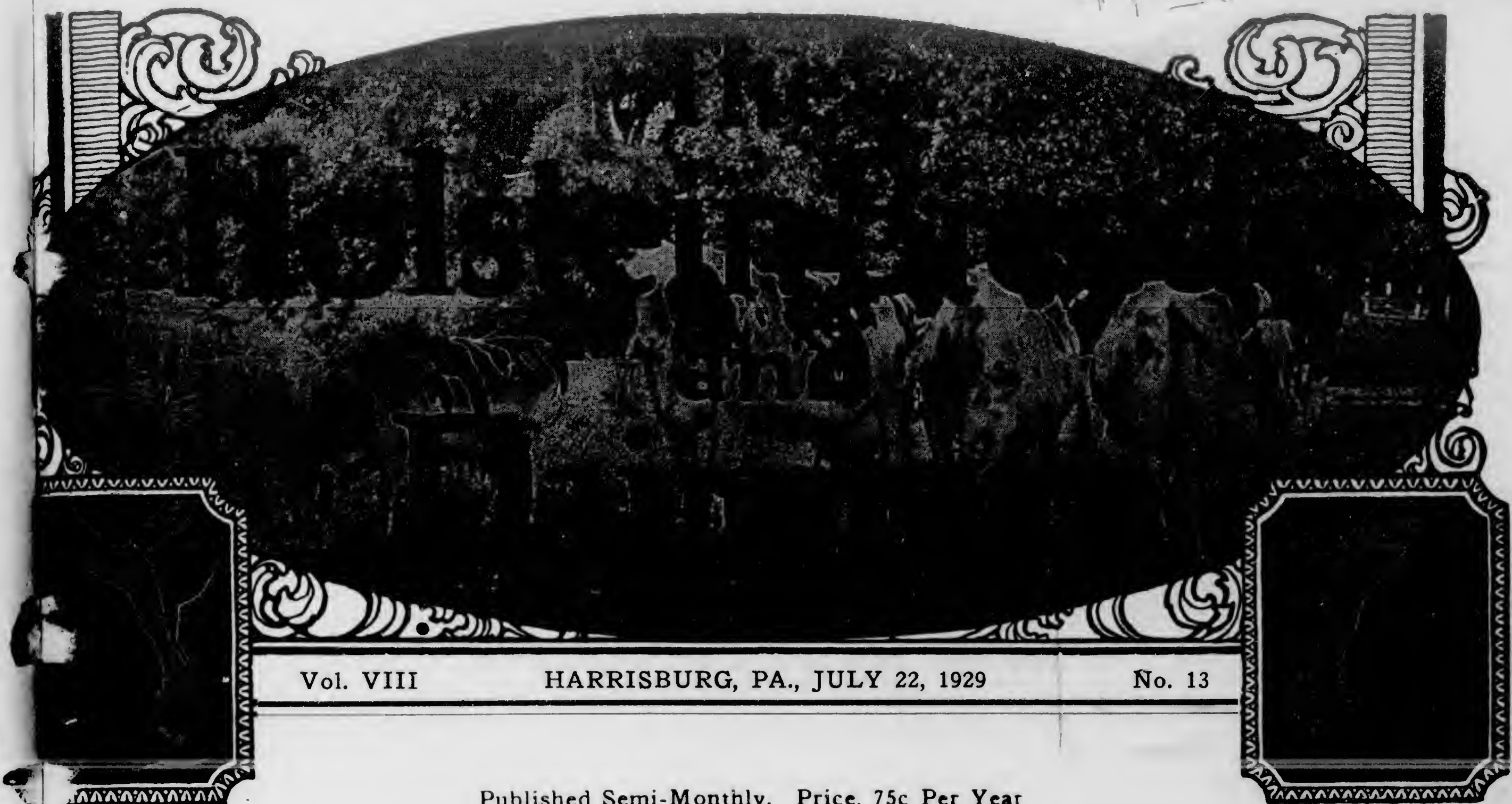
This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

W W ELLIS
N Y STATE
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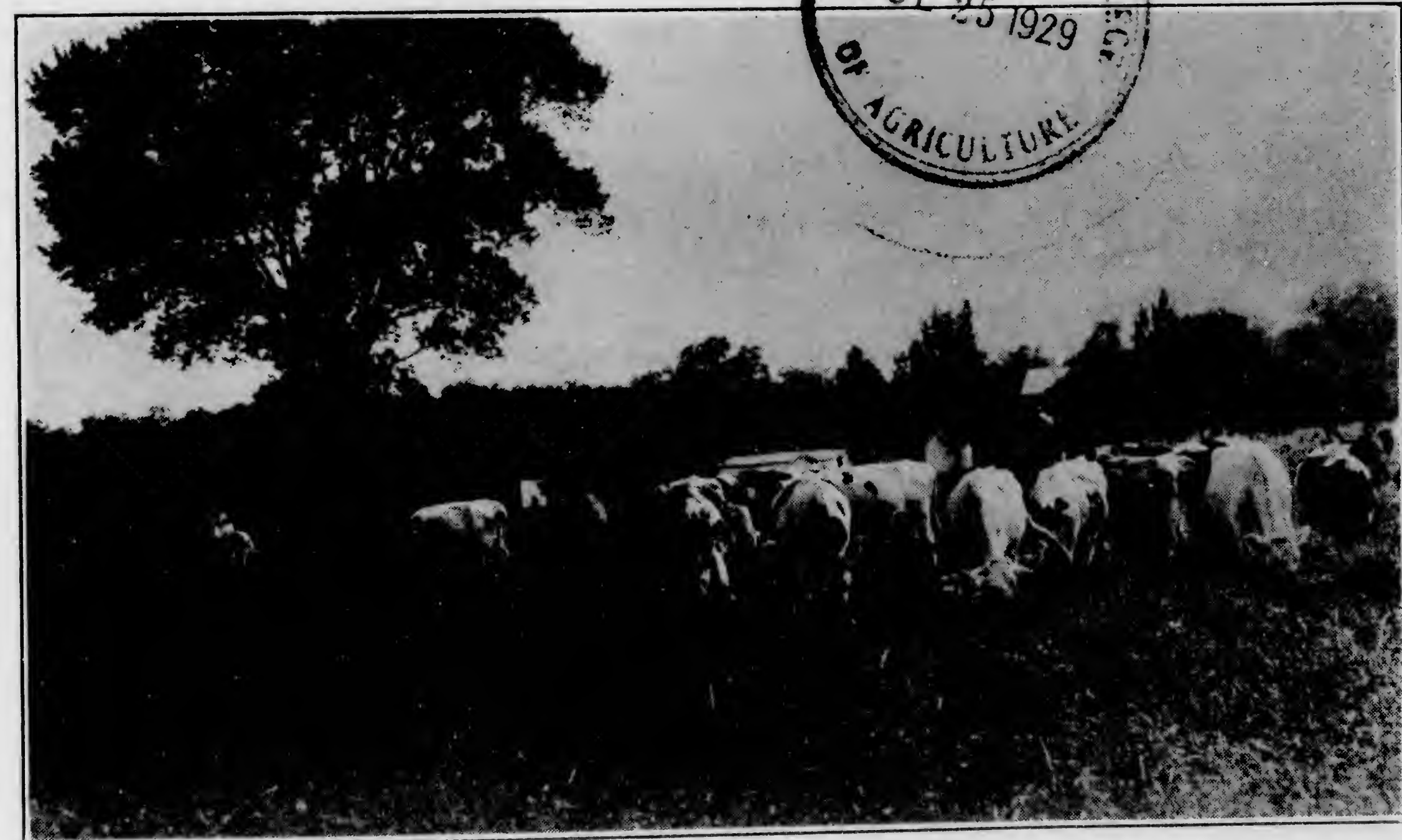
Indiana

*Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.*



No. 13

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

FORTY STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

The **Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1929

No. 13

How to Breed Better Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

ONE of the best ways to learn how to do a task is to observe the work of a master.

Sculptors and artists go abroad in order to study the work of masters who have come and gone before our time. If we wish to become masters in the art of breeding Purebred Livestock it will be well for us to make a careful study of the methods practiced by those who have gone before in order that we may learn the secret of the art of a successful breeder.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREED OF CATTLE

If we review the early history of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle we find that for a period of over 2,000 years the Holland dairymen, by annually culling their inferior animals and selling them, keeping only their best cattle for breeding and dairy purposes, were able to bring the Holstein-Friesian breed to that high state of perfection as evidenced in the foundation animals imported into the United States more than a half century ago.

History tells us that some of the farms and herds in Holland were handed down from generation to generation over a period of 900 years. During all of this time the process of inbreeding was practiced to the extent that animals in these herds were so closely related that each animal represented practically the same breeding to be found in all other cattle in the herd.

The Holland dairymen were very proud of their dairy cattle. Their barn and house were under one roof and from fall to spring the Hollander and his cattle lived in the same building. The cattle were given the best of feed and excellent care as the Hollander was dependent largely if not wholly upon the returns from his dairy herd as his sole means of support.

INBREEDING THE SECRET OF THEIR SUCCESS

The Dutch farmers were not only proud of their cattle but each believed that they had the best dairy animals to be found anywhere and for that reason, when they wanted a herdsire, they selected a bull from one of their own good cows. This practice of inbreeding, followed by close culling, careful selection and proper mating resulted in establishing the greatest breed of dairy cattle in the world.

There is a mistaken idea widely and generally circulated that the way to improve purebred dairy cattle is through the use of better sires.

In improving grade herds the sire is a very important factor. Through the use of a purebred bull on a scrub herd for one or two generations the milk and butter producing ability as well as the size, general appearance and conformation of the cattle can be improved 50% or more but in the breeding of purebred cattle the female plays a very important part, families or strains of cattle being built around the descendants of one outstanding cow.

During the past two decades, the breeders of Purebred dairy cattle in America have been following the show and record fad without due regard to the all-essential breed principle, namely, concentration of blood lines of animals that possess desirable characteristics by inbreeding them to fix the desired characteristics in the offspring, thus establishing a family or strain of cattle.

The early breeders of Friesian cattle in Holland, and the same is true of the Jersey, Guernsey and other breeders of improved livestock, concentrated their breeding efforts in developing certain families or strains of cattle. Every animal in these families or strains of cattle were similar in type and in milk and butter producing ability. They also transmitted their characteristics to their offspring. This power of transmitting their likeness to their offspring can only be fixed in any family or strain of cattle by a process of inbreeding to concentrate the blood lines, always discarding the inferior cattle and those that do not measure up to the family or breed standard.

Records of milk and butter production and show ring performance when considered within families or strains of cattle are helpful in selecting breeding stock. On the other hand, the appearance of sensational records of milk and butter production or show ring performance in the pedigree of a purebred Holstein, unless all of the animals are closely related, is of little consequence in determining the breeding value of the animal for the reason that an animal's prepotency or power to transmit its family characteristics to its offspring is largely influenced through the concentration of family blood lines of animals possessing these desirable characteristics.

UN SOUND BREEDING PRACTICES

The practice of breeding the world's record cow on the Pacific Coast to the world's record show bull on the Atlantic Coast and mating their offspring with the world's record animals from the Central West has

been carried on to such a degree in breeding purebred dairy cattle that the family blood lines have been diluted, weakened so to speak, until the descendants of these royal ancestors are entirely lacking in prepotency, their transmitting value being a minus quantity.

Type and production records have been recorded independent of breeding principles governing the transmitting qualities of such characteristics, making such records destructive and misleading and, when applied to breeding stock, the results have been disappointing.

Breeders of Purebred dairy cattle pride themselves on the fact that, through the use of purebred sires the heifers will produce more than the dams, yet a careful study of the records of Advanced Registry bulls representing the leading dairy breeds discloses that half the bulls with Advanced Registry backing, when bred to cows with official records, the offspring produce less milk and butter than the dams.

In a bulletin prepared at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station by Professor John W. Gowen, after a careful study of the Advanced Registry cattle representing all of the dairy breeders, we find that about one-half the Advanced Registry bulls decreased the daughters production below that of the daughters dams. In a group of 551 Guernsey bulls on which it was possible to obtain an official record of both the dam and the daughter, it was found that one bull increased the daughter's yearly milk record over that of the dam by 5,378 lb. and, going the other way, one bull decreased the daughter's milk production to the amount of 5,561 lb.

Page 40 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin No. 329, gives the report more in detail as follows:

"Study of table 4 shows that there are 551 bulls on which it is possible to obtain a daughter-dam test. The bull which raised the milk production of the daughters over that of their dams the most, increased the milk yield by 5,378 lb. The lowest of these bulls decreased the daughter's milk production by 5,561 lb. Twenty per cent of the bulls caused an increase in their daughter's milk yield of more than 1,684 lb. The next 20 per cent caused an increase in their daughter's milk yield of from 724 lb. to 1,684 lb. The third 20 per cent had an average daughter-dam test ranging from a decrease in the daughter's production of 73 lb. to an increase in the daughter's production of 724 lb. The next to the lowest 20 per cent of these bulls decreased their daughter's production from that of their dams from 73 lb. to 1,129 lb. The bulls which caused the greatest decrease in their daughter's production, lowered their daughters' production from 1,109 lb. to 5561. The great range in the sire's ability, as displayed by this daughter-dam test, shows clearly the marked variation which exists in the transmitting quality of dairy bulls."

JUST A GAMBLE

A similar situation in the transmitting qualities are found in butterfat percentage. Summarized as follows:

"Of the 551 sires with daughter-dam tests for butterfat it is found that 308 of these were successful in raising the butterfat yield of their daughters over that of the dams. Roughly speaking 308 is 56 per cent of

the Guernsey sires. In other words, there is only about the same chance of picking a sire to raise the production of his daughters from Advanced Registry cows that there is in flipping heads up in coin tossing.

In Prof. Gowen's study of Holstein bulls with Advanced Registry backing, he found that a little over one-half of the bulls increased the milk yield of their daughters over that of the dams of the daughters and more than one-half of the Holstein bulls decreased the butterfat percentage of their daughters below that of the dams.

In referring to the milk yield the author states:

"This fact shows something of the condition which exists in the Holstein-Friesian breed. Should it be desired to go out and pick a bull for breeding to Advanced Registry cows it would be practically an even bet that the choice would make his daughters poorer producers than their dams even though he had advanced registry cows to which to mate."

Prepotency or the power of an animal to transmit its likeness to its offspring depends upon the extent to which these desirable qualities are bred into the animal. On inbreeding purebreds with a view of improving them, Prof. Gowen in the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin No. 318, makes the following statement:

"There is one other point to be taken into consideration in purchasing an animal for breeding purposes which need not be taken into consideration in purchasing an animal for its productive ability. Most inbreeding experiments show that the inbreeding of an animal is an indication of that animal's probable prepotency. If the inbreeding is large in amount that animal will probably reproduce its characters in its offspring to a higher degree than will the animal whose inbreeding is of lesser amount. Probably the most noted illustration of this point is that furnished by the Bates Dutchess cattle. Wright has recently analyzed the inbreeding and relationship which existed in these cattle showing that the inbreeding was quite high in amount and that the resulting prepotency of these animals would consequently be likely to be large in amount as their inbreeding would be expected to concentrate desirable inheritance in this strain. The historically notable results attained by the use of these Dutchess cattle indicate that in actual breeding practice this strain of cattle were preëminently prepotent when outcrossed, as would be expected from the results of a study of the inbreeding in this family.

"Other results also tend to accompany inbreeding unless the breeder is very skillful in his selection to avoid them. The most important of these is reduced fertility in the individual which is highly inbred. A reduction in vigor is also often one of the accompanying effects of inbreeding. This result does not hold the same importance to the reduction in fertility, since it is possible, by the external appearance of the animal, to determine any reduction in vigor which may have taken place through inbreeding, whereas it is not possible to determine the reduction in fertility by the external appearance. All these detrimental results may be avoided by careful selection, however."

From the above it is plain to be seen that the mating of high record or show winning animals, by continually

introducing new blood, is disastrous in that it dilutes the blood lines and lessens the animal's ability to transmit desirable qualities.

DESTROYING THE BREED TO PROMOTE SPECULATION

The practice of mating unrelated animals because of records or show ring performance is working to the breed's destruction in that it dilutes the blood lines and lessens the animal's prepotent power to transmit these desirable characteristics to their offspring. Such a practice if continued, will result in purebred scrubs. On the other hand, if sound breeding practices were followed and inbreeding and line breeding practiced more extensively, the destructive influence that is now at work would cease and much good would be accomplished.

ONE EXAMPLE OF INBREEDING

As stated before, if we inquire into the history of the outstanding foundation animals of the various breeds of purebred livestock, we find that the greatest improvement has been built around individual animals, outstanding females playing a very important part.

Let us take for example a foundation animal of the Shorthorn breed. Dr. Charles A. Plumb in his textbook on Types and Breeds of Farm Animals, lists the names and a brief history, of some of the families or tribes that have made history for the Shorthorn breed, both in England and America.

The first outstanding animal or tribe mentioned in Dr. Plumb's textbook, is the Lady Maynard tribe, which he refers to as follows:

"THE LADY MAYNARD TRIBE. In 1775 Charles Colling visited John Maynard at Eryholme and purchased a cow and heifer calf. The cow was Old Favorite, but named by him Lady Maynard. The calf Young Strawberry became the dam of a bull calf named Bolingbroke (86), which was in time bred to Phoenix, a daughter of Lady Maynard and sired by Foljambe (263), which resulted in 1793 in the bull Favorite (252), one of the most noted Shorthorn bulls in history. Young Phoenix, a daughter of Phoenix, bred to her sire, Favorite (252), produced Comet (155), which brought \$5,000, the top price at the Charles Colling sale and the record price for a bull up to that time. The Lady Maynard tribe is also known as the Phoenix tribe. Sixteen of this tribe in Colling's sale, including Comet (155), averaged about \$1,100."

If we study Comet's pedigree we find that inbreeding has been practiced with a view of concentrating the blood lines of Lady Maynard in such a way that they dominate, making her grandson very prepotent.

Observations at Beltsville

THE United States Government Experiment Farm at Beltsville, Maryland, contains 319 acres all of which, with the exception of the land reserved for buildings and yards, is used to raise crops for the herd of 270 animals. The principal use of the farm is to provide facilities for experiments and investigations in dairy cattle breeding, market milk production, and dairy herd management.

In an eastern dairy herd 35 cows were kept without pasture for two consecutive years. They received alfalfa, corn silage, hay and a grain ration, were dry an average of eleven weeks a year and under these conditions they averaged 350 lb. butterfat a year.

Generally, we are told to feed one pound of grain for each three pounds of high-testing milk produced by cows receiving liberal amounts of silage and legume hay, while cows giving low testing milk should receive a pound of grain for each 3, 3½ or 4 lb. milk produced. Experiments at Beltsville show that cows will eat more roughage than is needed to maintain body weight and one pound of grain will not supply the nutrients required for three pounds of high-testing milk or four pounds of low testing milk. Thus the low producers are over-fed and the high producers under-fed. Experiments made at Beltsville with six Holstein cows for a two months period indicate that when fed three pounds of silage for each hundred pounds of live weight and all the alfalfa hay they would clean up, Holsteins will average 16 lb. milk daily without any grain.

It is recommended that Holsteins giving milk testing 3.5 per cent or less should receive .4 lb. grain for each pound of milk produced above 16 lb. and those whose milk tests more than 3.5 per cent should receive .45 lb. grain for each pound of milk above the 16 lb. mark.

A number of interesting conclusions were made from experiments in the calf barn. Timothy and alfalfa hay were kept before the calves, twenty-eight in all, at all times and they consumed 437 lb. timothy and 468 lb. alfalfa each in sixty days. The older the calves the greater the preference for alfalfa.

Several trials of calf meals indicated that the more dried milk there was in the calf meal the greater the growth of the calf. Calf meals containing milk are more expensive than those without it. Small calves should gain not less than 100 lb. in 120 days while large calves should gain more. If the calf meal used contains at least ten per cent dried milk these gains can be made with 300 lb. of whole milk to start the animals.

With cows milked three times daily over periods ranging from 317 to 365 days the production was increased 21.3 per cent over the production on twice a day milking. For experimental purposes one cow was milked once a day for 365 days and during this time she produced 5,291.9 lb. milk. When milked twice a day she produced 12,078.4 lb. The oftener a cow is milked the more persistent seems the milk flow. From the first thirty days of her lactation period to the last thirty days the decline in production was 77 per cent on once a day milking and 43 per cent on twice a day milking. A group of eight cows were milked twice a day and they declined 43.5 per cent on a similar period when milked three times a day their milk flow declined only 22.5 per cent.

The up-to-date system of keeping Herd Book records, the prompt service and the business form of government adopted by the New Association has placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound basis at a great saving to the breeders.

Every dairy farmer everywhere who breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should join the New Registry Association and thus keep his cattle properly registered.

Creamery Tests All the Cows

THE Coos Bay Mutual Creamery is located at Marshfield, Oregon, and manufactures cheese which is marketed under the trade name of "Melowest."

For the past three years the company has employed two cow testers who test the cows in the dairies of its 250 patrons. These "outside" testers are really field men and in addition to the regular test work and the keeping of records of production and feed costs, for which no charge is made, they give advice on sanitation, dairy herd improvement and explain why the tests on individuals vary from time to time according to the lactation period, weather, conditions of pastures, etc.

About four years ago the creamery started a Dairy Herd Improvement Association charging each dairyman according to the number of milkers he owned. There were only 600 cows enrolled but it was soon realized that there was an opportunity for improvement and service. Therefore the directors decided to employ two testers and offer every one of their patrons the privilege of joining the Association without any cost to him. After three years, the manager says that they could not have spent the money in any manner which would be more productive of results.

In 1924 the average production of the individual cows was 261 lb. butterfat while last year it was 321 lb. or an increase of 60 lb. At the average price of 52 cents a pound which the dairymen have realized, this increase amounts to \$31.20 per cow annually.

King Segis Colantha Johanna Lad King of the Ormsbys

Would you like to introduce this breeding into your herd with one of our young sires that has been transmitting down through 1000 lb. production? The price is only a fraction of their value.

Clarks Grove Dairy Farms
Shamokin, Penna.

*Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

Before the field testers were employed, the management frequently received complaints from dairymen regarding the test reported for their milk delivered at the creamery. Now that the dairymen can see tests made at their own farm they understand the reason for variations and it has been a long time since any complaints on this score were received by the management.

Mail Testing Is Growing

COW testing by mail has been inaugurated by the College of Agriculture at the University of Arkansas.

The farmer purchases a sample box containing small cans. This is obtained at cost price from the College. Each cow is numbered and the cans are numbered to correspond. The farmer takes the samples and keeps his own weight records; samples are mailed for testing once a month.

When the sample box is returned to the dairyman a letter of advice is included together with a question sheet on which the farmer is asked to make any suggestions as to methods which would improve the service.

The West Texas Mail Testing Association is operated from the Texas Technological College at Lubbock, Texas. It is under the charge of K. M. Renner. The Lubbock Chamber of Commerce furnishes the equipment and is helping to finance the work. This plan is very much like the Arkansas plan. Each dairyman affiliated with the organization receives a monthly and annual report of the production of each cow in his dairy.

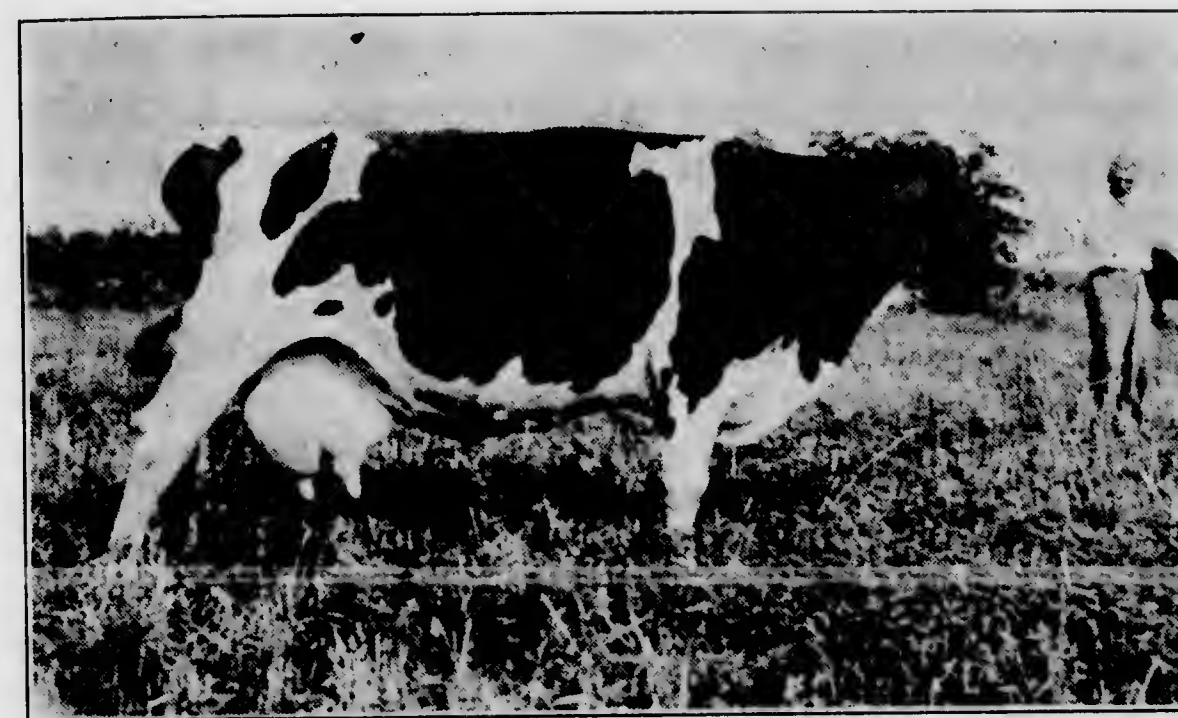
Another Slam for White Nectar

IN RECENT years some of the dairy cattle registry associations have given considerable attention to the establishing of a demand for trade-marked brands of milk produced by their respective breeds. Each breed's product in the bottle presumably possesses some special virtue for certain purposes. This innovation in milk-marketing is experimentally interesting and, in some localities, it may be profitable to some producers, on a limited commercial scale. We hope, however, that in the interest of the dairy industry as a whole, the organized breeders of dairy cattle will find a way to work together. By competing with one another in spending money and energy to make a particular "breed" of milk popular or supreme, they are not aiding the forces that are working for unity in the industry. All breeds produce good milk. The mass of consumers isn't interested in breeds. It wants good milk at a fair price.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

Campaigns to eat more of this, if successful at all, means eat less of that. It seems to be a law as inexorable and as ruthless as other laws of nature that the only possible way to enlarge the human appetite is through the creation of more mouths to feed. There is scant hope of increasing the capacity of the human stomach.—*Secretary of Agriculture Hyde*.

Should This Animal Be Debarred from Registry?

THE question of debarring purebred animals from registration because the sire or dam was of immature age at the time of service is looked upon by many influential breeders as a wrong policy in that other things than the age of the animal at the time of service should be considered. A young vigorous animal, well grown and well developed, might and many times does reach puberty at an earlier age than a weakling or an animal that is improperly grown and, therefore,



A SEVENTY POUND COW WHOSE DAM WAS BRED WHEN LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS OLD

to debar from registration the offspring of well developed and vigorous animals because they were conceived at an early age without taking into consideration the character of the offspring is a bad practice in that many times heifers that are bred at an early age develop into wonderful producing cows as does their first offspring.

The accompanying cut shows the fallacy of debarring animals from registration merely on the grounds that their dams were of immature age at the time of service. The dam of the animal shown was bred at a little over four months old and the calf, as the picture will show, has grown into a cow that possesses exceptional and outstanding dairy qualities. This cow is now going strong at 14 years old and has produced over 8½ gallons of milk daily in a working dairy on twice a day milking. She was bred and is owned by Mr. Carl Glaetli, a Virginia breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians who considers her one of the best cows in his herd of 75 animals.

It has been suggested that deferred registration or selective registration should be applied to animals resulting from immature service.

Summary Justice

AN OWNER of purebred Ayrshires was accused of registering two grade Ayrshire heifers as purebreds in the herdbook of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. Charged with a contravention of the Livestock Pedigree Act he was brought into court and fined \$100 and costs.

Recently in Valleyfield, Quebec Province, Canada, his appeal was heard and the presiding judge not only upheld the sentence of the lower court but also ordered him to pay the costs of the appeal, the fine and costs to be paid within eight days, failing which he would be imprisoned for one month in the common jail.

The Dairy Industry

By WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS

THE farming industry of the United States was for many years the leading industry. Lately it has been surpassed by the manufacturing industry, but it continues to occupy the second position.

The investment in the farming industry is estimated at about \$60,000,000,000. Dairy animals constitute one important branch of that industry—the annual sales to consumers of Dairy Products aggregating more than \$3,000,000,000 per annum, while the sale of dairy animals for meat supply constitutes about 30 per cent of such meat supply.

The 1920 census returns showed 916,602 purebred dairy animals, or only 2.92 per cent of the total dairy animals then living. The percentage of each breed to the total of all purebred animals, is as follows:

Holstein-Friesian	57.7
Jerseys	25.3
Guernseys	8.7
Ayrshire	3.3
Brown-Swiss	0.9
All other	4.1

While purebred animals constituted only 2.92 per cent of the total number of dairy animals, twenty-five per cent of the dairy bulls one year old and over were purebred.

In the 1928 report there was given 21,818,000 dairy cows, while there are now over 30,000,000 dairy animals of all ages, and the value of all dairy animals is in excess of all beef animals.

FOOD VALUE

Dietary studies show that 17.7 per cent of the protein consumed by the families studied was obtained from milk. Dairy products, particularly milk, are also depended upon for a very large percentage of the lime needed in the diet of people of all ages, especially children. The dairy products which are rich in fat are also rich in vitamin A, without which children fail of satisfactory development.

About 20.7 per cent of the money expended for human consumption goes for dairy products. Spending one-fifth of their food money for milk, people secure about thirty-eight per cent of the needed fuel or energy; that is, they get twice the return in milk that they receive for all other food products.

INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION

In 1922 the Government estimated the average annual production of all milch cows at about 4,000 lb. milk containing about 160 lb. butterfat. The estimated average for the year 1928 was 4,500 lb. milk (11.25% increase), containing 180 lb. butterfat or a 12.5 per cent increase.

How Many Lining Up

ANOTHER interrogatory that comes horning in at this time may be couched in the following: Just how many of our foremost fad farmers, and who never made a cent at it, are lining up for one of those \$12,000 per year jobs?—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

A Good Virginia Holstein Dairy

ABOUT fifty-eight years ago Ben Middleton, then a boy of less than ten years old, was brought from Yorkshire, England, to Herndon, Virginia, where his parents settled on Horse Pen Farm which has been his home ever since.

Mr. Middleton, Sr., was a dairyman and made butter. Ben followed this practice for a time but for the past thirty-three years has been shipping fluid milk to Washington, D. C., and during this entire period has sent the product of his dairy to the same firm.

Horse Pen Farm contains 272 acres. The business is conducted under the name of Ben Middleton and



DE KOL, VIKINA JOHANNA
She produced 20,630 lb. milk, 883.9 lb. butterfat in a year.
Owned by Ben Middleton and Sons, Herndon, Virginia.

Sons. The sons, John and William, with the help of two hired men do the milking and look after the crops.

About half of the Middleton herd consists of purebred Holsteins; the rest are good grades. This herd is one of the best producing dairies in Fairfax County.

The Middletons have been members of a Cow Testing Association since 1920 and are enthusiastic believers in herd improvement work. Five diplomas have been won from the National Dairy Association on account of the average butterfat production being more than 300 lb. per cow in the year. The milk checks during the last four or five years have averaged around \$8,800 a year. Surplus cows and young animals bring the total up to considerably above this mark.

The average yearly returns per cow, pounds of milk and butterfat, and income over feed costs.

Year	Milk	Butterfat	Income
1921	8,448	328.0	\$201.23
1922	8,544	337.8	154.11
1923	10,962	432.9	198.08
1924	9,983	385.2	202.09
1925	9,992	380.4	158.28
1926	11,598	438.0	241.40
1927	10,108	394.7	215.78
1928	10,074	383.1	210.54

A number of good cows have been owned here. The most celebrated is probably the grade Sadie who was killed by lightning in the fall of 1925. In four years from 1921 to 1924 inclusive and nine months of 1925 she produced 82,487 lb. milk, 3,120.3 lb. butterfat and it was figured that she earned \$1,643 above the cost of her feed. She left behind one daughter, Katherine, that is making a very fine showing in dairy work.

Flora, another grade Holstein, was owned for seven years during which she produced 72,198 lb. milk, 2,617.1 lb. butterfat.

The purebred Holstein-Friesian cow De Kol Vikina Johanna produced 20,630 lb. milk in 1926 and was credited with 883.9 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old. She is a daughter of Sir Hengerveld Vikina Johanna and Ruth Dorothy De Kol.

A thirty-six cow dairy barn was erected last year. It was constructed to meet the requirements of the Washington milk market and is strictly up-to-date containing drinking cups and litter and manure carriers, is lighted by electricity. An up-to-date milk room has been erected nearby and is equipped with a cooling system and other modern equipment required on a farm shipping fluid milk of high quality.

The cows are well fed and well cared for and are given all the silage and legume hays they will eat. A ready mixed grain ration, 20 per cent protein, is fed at the rate of one pound of grain to 3½ of milk.

As far as possible the Middletons aim to raise the feeds needed for their cattle. They grow good crops and are liberal users of commercial fertilizers but as they specialize in milk production they believe they can buy part of their grain ration cheaper than they can raise all of it.

Through careful selection, good feeding and wise management, the Middletons have built an outstanding herd of dairy producers, cows that not only pay for their board but also earn for their owners a substantial cash income.

Milk Making But Not Dairying

"MILK production in the Los Angeles region is a manufacturing rather than an agricultural enterprise" says the *Washington Farmer*. "The average dairyman rents his site, buys his feed and uses the cow merely as a machine to convert feed into milk for the highest market in the United States."

"Many dairy cows are being bought out of the Yakima valley and out of other northwest sections for the Los Angeles area. Cows are purchased by huge financing concerns. These 'lease' cows to the dairymen for \$50 and \$5 a month, the dairyman agreeing only to keep the animal in good flesh. The cows then are forced to the utmost in production for two years, at the end of which time they are burnt out and are turned back to the finance concern and go to the butcher."

"Gardeners pay \$1.50 a month per cow for the manure and haul it away themselves. Few pastures are available and most of the feeding is done on small lots."

There are those who shudder at the thought that agriculture is doomed and that farmers are about to be reduced to a condition of peonage. They shake sorrowful heads, and point to older peoples of the earth with the admonition that, in the struggle with industrialism agriculture has always gone down. I do not share their fears. Mostly because this is America; because equality of opportunity is an inherent principle of American polity; and because the American farmer has the intelligence and the means at hand to enforce his right to a place of equality in American civilization. —Secretary of Agriculture Hyde.

New Discoveries of Minerals in Milk

MILK has more things in it than you thought it had, says an article in *Current Science*, a publication devoted to giving the results of recent scientific research.

Everybody knows that milk has sugar to warm you, fat to plump you, protein to give you strength, and minerals to build your bones. Recently you have also been taught that milk contained the most important vitamins to stimulate your growth. If milk contained a little more iron, it would be a practically 100 per cent food, with nothing left to be desired.

Milk is a mine of minerals, and we have heard of some quite new discoveries that show milk to have even more of them than was suspected. For a long time scientists have known that a really generous supply of the chemical elements, calcium and phosphorus, were in milk. These, the two principal builders of the bones, were thought to be all that were needed, or present.

At Cornell University, Jacob Papish has been analyzing milk samples from dairy States from coast to coast; in Scotland at the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Norman Wright has analyzed them from all parts of that country. This was the method: the milk was carefully dried to powder, then burned to white ashes in an electric furnace. Bits of the ash were dropped right through the spark of an electric arc that danced between two pure carbon pencil points. The burning ash was studied through a spectroscope.

CALCIUM, LARGEST AMOUNT

In largest amount, of course, was calcium, the metal of limestone, bones, and concrete; also phosphorus, the element of match-heads, bones, and fertilizer. Next in quantity came magnesium, the metal of flashlight powders, milk-of-magnesia, and heat-insulators for steam pipes and locomotives; potassium, a metal of fertilizers, glass, and plant ashes.

In small amounts—so small that chemists report them as "traces"—came iron, the metal of railroad rails, red bricks, and sky-scrapers' skeletons; copper, familiar in pennies and the "blue-stone" in batteries; zinc, a metal of dry cells and galvanized washtubs; aluminum, queen of kitchen-ware and king of porcelain and clay products; manganese, which hardens steel, decolorizes glass, helps to fill dry cells, and makes chlorin in the laboratory.

Other students of milk had found all of these elements before the heroes of our story began their patient labors. Proof that they were really to be found a second time, however, was of scientific value.

ELEMENTS THAT NEVER WERE SUSPECTED

Additional elements that were never suspected to exist in milk, and which occasion surprise at their presence, were discovered by these chemists for the first time. They were silicon, the metal of sand, glass, and many gems; boron, ingredient of borax to clean clothes, and boric acid to clean eyes, and which is also found in the finest glass; titanium and vanadium, each a hardener of the heart of steel, making rails and wheels; lithium, the advertising value of "lithia water"; strontium, that puts the red in fireworks; rubidium,

one of the few chemical elements in the ranks of the unemployed.

How did these metals get into milk? The cow ate them, of course. One cow, near a New Jersey zinc factory, had an unusual amount of zinc in her milk. Are they harmful? Not at all; their quantity is too small to injure the human body when they can be found in traces only. Are they beneficial? That can not yet be answered; it is one of the objects of the work carried on by our investigators. No scientists today, particularly those who study foods, will say that small amounts indicate worthlessness. Too many tiny amounts of things in foods really do count for something—a great deal, at times—in favor of our health and strength.—*Pacific Dairy Review*.

Sheffield Milk Prices

DAIRYMEN shipping to the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association received for the milk sold by them during June \$2.30 per hundred lb. for three per cent grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone, with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is the highest price the association has ever paid for June milk, is 17½ cents higher than June price of last year and is equivalent to \$2.50 for milk sold on a 3.5 basis.

The May price was \$2.36½ per hundred lb. This is not only higher than any previous price paid by the association for May milk, but the quantity of milk sold was approximately 5,500,000 more than in any previous May.

FOR SALE!

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy Ongley Glista
Born November 17, 1928

SIRE: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, our 34-lb. sire who has a 23.49-lb. daughter.

DAM: ONGLEY SNOWDROP GLISTA. She was sired by a 20.60-lb. son of Clever Model Glista.

Price - - \$100

HEIFER: Maple Grove Ann Mercedes Glista
Born September 19, 1928

SIRE: MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA, son of the greatest cow ever on our farm.

DAM: MAPLE GROVE UNEED NORA GLISTA, who was sired by Clever Model Glista and from a 20 64-lb. daughter of Model Daniel Glista.

Price - - \$125

This is a nice pair every way.
Color—more white than black.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
F. JONES, Manager

CENTERVILLE R. No 4 PENNSYLVANIA
HERD ACCREDITED

Breeders' Views on Debarring from Registration Calves from Immature Dams

AGAINST EARY BREEDING

EDITOR HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

As your publication is holding open forum on the subject of a breed association making rules governing the age at which heifers should be bred in order to have their offspring eligible to registry, I would like to say a few words on the subject. I believe there *should be* an age limit. No breeder who aims to grow good milk producers will breed his heifers as young as twelve months of age, but the Registry Associations have others to deal with besides the real, honest-to-goodness breeders.

It has been my privilege to raise and develop Holsteins all my life and it is my experience that heifers do the best if bred at about fifteen months of age, and are not bred too quickly after their first freshening, this giving them a longer milking period and a chance to recover their vitality before a second lactation period.

AN EMPIRE STATE BREEDER.

BELIEVES IN "SELECTIVE REGISTRATION"

EDITOR BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

I was greatly interested in the letter signed "A Practical Breeder and Dairyman" appearing on page 364 of your June 22d issue. Answers were invited so I will discuss it by paragraphs.

Your correspondent says "I notice in the rules governing the registration of purebred Holsteins that the Brattleboro Association will not register the offspring of a female that is bred before she is twelve months old."

I very much doubt if that rule could be enforced if a case was brought before the courts.

Secondly, your correspondent says "I would like to ask you just what takes place during the last day of the twelfth month that would make the calf conceived by its mother on that day ineligible to registry, yet if she was bred on the following day the offspring would be eligible to registry?"

It causes some breeders when filling out Registry Applications for the registration of such animals to give dates of breeding and birth from a few days to three months later than the actual dates.

Paragraph three is—"I have been breeding Holsteins for nearly two decades and my most vigorous heifers, the best animals in the herd, usually reach the stage of puberty at a younger age than weaker or more undesirable heifers. I consider that a young heifer well grown and well developed is more capable of producing healthy, vigorous offspring when bred at ten or twelve months than other heifers when bred at eighteen months.

With this I fully agree.

Paragraph four says "While I do not believe in breeding animals at an early age,—personally I like to have my heifers freshen for the first time when they are from twenty-six to thirty months old,—I sometimes doubt the advisability of a Registry Association fixing rules debarring animals from registration just because the mother was young and vigorous, and the fence was poor."

I fully agree with your correspondent on this point, provided the heifers are of good size and well developed, but for the average farmer who does not grow and develop them as he should, the heifer and her offspring will make better animals if the heifers are bred so that they will freshen when they are 30 to 36 months of age.

Your correspondent sums up in his fifth paragraph as follows:

"You can comment on this or not, just as you choose. I have been wanting to get this off my mind for some time. For the life of me I can't see what takes place on the last day of the month the last month of the year that would debar from registration a calf of a heifer if she was served at 11 o'clock at night the day before she was one year old or why, if she

was served at one A. M. at the beginning of the anniversary of her birthday, her resulting offspring would then be eligible to registry."

As stated in the beginning I do not believe that rule could be enforced (if the heifer is registered and bred to a registered sire) in a court of law. In my judgment a better rule would have been not to register such animals until they are 18 to 24 months of age. Require the breeder to notify the association of the breeding and birth of such an animal at the time of birth and to give weight of calf, the association to compile a reasonable set of weights and measurements that animals at 18 to 24 months of age must meet to make them eligible for registration. Any animal that can meet these at any time under 24 months of age will be eligible to registry at the time they meet the requirements.

All breed associations should adopt some such rule. All animals that cannot meet these requirements, if registered, the certificate shall be cancelled. If such rule was made and enforced by inspection, inside of five years the individuality of the HOLSTEIN COW would, in my judgment, be increased 50%, and the average production would amount to that much or more.

In the herds of breeders selling market milk I have seen many Holsteins 18 to 24 months of age that did not weigh over 600 lb. The calves were cut off from milk as soon as possible so as to make more dollars in the milk check.

The herd that most disappointed me was owned by a wealthy city man. He had a fine farm and excellent buildings. His main object was to see how much money he could take in during the year. This man thought he had the greatest herd in the country. But the only real producers he had were cows he bought and not the ones he raised. He paid long prices for bulls and should have had among his best producing animals many of his own raising but very few of these were worth what it had cost to raise them.

I, for one, think some such rule as I have outlined above should be adopted by all dairy cattle breed associations and in this way stop the propagation of purebred dairy cattle through inferior animals.

What say you breeders of the Holstein-Friesian, the greatest cow on earth?

OLD TIMER.

FARMIN'

Those that like verbal filigree
Give it this name: agronomy.

And other fancy folk there be
That like to call it husbandry.

In Goldsmith's time there was a village
Where people liked to call it tillage.

And Burns, the word still further changing,
Turned agriculture into "granging."

And other old-time scribes there be
That like to call it yeomanry.

While Matthew Arnold (best of tonics!)
Once synonymed it geponics.

To none of these do I object,
For each and every one's correct.

But just the same I see no harm in
Referrin' to the theme as farmin'!

—Farm and Fireside.

All the dairy states are now represented in the New Registry Association—forty in number. A little effort on the part of its friends and members will put the New Association over in a big way. Have you asked your neighbor to join?

Cow Aborts One Twin, Carries the Other Full Time

"Here is an interesting story of Jersey heifer 20 months old. This heifer was bred July 23, 1928, and on January 10th, she aborted a calf and was off feed and very weak for several days. Then she came back on feed and did fine, and on April 29, 1929, gave birth to a healthy heifer calf and is giving four gallons of milk a day now. This heifer belongs to L. E. Blessing, living three miles north west of King City, Missouri, and the facts as above given are vouched for by him and his son."

King City, Mo.

E. D. CRISWELL.

The above news item appeared in the *Veterinary Medicine* of July 1929 and is one of many similar instances that have been reported by practicing veterinarians.

Tuberculin

TUBERCULIN is a product prepared by sterilizing, filtering, and concentrating the liquid upon which tubercle bacilli have been allowed to grow. It was first made by the great scientist, Robert Koch, who found, in 1890, that it caused a rise in temperature when injected into the tissues of a tuberculous animal, but that it had no effect upon animals free from tuberculosis. Tuberculin contains the sterile product of the growth of the germs, but not the germs themselves.

The tuberculin test indicates the presence of the disease, but does not show the progress which the infection has made with the body.—Dr. John R. Mohler.

Another Record Gone to Smash!

IN A recent issue we gave an account of the Largest Coöperative Creamery in the World which is located at Orleans, Nebraska. We became interested in this creamery because it is farmer owned, because many of its patrons are owners of Holstein-Friesians, and because it is an example of a farmers' coöperative which is making a success without any government aid or subsidy and because the men who manage it have worked from the practical dairy business angle and despite early discouragements, carried on their enterprise until it is a decided success.

Much of the credit for the success of this creamery is due to the General Manager, Ole Hanson, who possesses a combination of practical knowledge, business aggressiveness and tact, all of which are needed for the manager of such an enterprise.

That fortune is still smiling on this great farmers' creamery is evident from the following letter received by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

"The Milky Way" poured forth its "Golden Stream" on the Largest Coöperative Creamery in the World on Saturday, June 22d.

When it rains on the prairie it sometimes pours. We found that out on June 23d, when we churned our Saturday's cream receipts. Our twenty thousand stockholders nearly drowned us with cream. But, my, what a welcome flood.

Last year during our flush, the largest day's receipts of

cream made three carloads of butter. We thought we were some "pumpkins" then. This season out of our largest day's receipts we made four solid carloads of butter. Three carloads of the butter was made at the parent plant in Orleans and one at the Denver Branch.

Do you know that that was enough butter to spread nearly a half million slices of bread!

Those four carloads represent about 80,000 lb. butter, and about 240,000 lb. cream. It took almost 3,000 cans of cream to make it, and as near as we can estimate, we received cream from 8,000 farmers on that single day.

Those four carloads of butter traveled 2,000 miles east of here in "Equity Union" refrigerator cars, and were nearly all sold in the east to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, to be distributed in that company's 35,000 chain stores.

What a coincidence. "The Largest Coöperative Creamery in the World," sold nearly all this butter to the "Largest Chain Store System in the World."

Before long these four carloads of butter, "This Great Pyramid of Yellow Gold," this wonderful product of our "Sunny Prairie" will be gently sliding down about a half a million people's throats in the densely populated East.

Very truly yours,

O. HANSON, Gen. Manager.

It is profitless to new areas to open them to agricultural development and production. Their products, coming on a market which is already supplied, will not be profitable to any such new area; and they will depress the agriculture of areas already developed. There exists now a vast acreage of submarginal lands, which is cultivated at the expense of a low standard of living, and which is really needed for reforestation, in aid of flood control and the preservation of such lands for succeeding generations which may conceivably need them.—Secretary of Agriculture Hyde.

Must Sell

My barn having burned
down I will sell any or
all of my MILK COWS.

One of them produced
17,000 lb. milk in a year,
milked twice-a-day for
9 months.

Herd under State and Federal
Supervision—last test clean.

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville, Pa. Wyoming Co.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

What to Serve for Hot Weather Breakfasts

THE problem of what to serve to hard working men for breakfast in hot weather confronts the farm woman at this time of year, and is of especial interest to the thoughtful woman, who realizes that even for breakfast the hot weather menu should differ from the cold. There is no doubt that a healthy person should eat a good breakfast, and this applies especially to farmers, for they are up and do a certain amount of hard work before their first meal is served. And the summer breakfast presents a problem because this is the hardest time of the year for them so far as hard work is concerned, the time when the greatest demands are made on their strength and energy. For both men and women on the farm, the summer forenoon is a long and busy time, as, often the hardest work of the day is done then, and the labor period is long, as most dinners are not served until after twelve o'clock. Now there is no difficulty whatever in planning a hearty and satisfying winter breakfast when the system demands extra fat and fuel, so that sausage and pancakes or fried pork with milk gravy and fresh boiled potatoes are not at all out of place, but these readily prepared foods are hardly the thing for a continual summer diet. So now is when we must give a little more consideration to our first meals, so that our men may be well nourished at this busiest time of the year for them and by foods that will not make too great a tax on their digestive system. Change of temperature enforces an immediate change of clothing, and few of us would continue to wear the same clothing winter and summer, yet many of us fail to take the same logical step in regard to our food, though we must realize that what is good for the human system in the winter time is not best for it in the summer. Habit has made certain foods the basis of our meals at all seasons, but we are much better off if we confine ourselves to lighter food during the hot months. To do this may mean that we must lay aside all traditions as to the particular foods suitable for each meal and perhaps serve for breakfasts some foods that we have been accustomed to have at other meals. So long as a person is well and active, he needs the same amount of food summer and winter, so that the difference in diets must be in kind, not in quantity.

LESSEN THE MEATS SERVED

Meats, especially pork, is heating because it contains certain stimulating juices, it is a quick fuel, and during assimilation causes a greater breaking down of tissue than any other food, so our main problem is to find some other articles of diet. A meat substitute may contain all the elements of meat without being heating, and in order to be efficacious must contain both protein and fat, which are the principal constituents of meat.

Naturally butter, eggs, milk and cream suggest themselves for breakfast as they offer a maximum nourishment without heating the blood. But the average man would soon protest if such a menu was offered to him day after day and he would be well within his rights. Monotony, however, is entirely unnecessary, but as we are regarding this as somewhat of a problem, it may need a little extra planning. Here are a few suggestions:

FRUITS

First of all, fruit of some sort should have a place on every breakfast table, whatever fruit happens to be in season. And for the in-between-times we can always fall back on canned fruit, applesauce, stewed prunes, or oranges. It may seem something of an extravagance to buy oranges when we have other fruits in our cellars, but experience has shown the value of them in the diet, and we might much better spend a little money for the family health in this way than for pills, patent medicines, or even doctors' bills, and, whether we realize it or not, many of us have paid out money in these ways merely because we have not had the proper diet. So let fruit of some sort have a place on the breakfast table every morning, but especially in the summer time. Just now there are many from which to choose—strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb, melons, huckleberries, and others.

CEREALS

Then for the next course, if one may speak so formally of so informal a meal as breakfast, serve a cereal, cooked if possible, if not one of the many ready-to-serve varieties. Of the cooked sort, there is none better than oatmeal, well cooked in a double boiler. There are quick cooking kinds, so that it may be cooked while the men are out doing the chores. If the other sorts are used, it might be well to cook it the night before while getting supper, then in the morning all it will need will be warming up. But no matter which kind is used, let it be served with cream. Surely no people on earth are better entitled to use all the cream they want than they who produce it, yet there are farm tables where it is seen either seldom or in small quantities. Why should the farmer produce cream for the sole enjoyment of the city people? So let the hard working men and the growing children on the farms use all the cream that is good for them. If they have never liked cereals before, they will when used with cream and sugar.

BREAKFAST DISHES

Now this much may be plenty for the man who is going to spend the day in an office, but never for the able-bodied man who is going to cultivate corn until noon. For him these are just appetizers, so now for the main meal. Eggs naturally suggest themselves, for they are rich in minerals, protein in the most easily digested form, and contain the mysterious vitamins.

But a man would certainly get tired of eggs—just eggs—for breakfast every morning, so we must have some variations. Here are some foods that may be served with them. Once a week, ham and eggs and bacon and eggs, for there must be a little meat served, and we can use just enough of the meat to flavor the eggs when fried. Then we can use creamed codfish, in which eggs may be dropped, and on another morning, creamed chipped beef, into which we may put eggs, either whole or beaten in the gravy. Poached eggs or egg omelet served with plenty of buttered toast make a pretty good meal. Salt fish such as mackerel or salt salmon, served with fresh boiled potatoes ought to stay by any man until noon. But see that the salt is all out of such fish, for a thirst out in the corn field is not to be desired. Then if "he" is not yet satisfied, let him "top off" with a good, home-made doughnut and coffee with cream in it if he wants it. It would seem as these meals should stay by the average farm man even when he is busiest, and yet there are few undesirable foods in them. But they do need a little more planning and forethought—but so does any problem, and our men are certainly worth it.

The Kingdom of the Cow

WITH the years the kingdom of the cow is a constantly widening empire. Even like the sheep of which Vergil wrote, she "hath a golden hoof." To some one-time fertile regions she comes late, but she comes to save. When the soil miner has wrought his perfect work and the earth no longer gives her increase—when seed for the sower and bread for the eater grow scanty—then the cow comes to the rescue. From the beginning she has exemplified the doctrine of soil conservation. When she makes the land her own, green carpets of pasture possess the fields, alfalfa throws its perfume to the breeze and corn waves and rustles in the sunshine. There great new barns rise in place of the old, and white-walled farm steads speak of peace and plenty. There content farm folk found dynasties by striking the roots of their lives deep into the soil. "And of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."—*"The Cow" by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.*

THE FARMER'S WIFE

Framed in the morning glories at her door,
She stands to see the dawn break on the hill;
The birds have sung their matins and are still,
Singing a bobolink who comes to pour
His cup of music from a weathered rail;
She hears the new milk slant against the pail;
Takes down the worn broom from its rusty nail
And sweeps the step. The vibrant morning air,
Fragrant with June pinks and syringa bloom,
Fills her with fine delight. She hangs the broom
Back on its peg to keep the corners straight
And, happily unmindful of her lot,
Hurries back and fills the coffee pot.
The day wears on as other days have done;
Toil-filled, perhaps, from sun to setting sun;
Children to dress and feed and send to school,
The chores to be repeated, rule by rule;
Wash and iron and can and bake and brew—
An endless round of work! Yet shining through
Her labor is the ever blessed sense
That each task has a fitting recompense.
She has not time for fancy to beguile

With every fad and foible of the style.
(Nor does the Lady's Slipper, growing in the dell,
Change its old pattern, though it dresses well.)
"Secluded, and behind the times," they say,
Because she has not seen the latest play,
Or heard some concert or a noisy jazz;
How little do they know the things she has!
The changing seasons thrown upon the screen
And Nature's music fitted to each scene;
The long June evenings, sweet with mint and musk,
And hermit thrushes singing through the dusk;
And home folk round her—
Her own folk round her,
Sharing the peace that comes when day is done
To pastures green, where the still waters run.
—Florence Boyce Davis.

The young men whose pockets are filled with cigarettes, mustache combs, finger nail cleaners, miniature curling irons, looking glasses, etc., and have their mothers crease their trousers every day—are not the ones who will make promising husbands by a long shot. The pockets of those who are helping to make the country bloom and causing two blades of grass to grow where God planted but one, will be found filled with barbed wire staples, and different sizes of nails and screws. They are the boys girls should look to, suggests the *Hastings (Minn.) Herald*.

Character is what you build into your life by industry, sobriety, thrift and trustworthiness. It is worth more to you than a bank account. You can always turn character into cash, but never cash into character.

The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.—*Ancient Proverb.*

Miracle Mite Eliminator Roosts



Roosts are made of California Redwood—no knots, no cracks. Hens cannot sit between roosts. Brackets let the light all around the ends of the roosts and the mites will go to the trap, the only dark place to hide. Mites full of blood are very sensitive and will not cross cold steel but go to the dark trap where they stay for nine days laying thousands of eggs. Drop traps in bucket, a teakettle of boiling water does the job.

People who have used the roosts for three years or more, say, "They would not take \$1.00 a foot for them." Others say, "they would not raise chickens without them." It is hard to estimate their worth. A pullet that is kept free from odors and mites will lay at six months and continue laying for one year. Write for free information.

AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
Crawfordsville Indiana

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JULY 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Something To Be Remembered

THE laws of nature are not controlled or influenced by propagandists. Millions have been expended and millions more can be wasted in an attempt to popularize unsound breeding standards, but the men who follow nature and take advantage of natural laws in conducting their dairies will win in the long run.

"Inspection and Classification of Herds and Recognition of Sires"

UNDER the above heading the Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Old Registry Association announces what is believed to be merely a scheme to sell cattle, create more jobs and collect more money from the breeders.

Under the Plan the Association would send inspectors at the breeder's expense to pass upon his cattle and classify them in the following classes: "EXCELLENT," "VERY GOOD," "GOOD," "FAIR," and "POOR," the inspection to cost \$1.50 per animal with a minimum charge of \$10.00 and with an additional charge of \$15.00 to put the official stamp on the herd sire and if you want to get a real high class diploma for your bull you have to pay \$5.00 extra. This diploma will admit the herd bull to the "Royal Society of Cowdom."

The inspectors are to be appointed by the Association and their pay is to be fixed by the Directors.

A prominent member of the Old Association of long standing, after reading over the Plan, including the list of official inspectors, made the remark "IT'S THE SAME OLD GANG."

When one considers that the Bell Farm herd at Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, and many other similar Institutions have tried to "Carry-On" by putting into practice principles and policies similar to those out-

lined in this proposed Plan, all of which Institutions have lost their owners large sums of money; further, when we consider that Mr. Bell in his bankruptcy petition stated that he lost a million dollars in five years on his farm; and still further, when we consider that in the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association Report for the month of August 1927, five of the ten leading cows in that Association were Bell Farm animals credited with the following butterfat percentages: 2%, 2.5%, 2.6%, 2.9% and 2.8%; producing milk so low in butterfat that it would be unlawful for the cattle owners to offer it for sale to the public, we believe that dairy farmers who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle will not be deceived but will save their money and follow sound breeding practices.

We agree with the views of the veteran breeder, Fred F. Fields of Dutchland Farms, who referred to a similar Plan, as "A SCHEME TO ENRICH THE POCKETBOOKS OF THE SCHEMERS."

Is There Another Scandal Brewing Within the Old Association?

WE ARE informed that a certain breeder and dealer in Pennsylvania is being accused of irregular practices in registering cattle in the Brattleboro Association.

The gentleman accused has been buying high priced animals at national sales, consigning cattle to these sales and is reported as having handled cattle with high records. Cows with high records do not always calve regularly and sometimes their calves die!

Purebred Registry Associations are conducted on the honor system and men who breed Purebred livestock are assumed to be honest and honorable to the extent that they will keep an accurate pedigree record of all the animals which they breed. Such an honor system works out very well in breeding livestock as long as values are fixed by economical standards. In other words, when dairymen breed Purebred dairy cattle for dairy purposes mistakes might creep into the breeding record but otherwise we believe them to be honest and trustworthy.

On the other hand, when speculators and promoters attempt to exploit the industry and resort to questionable practices, such as price fixing at auction sales and the making of forced or exaggerated records of milk and butter production on particular animals or families for the purpose of enhancing the selling value of these cattle and their descendants, we have always contended that such men could resort to substitution of Purebreds and the fraudulent registering of animals to just as great an advantage as they could to price fixing or fraudulent record making. It is this class of breeders, in our judgment, that should be kept in the background. For Example, if we cannot depend upon the owner's statement for the amount of milk and the amount of butter the cow is capable of producing when the cow should be the living example of the proof of her own ability, why should we accept the statements of these same owners for the breeding of their cattle when we have no proof, other than their own statement, as to the sire or dam or date of birth?

If the Registry Association encourages the selling of cattle at consignment sales of a national character where price fixing on record cattle is indulged in and sends watchers and supervisors to certify and put their stamp of approval on the milk and butter records, then is not the Association justified in placing representatives at all such establishments, with a padlock on the bull pen, have them report all service dates and calving dates directly to the secretary of the Registry Association, doing away with the honor system entirely?

We are opposed to fraudulent registering or substitution of Purebreds and when the Brattleboro representatives get done with their investigation in Pennsylvania, we can give them some real cases to investigate in the Empire State. Probably they ought to take their whitewash brush with them when they go into New York State.

The Usual Experience

THE Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, opened October 1, 1889, with thirteen patients and a staff of three surgeons, Dr. William Worrall Mayo, Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Charles H. Mayo. From this small beginning has grown an institution that is internationally famous.

As many of our readers know the Mayos have a Holstein-Friesian herd and their cows have made a number of very large official records. How remunerative this proceeding has been from the financial standpoint can be seen from a statement made by one of the Dr. Mayos about a year ago. He said, "The first year I hired an expert, and he wasn't much good. I lost \$50,000. The next year I got a better man, and I lost only \$25,000. And then I got a wonderful expert. He ran the farm the third year, and I lost only \$15,000."

Yet there are thousands of instances where a practical dairyman operates with a purebred herd, makes a substantial profit from his farm and dairy and in addition receives an added income from the sale of surplus stock. He has no fancy barn, seldom exhibits at fairs, and sees that each cow pays for its care and feed. In other words, runs his dairy as a practical business enterprise and not as a fad or hobby.

From which herd do you want your next herdsire—the money-losing or the profit-making kind?

How They Do It in the Empire State

HOLSTEIN breeders in the State of New York express the belief that Politicians have things worked out pretty fine.

In the Empire State a Political appointee of the Department of Farms and Markets, who it is reported has charge of State Institution herds, has been worked in as President of the State Holstein-Friesian Association which pretends to represent Holstein breeders.

It would be unlawful, under the New York State law, for state employees to set aside 50 cents every time they sold a Purebred Holstein-Friesian cow and devote such proceeds to promote private enterprises.

Such conduct on the part of state officials might be considered "grafting," or the misappropriation of state funds.

A very "cunning" scheme has been worked out through the Brattleboro Association which adds a tax of 50 cents on each transfer fee, collects the money from State Institutions and other Holstein breeders who patronize that Association and turns it over to the Politicians in charge of the State Association. This money goes to pay salaries and travelling expenses.

It is a question just how long such a condition can prevail before someone, in the interests of the taxpayers, starts an investigation.

Pay Yourself \$500.00

BUY a bull from yourself out of your own good cow, (if she is a real good cow) and keep him for a herdsire.

If you are breeding Purebreds you might be surprised and pleased with the results.

A bull that was recently purchased at a reported price of \$10,100, was a great-grandson of the purchaser's best cow, and a grandson of his leading herdsire.

The practice of buying a new herdsire every year to use on each generation of cattle is a plan to be followed in breeding grades. It is the best and only way to breed good grade cattle.

Only temporary results and limited improvement in breeding Purebreds can be obtained when new blood is continually introduced into the herd through the bull, regardless of his royal breeding. To permanently fix desired type and characteristics requires a concentration of blood by inbreeding. Therefore, the "would be" breeder who is always buying foundation animals, either male or female, is blighting his possibilities of making a permanent success. Sometime, in every successful breeding operation, a breeder must take what he has and try to breed them better.

Successful breeding operations are built around one male and one female. This fact makes it possible for poor men or those of modern means to make a success in breeding Purebred cattle. It accounts for the fact that the breeds of improved livestock were established and perfected in the hands of the peasantry.

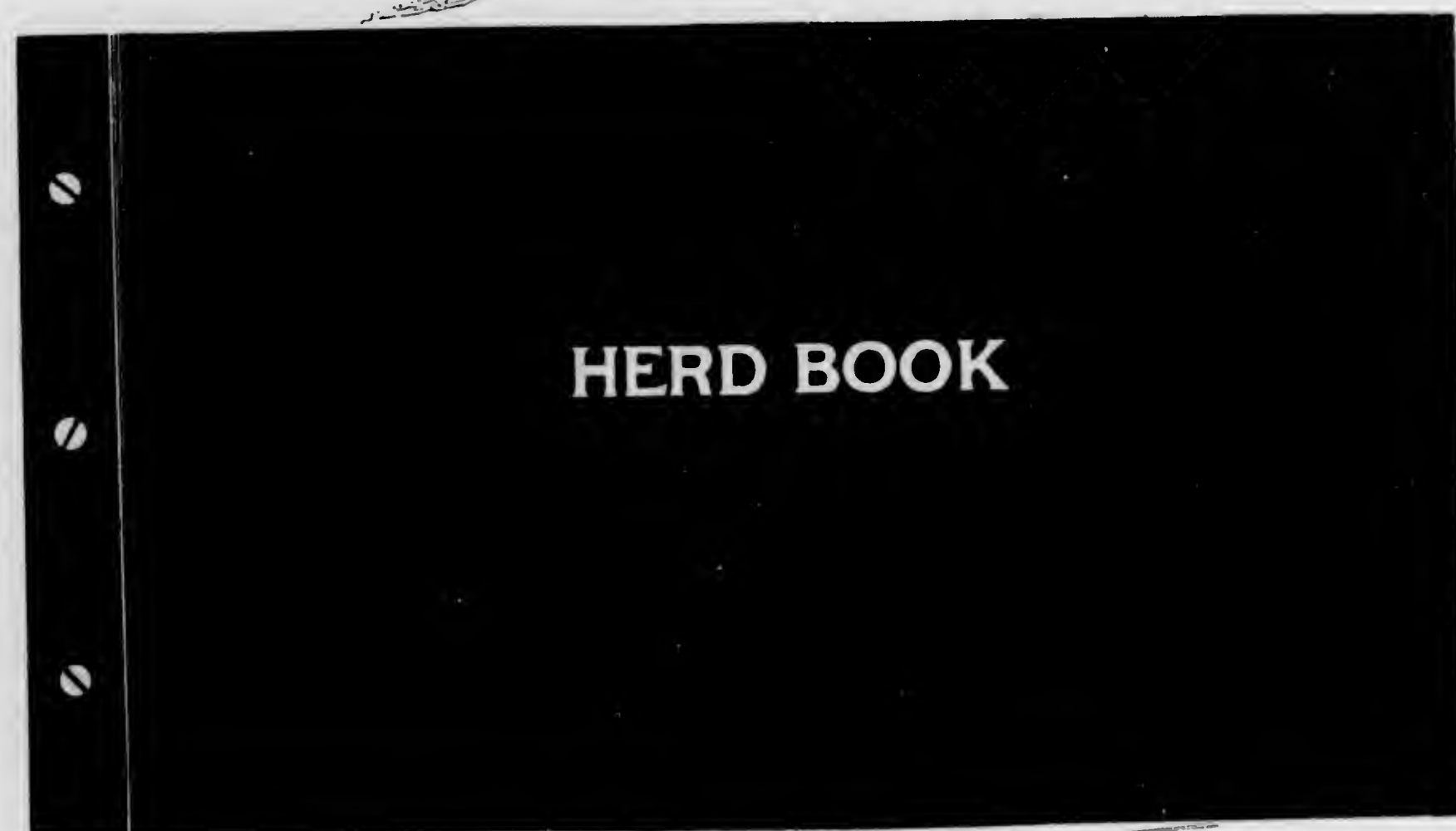
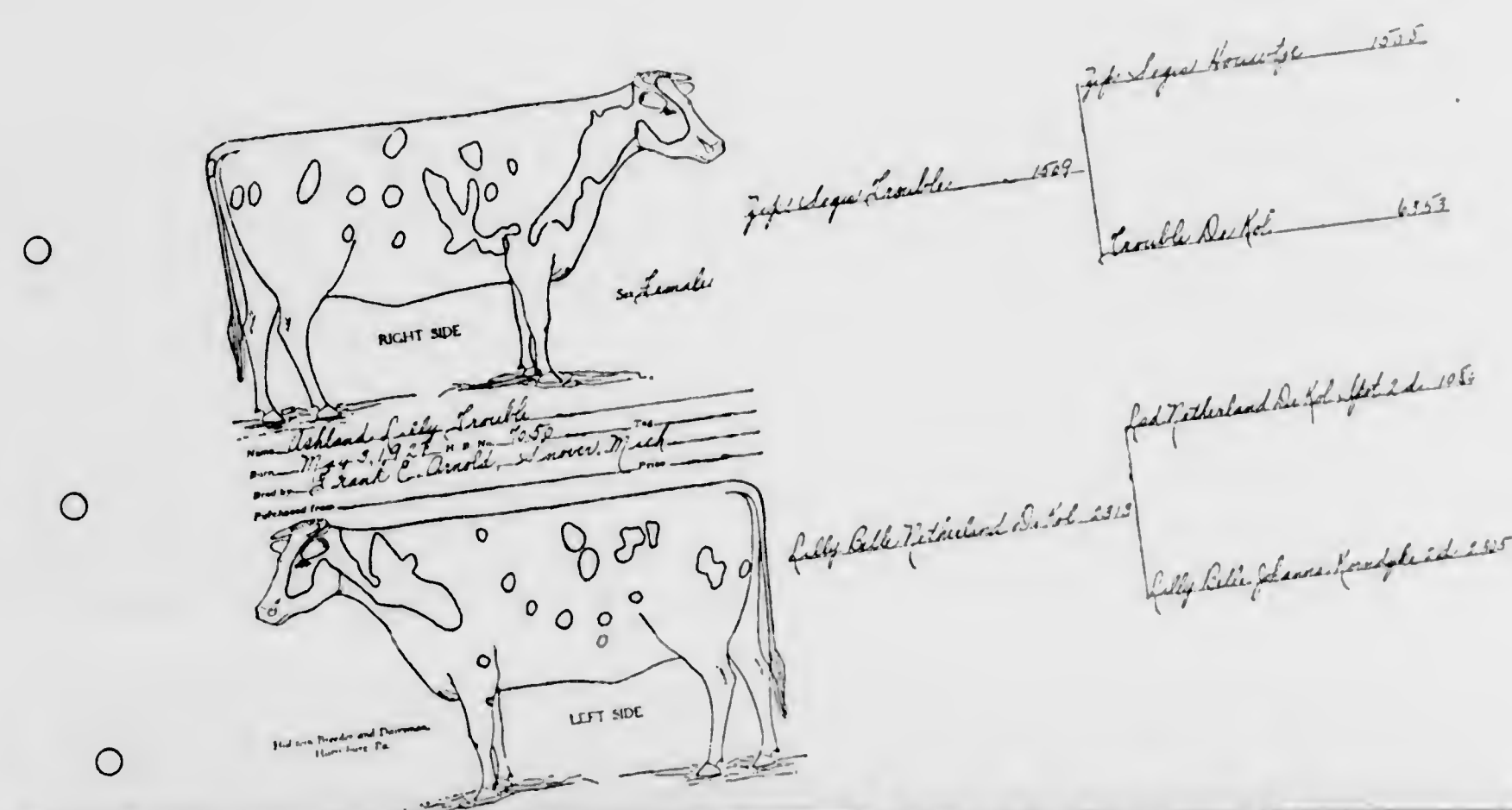
Through the use of money a large number of breeding projects can be undertaken in one gigantic breeding enterprise. Such breeding operations, however, are usually unsuccessful for the reason there is too great a temptation on the part of their owner to experiment by intercrossing the various families or tribes of animals.

A number of years ago a certain wealthy man purchased several outstanding families of cattle that were developed by different breeders and attempted to amalgamate these different families of good cattle into one big herd or breeding project.

After years of effort, with the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he has not been able to produce cattle as good as those that were purchased as foundation animals.

The home is the bulwark of organized society and the training ground for all morality. What menaces the home menaces the race itself.

The Private Herd Register



Name of Plant	No. of Plants	Year	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		27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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Complete, Handy and Reasonably Priced

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FRIENDSHIP is about the most valuable thing in the world. And it is easy to make and easy to keep. All you have to do is to show yourself friendly and prove worthy of friendship.

Get acquainted with your neighbor. Go out of your way to meet him and do him a favor if necessary. Look for the good in him and not the bad; for the worth-while things he does, not the petty.

Greet him with genuine pleasure when you meet him and see to it that you meet him frequently. And then do unto him as you would like to have him do unto you and—that's all there is to this most valuable of assets.—*Idaho Farmer*.

A Growing Dairy

KUHNS GLESSNER, of Berlin, Somerset County, Penn., has only been breeding purebred Holstein-Friesians for two years but he has developed a good producing herd which, enrolled in the Brothers Valley Cow Testing Association, averaged 11,968 lb. milk, 451.1 lb. butterfat, leading the Association for both milk and fat.

The Glessner farm is known as Pleasant View and contains 190 acres of which 120 are tillable.

The herd was founded by a purchase from the herd of Samuel Cessna, of Bedford, Pa. The prices paid were not excessive, in fact, were very reasonable for the quality of the animals and the producing ability they have since shown.

Lady Pontiac Beauty Celosia, a daughter of Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy and Lady Celosia Johanna was credited during the past year with the production of 11,478 lb. milk, 438.5 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old. Her stable mate, Mary Lyons Fayne, a daughter of King Rauwerd Fayne 3d and Hillside Electra was credited with 408.5 lb. butterfat, 12,439 lb. milk.

Ruth De Kol, a daughter of Samuel De Kol Prince and Spofford De Kol Fayne, during June 1928 produced 2,490 lb. milk an average of 83 lb. a day. For the month she was credited with 72.2 lb. butterfat. This is said to be the third highest milk record made in Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association work that month.

The first head of the herd was Belltower Segis Korndyke, a son of Penstate Korndyke Jennie and Heritage Farm Spring Segis. Penstate Korndyke Jennie, as his name indicates, was raised in the Penn State College herd. His sire was Sir Beets Korndyke and his dam was Jennie Pontiac 2d a cow that has made a splendid showing year after year in the college dairy.

The young herdsire at Pleasant View is Prince Ona Celosia, a son of Prince Ona Fayne De Kol and Lady Pontiac Beauty Celosia. Mr. Glessner selected this desirable young bull because of his individuality and because of the splendid producing capacity his dam has shown while in the Pleasant View Dairy.

Space forbids individual mention of all the animals in the herd but we might say that the owner is very proud of a very fine pair of twin heifers. Their sire is the Korndyke bull and their dam is Ruth De Kol.

The names of the heifers are Rusty De Kol Segis Korndyke and Ruth De Kol Segis Korndyke.

As related above Mr. Glessner purchased producing cows for the foundation of his herd but he has added to the natural increase by purchasing from time to time heifer calves from outstanding cows owned by neighboring breeders with whose herds he was well acquainted.

Mr. Glessner is the son of H. H. Glessner who lives nearby and who also has a good herd. Last year the H. H. Glessner herd stood second for fat production and second for milk production in the Brothers Valley C. T. A. being exceeded only by the Kuhn Glessner dairy.

The milk of the Pleasant View dairy is sold for consumption as raw milk. Mr. Glessner has found the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow to be a profitable dairy animal and he plans to have an all purebred dairy as soon as finances permit.

The Producing Life of the Dairy Cow

THE question, "what is the average life of the dairy cow?" has created considerable discussion in Britain. The June *British Friesian Journal* gives an analysis of a pedigreed herd which was owned by a tenant farmer and was maintained for commercial purposes. The owners have kept careful records.

In comparing this account keep in mind that the British gallon is larger than the American gallon and that a British gallon of milk weighs ten pounds.

The herd is old-established and officially recorded. Every animal that has been milked in the herd since the year 1915 has been included in the following calculations.

Almost every animal was home-bred.

The herd has for many years returned exceptionally high milk averages, as much as 1,400 gallons on occasion.

The information studied gave the following facts:

Since 1915 the number of cows milked in this herd total 64. They aggregate 276 years working life, giving an average of 4.31 years, or roughly 4 years and 4 months.

Of these 64 cows, 48 have passed out of the herd. These 48 cows averaged a working life of 4.54 years, say 4 years 6 months.

The remaining 16 animals are still in the herd. Their present average working life is 3.62 years, or roughly 3 years 7½ months.

In conjunction with the above figures the following facts should be carefully noted:

Every animal milked in the herd has been included in these calculations.

The calculations make no allowance for the difference between animals sold for beef and sold for other reasons.

Pedigree cows have been sold out of this herd for breeding purposes from time to time.

The herd now largely consists of first and second calvers.

The herd has bred and developed several 2,000 gallon cows.

The herd has been extremely successful in open competitions.

The average working life of the dairy cow in this country is said to be 2½ years; so that this very heavy-milking home-bred herd of British Friesians shows, at the lowest possible estimate of all animals, a much better record than the average herd, which might average no more than half the milk of the herd under review.

Factors Influencing Butterfat Percentages

TWENTY-FIVE different factors influence the percentage of butterfat in milk as it comes from the cow and may cause variation of the test, states Professor R. B. Stoltz, of the Ohio State University. These he lists as follows:

1. Breed of animal.
2. Individuality of the animal.
3. Stage of lactation period.
4. Variation from milking to milking and from day to day.
5. First and last drawn milk.
6. Completeness of milking.
7. Treatment of the cow at or near milking time.
8. Excitement.
9. Change of environment.
10. Period of heat.
11. Time between milkings.
12. Rapidity of milking.
13. Frequentness of milking.
14. Irregularity of milking.
15. Change of milkers.
16. Fatness and condition of cow at calving time.
17. Morning and evening's milkings.
18. Kind of feed.
19. Health of animal.
20. Age of animal.
21. Season of the year.
22. The weather.
23. Drought.
24. Different quarters of the udder.
25. Drugs.

Practice Needed

TRAINING for "leadership" and salaried positions in agriculture has been advertised and subsidized until the fundamental importance of training in practical farming is seldom mentioned. Hosts of men who engaged in farming after 1915 were better posted on theory than practice. Some of them had had little or no personal experience as workers on farms. In the long-run, the "know-how" man, trained by experience, will always lead in farming. He possesses a working knowledge for which there are no substitutes. He is capable of doing well a long list of things that less practical men botch in the doing or can't or won't do at all. Two main trends in farming are defining themselves at present. One of these is toward the small farm, which is efficiently operated by one man and his family, who own and occupy it. The other is toward chain or corporation farming, on a limited scale, in some regions. Farming in future will best reward those farmers who know how and like to do their own work. Any boy who desired to be a farmer would be fortunate if he apprenticed himself to one of these intensely practical men for several years.—*Rural New Yorker*.

On the production side of his business, the American farmer has fully kept pace with the progress of industry. He is the most efficient farmer in the world. In numbers he is one-twentieth of the world's farmers, but he produces two-thirds of the world's corn, three-fifths of the world's cotton, one-half of its tobacco, one-third of its hogs, one-third of its poultry, one-fourth of its oats, one-fifth of its wheat, one-seventh of its cattle and one-tenth of its sheep. His other contributions, while small in percentage of the world's totals, yet bulk large in the feeding of his own nation.

Measured against his own performance, the farmer has increased his efficiency. In the last ten years he has increased his output per man by 30 per cent. In the face of a declining farm population and an increased urban or consuming population, he has successfully supplied the nation's needs, and produced a surplus in many crops in addition.—*Secretary of Agriculture Hyde*.

Fading Tails

ONE of the requirements of Registration in both the Old and the New Holstein Association is that an animal to be Registered, among other things, must have a White Switch. There is nothing in the by-laws that specify that animals must be born with White Switches and, therefore, as we have recently learned, some breeders have found a remedy for black switches by bleaching them out.

In the future, "Sales Directors" will be required to guarantee all animals to be black-and-white, colors not to fade or run.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
October 19—Carlisle, Pa. Dispersal of Fred C. Lehman's Accredited Herd.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

FLY TIME IS HERE AGAIN

During the months of summer and early fall flies annoy the cows. Scientists say there are several species of flies but the dairyman classifies them all under one heading "nuisances." Opinions differ as to whether the annoyance by flies results in the cows giving less milk. There are experiments that indicate the toll, if any, is very small. Because flies usually come when pastures are short, dairymen believe that flies are the cause of the milk shrinkage and any one who works around cows in fly time leans to this opinion.

Some dairymen make the practice of keeping the cows in darkened stables during the daytime. Some hang burlap around the stable door so that the flies may be brushed off as the cows enter the stable, but nearly all depend upon a spray.

Authorities on production of certified milk say that the time to spray is after milking. Nearly everyone, however, sprays before milking in the hopes that the air currents will carry away the smell of the spray before milking is commenced so that the milk will not carry any odor derived from the spray used.

The Ohio recipe for fly spray is as follows: To each gallon of kerosene add one cup of oil of tar, one cup of insect powder and a half cup of creosol. Mix thoroughly. Let it stand for at least 24 hours with occasional shaking or stirring. Then allow the mixture to settle and strain through a cloth.

The clean solution is now ready to use and is best applied by a compressed air sprayer. The spray is applied to strike the flies rather than to wet the animals. Spray lightly early in the season and you will avoid having to spray heavily later. Spray once a day preferably after the morning milking. Frequent or heavy use of this spray is apt to burn the skin. A compressed air sprayer breaks the liquid into a fine mist and a small amount will prove effective.

Another recipe is three pints cold tar dip, three pints fish oil, one quart coal oil, one quart whale oil, one pint oil of tar. Dissolve one pound of laundry soap in a small quantity of hot water, then add to the above mixture and bring the whole amount up to ten gallons with luke warm soft water.

An Indiana recipe calls for a mixture composed of one gallon of used crank case oil and one pint of oil of tar. Let the oil stand for about 24 hours before

using so that the suspended dirt and carbon in the oil will settle and so will not clog the sprayer.

There are various kinds of sprayers. The most satisfactory of the lower priced sprayers is operated by means of compressed air and throws the liquid in a continued fine mist. The disadvantage is that they clog quickly and so one should be careful to see that no dirt or other solid matter goes into the sprayer. Whether spraying the cows results in more milk or not it certainly makes the milking operations pleasanter for the cow and the milker.

FLY SPRAYS

A fly repellent that has given satisfaction is to mix crude carbolic acid, turpentine and oil of tar—12 ounces of each. Add three-quarters of an ounce of tannin and enough kerosene to make five gallons of this spray.

A repellent that can be applied with a brush consists of one part water, two parts soap shavings or soap chips, four parts pulverized resin and one part fish oil. Boil this until the resin dissolves. Then add six parts of water, two parts kerosene boiling the whole for fifteen minutes. This mixture is well recommended but as far as we know is not used as a spray. Its work is to keep the flies away.

A FLY KILLER

A good way to kill flies is to add one ounce or two tablespoons of 40% formalin to one pint of fresh milk or milk and water. Sweeten with a little sugar. Put this in shallow plates or saucers and the flies will drink it and die very soon.

A small piece of bread in the center of the dish on which the flies can alight and stand on to drink seems to be an inducement.

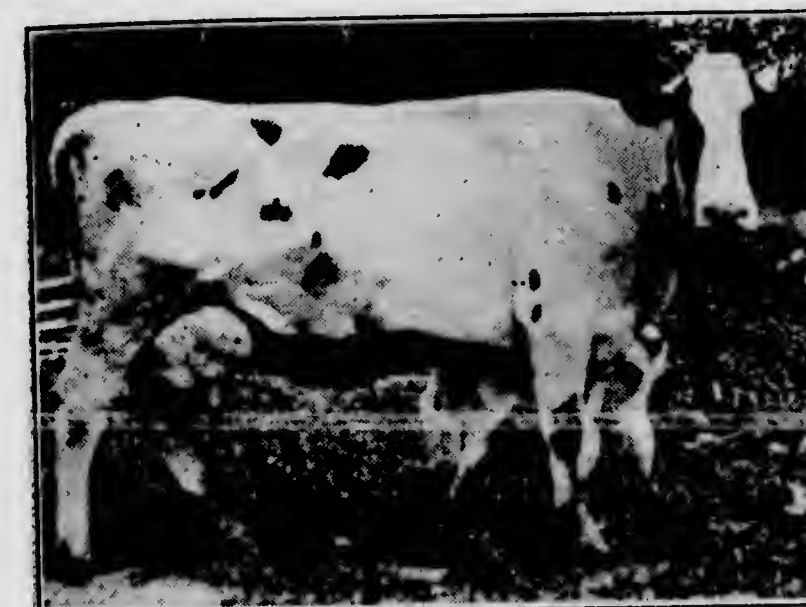
BUSINESS CHANGES

Motor trucks are cutting into the milk hauling business and thereby diminishing railroad freight receipts. In Ashtabula County, Ohio, a check-up was made of the cars routed over the P. Y. and A. road into Pittsburgh which was compared with the shipments five years ago. The average decline in train shipments of dairy products at eight stations since 1924 is 50 per cent.

A NEW VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

For five years Ed. Artz has managed Delray Stock Farm which is located on the outskirts of Strasburg, Virginia. Mr. Artz is son-in-law of B. F. Richard, the owner of the farm. Delray Herd was on the accredited list before Mr. Artz took charge, has been ever since, and so has been accredited for more than five years.

For at least fifteen years purebred Holstein-Friesians have been raised at Delray Stock Farm. A number of well bred bulls have headed this establishment, several of them coming from Blacksburg, the home of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute herd which has had a marked



A MEMBER OF THE DELRAY HERD
Owned by E. E. Artz, Strasburg, Va.

influence on the purebred Holstein-Friesian breed in the "Old Dominion State."

The majority of the younger members of the Dairy herd were sired by Prince Ormsby Buckeye, a grandson of V. P. I. Buckeye Pauline Korndyke. Six daughters of this bull in the herd owned by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute averaged 676.77 lb. butter, 15,451 lb. milk in yearly work. Only one of these animals was full aged, two of them were four years old, two of them three years old and the other one a two-year-old heifer.

The offspring of Prince Ormsby Buckeye are very choice individuals. They are straight and level, light in color and the heifers show evidence of developing into big producers.

As the majority of the calves dropped on Delray Stock Farm during the past two years have been of the male sex, Mr. Artz has had a surplus of bulls. In the current issue he is offering two handsome, light colored sons of Prince Ormsby Buckeye. They are from big producing dams, one is from a daughter of Sir Tirania Korndike, the other from a daughter of King Korndike Butter Boy Virginia.

Strasburg is located in the Shenandoah Valley, known as one of the garden spots of America. The soil is derived from the weathering of limestone rock. Blue grass, alfalfa, and sweet clover grow freely and in consequence the quality of livestock raised in this section of the country is of the very highest. As Mr. Artz manages a large orchard, he is anxious to dispose of his young bulls and in consequence he is, considering their quality, setting a very low price on them.

PLANT REGISTRATION

The National Association of Gardeners held its Annual Convention in New York State last October and passed a resolution favoring the National Registration of plants with an aim to international plant registration and ultimately the patenting of plants.

The president was given power to appoint a committee whose duty it should be to investigate this subject and work towards its adoption.

In New York City March 12th of this year, this Committee met and after considerable deliberation, articles were drawn up relative to the formation of a National Horticultural Council for the purpose of establishing national breed registration and certification.

The advocates of the movement claim that it is necessary so that duplication in plant names will be avoided; that duplication of varieties be eliminated; and protection be afforded to raisers and purchasers of plants whether such be ornamentals, fruits or vegetables.

OUT OF BUSINESS

A few years ago a number of livestock insurance companies were doing an extensive business in this country. Time changes many things. It is reported that there are now no horse insurance companies existing in this country. The last one, with its home offices in Montgomery County, Pa., recently closed its doors and it is said that there were less than 200 policies on animals in force when it went out of business.

FEEDING TIME

A large proportion of the herds which supply milk and cream for the Farmers Equity Coöperative Creamery, the largest coöperative creamery in the world, are made up of animals having more or less Holstein blood; many of the herds being entirely purebred Holstein-Friesians.

One herd, the product of which has been marketed through the Creamery from its earliest days, is that of Earl Neubauer of Orleans, Nebraska. Mr. Neubauer has always been prominent in the Association which runs the Creamery, was its first Secretary and Treasurer and for several years was a Director. Mr.

OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE

The Directors of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association following the recent annual delegate meeting re-elected the following officers:

President, Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn, N. Y.; first vice-president, John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa.; second vice-president, J. D. Beardslee of New Berlin, N. Y.; secretary, J. A. Coulter of Watertown, N. Y.; treasurer, Chester Young of Napanoch, N. Y.; executive committee, H. H. Rathbun of New Hartford, N. Y., and L. A. Chapin of Malone, N. Y.

FRANKLIN COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Three registered Holsteins and three grades occupied places of honor in the South Franklin Association for the month of June. Tester R. G. Miller reports that a registered Holstein owned by Ralph Small of Chambersburg, Pa., produced 79.3 lb. fat, 2,265 lb. milk in the month. Another registered Holstein owned by C. Barnhart, Chambersburg, had to her credit 57.3 lb. fat, 1,737 lb. milk. H. A. Stottmyer of Waynesboro, Pa., was represented by a purebred with 56.4 lb. fat, 1,881 lb. milk. Two grade members of the Cyrus Stauffer herd each produced 52.9 lb. fat while a grade owned by W. H. Barkdoll is credited with 56.2 lb. as a four-year-old.

Mr. Miller reports that he tested nineteen herds containing 284 cows in milk. Of this number thirteen exceeded 50 lb. fat and 30 produced over 40 lb. fat and over 1,200 lb. milk.

Neubauer has a good farm and a good herd.

The photograph from which the accompanying illustration was made shows feeding time for the calves. The young man on the right of the picture is Max Neubauer, a son of the proprietor. Evidently he is being brought up right. Association with growing animals teaches farm youngsters many things they have to know in order to make a good living in the country. Notice the dog in the foreground. No farm on which there is a boy should be without a dog. They naturally go together.



TIME TO EAT ON THE EARL NEUBAUER FARM NEAR ORLEANS, NEBRASKA

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



SUPPLEMENTING THE PASTURE

As the pasture season advances, the grass gets short and of poor quality. Such pasture has little feed value. It falls short of meeting the roughage, protein, and mineral requirements of cows in milk.

Lacking such milk-making feeds, cows naturally fall off rapidly in production; and when fed in such manner, they continue to be poor producers until the next freshening period. No matter how well these cows are fed after a period of poor feeding and a drop in production, cows will not come back into good production during the current milking year.

Many farmers find that alfalfa hay and a little grain to supplement pasture is a sure way to keep up profitable milk production in summer. Others turn their cows into an emergency pasture, or feed them freshly cut alfalfa, corn or other green feed.

Since well-cured alfalfa hay has practically the same feeding value as fresh green grass, it pays to have it on hand to feed to cows when there is a shortage of good pasture or other green feed in summer.

MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS

Raw rock phosphate as a mineral supplement is reported to have detrimental effects on dairy cattle. The fluorine it contains was responsible for the nutrition disturbances.

Raw rock phosphate is very similar in composition to steamed bone meal, says Dr. S. I. Bechdel, of Pennsylvania State College. They are both tri-calcium phosphate but the former contains some impurities including fluorine. If the results in feeding the two products were equal, there would be considerable advantage in feeding the rock phosphate which usually costs from one-fifth to one-third as much as bone meal especially prepared for animal feeding.

Raw rock phosphate (carrying three percent of fluorine) fed to the extent of one and one-half per cent of the ration did not have a detrimental effect on heifers fed from six months of age to freshening. After freshening, when the feed allowance was increased to take care of lactation, the results were different. The heifers failed to eat a full ration, their coats became rough, and they took on a very much emaciated appearance. They lapped and drank cold water with much hesitancy. An examination of the teeth showed abnormal development. Stop formations were

common, and in many cases the grinding surfaces of the molars were particularly obliterated. The teeth were thus very sensitive to cold water.

The fluorine in the rock phosphate was proved responsible for the detrimental effect through feeding to several cows. Amounts of calcium fluo-silicate equivalent to the amount of fluorine which the animals on the rock phosphate mineral supplement ration had received were fed in a basal ration. The results obtained in this trial gave almost positive proof, but the author states that another investigation is in progress in which sodium fluoride is being used as the carrier of fluorine.

Raw rock phosphate cannot be recommended as a mineral supplement in dairy cattle feeding.

SUMMER GRAIN RATIONS

A summer grain ration which is reported to have given good results in Wisconsin consists of:

- 100 pounds corn meal
- 200 pounds ground oats
- 400 pounds ground barley
- 100 pounds Brewers grains
- 100 pounds Gluten Feed
- 100 pounds wheat bran
- 50 pounds oil meal
- 50 pounds cottonseed meal

The cows received from 7 to 15 pounds daily while on good pasture and one pound of grain is fed for every 4 or 5 pounds of milk produced.

THE CALVES' FIRST SUMMER

Opinions differ among dairymen as to the age calves should be when turned out to pasture. Many experienced breeders turn into the pasture in the spring calves six months old or older and keep calves two months old or less in the barn during the first summer.

It costs less for feed and labor to raise a calf when it can be turned out to pasture than when it must be kept in the barn. The superior nutritive properties of fresh green feed, exposure to sunshine, and freedom to exercise all favor this system of management.

Poor pasture, heat, and flies are unfavorable factors. The ill effects of heat and flies can be remedied to some extent by providing a cool, dark shed or basement as a shelter for the calves. The condition and quality of the pasture may be improved by top-dressing with manure or commercial fertilizer.

The young animals should be accustomed gradually to the grass, as too lib-

eral feeding of fresh green grass feed may cause scours, resulting in a temporary impairment of growth. This can be prevented by allowing the calves to eat as much hay as they wish before they are turned out the first few days.

It will pay to feed a little grain to any that seem unthrifty and as the season advances and the pasture becomes poor to feed all the calves some grain. A suitable grain mixture for this purpose may consist of ground corn 100, ground oats 100, wheat bran 100, and oil-meal 50.

When the pasture starts to dry up it is a good thing to feed the calves silage, hay or soiling crops. The poorest of all practices is to start a calf well in the barn then turn it into the pasture and neglect it during the late summer and fall. A calf stunted at this period of growth seldom makes as large a cow as one that has been well fed during the first year of its life.

HAY AND RAIN

Any farmer who gets his hay crop under cover without any of it being rained on is justified in showing some pride in his ability as a weather forecaster and as a farm manager.

Rains "play hob" with the feeding value of hay. Alfalfa hay exposed to three rains aggregating 1.8 inches at the Colorado Experiment station lost 60 per cent of its crude protein, one-third of its fat content, and 41 per cent of the starches, sugars and similar compounds.

Rain or dew has less effect on the quality of hay if it wets the grass or clover before it is wilted. That has led to a pretty general practice of mowing in late afternoon, raking as soon as the dew is off the next morning and the hay is well wilted on top of the swath, and loading late the following afternoon.

SOUTHERN MEADOWS AND PASTURES

In recent years the practice of seeding grass and clover in late summer has increased rapidly, says the *Southern Planter*. The reason for this increase is that under average conditions summer seedings are more certain than seedings on small grains in the spring, larger yields are produced and the hay is freer of briars and other weeds. Some farmers still prefer seeding on small grains in the spring because such seedings are less expensive. Where satisfactory crops are obtained there is no reason for making a change. However, where spring seedings have failed in the past the summer seeding method is certainly worthy of a trial.

Where the grass and clover are to follow small grains, it is not necessary to plow the land. In fact, better results are usually obtained where the land is simply thoroughly disked to the depth of three or more inches and a good seedbed is prepared. Of course, if a heavy weed growth is on the land which cannot be destroyed by disking, plowing will be necessary. In case the land is plowed, it should be plowed just deep

enough to cover the weeds well. If it is plowed too deeply, the preparation of a compact seedbed is difficult. A good procedure to follow is to run over the field with a double disk harrow as soon as the grain shocks have been removed. This disking will cover any grain that may be on the land and cause it to sprout. In about two weeks, disk again to kill the sprouted grain and weeds which may have started. The land may then be left until after the first good rain in August. It should then be prepared and sown as soon as possible. Either pasture or hay mixtures may be sown at this season of the year.

Unless grass is grown for a market which demands hay of a particular class, it will be found more profitable to sow mixtures of several grasses than to sow only one kind.

Some good mixtures follow:

HAY MIXTURES

STRONG LOAM OR CLAY SOILS

	Pounds
Timothy	10
Redtop or alfalfa	5
Sapling clover	8

LIGHT LOAM OR SANDY SOILS

	Pounds
Tall oat grass	11
Orchard grass	14
Medium red clover	8

On bottom lands where a permanent meadow is desired add to the second mixture 12 pounds of meadow fescue.

WET BOTTOM LANDS

	Pounds
Timothy	8
Redtop	3
Meadow fescue	12
Alsike clover	5

PASTURE MIXTURES

STRONG LOAMS AND CLAY

	Pounds
Kentucky bluegrass	10
Redtop	3
Orchard grass	10
Alsike clover	3
Red clover or alfalfa	5

LIGHT LOAM OR SANDY SOILS

	Pounds
Tall oat grass	11
Orchard grass	10
Redtop	3
Red clover	6
Japan clover	12

WET BOTTOM LANDS

	Pounds
Redtop	3
Meadow fescue	12
Alsike clover	5
Timothy	8

POOR LAND AND GULLIED HILLSIDES

	Pounds
Sheep fescue	6
Redtop	3
Orchard grass	10
Japan clover	10
Alsike clover	3
Bermuda grass—about a bushel of chopped roots.	

TICK FEVER CAUSES STERILITY

Cattle ticks cause losses in a number of ways. When the Mississippi River was in flood in May, 1927, it became necessary to hurriedly remove the cows from the government experiment farm at Iberia, Louisiana, to a near-by farm that was reported to be free from cattle ticks. Later it was found that cattle infested with ticks had been in the pasture. The government cattle which, of course, were free from the tick, contracted the fever. Nine of them died and only prompt treatment saved the other animals.

It has since been found that the loss was not all ascertained at the time for there has been considerable difficulty in getting the surviving animals to breed and it is evident that one of the results of tick fever is sterility.

GEORGE W. MANTLE

George W. Mantle, a member of the Holstein Association of America since 1908, died at Syracuse, N. Y., June 10th, at the age of 68. Mr. Mantle formerly lived at Lacona, N. Y., where he had a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians and in which he raised a number of daughters of King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. He moved to Canastota, N. Y., where he formed a partnership with R. C. Collis under the name of Collis and Mantle. After a few years the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Mantle moved to Chittenango, N. Y. Mr. Mantle has not been active in the Holstein-Friesian business for several years.

FROM NEW YORK TO INDIANA

A new herd header is in prospect for Glen Eden Stock Farm which is near Columbia City, Indiana. This little fellow, who comes from a well known New York State breeding establishment is claimed to have wonderful backing. His dam has the credit of producing 1,010 lb. butter and more than ten tons of milk in a year and his sire's dam more than 12,000 lb. butterfat and 12½ tons of milk in a year on four times a day milking.

Glen Eden Stock Farm is managed by W. P. Barrett and is owned by D. V. Whiteleather of Columbia City, Indiana.

THUNDER SOURED THE COW

Mrs. Oscar Page, of Stone Church, Pa., suffered three fractured ribs and numerous cuts and bruises when she was kicked by a cow which she was milking the evening of June 24th. The cow became frightened at a loud clap of thunder and kicked Mrs. Page unconscious. She was later found by members of the family who went to the barn in search of her, when she failed to return to the house.

At the government farm, Ardmore, South Dakota, in some preliminary experiments during the summer of 1927 some of the Holstein-Friesian cows of the government dairy each ate 110 lb. of Sudan grass per day.

TESTING BY MAIL IN NEW YORK STATE

Testing by mail is about to be started in New York State according to an article written by H. R. Estes in the July *Sheffield Farms Producer*. It is proposed to form Dairy Record Clubs under the supervision of the New York State College of Agriculture. To start with, the producer will enter on a record blank provided by the club:

1. The name of each cow in the herd.
2. The lb. milk for night and morning one day each month for each cow.
3. The lb. grain fed per cow for one day each month (for dry cows as well as for those milking).
4. The freshening, dry, and breeding dates and reasons for the sale of cows, sickness, etc.
5. The kind of roughage, the grain mixture, and the price per cow of the grain.

The dairyman will take a sample of milk from each cow, night and morning one day each month, and will send these samples, together with the record blank properly filled out, to the local milk plant or to a conveniently located central testing laboratory where they will be tested by a tester hired for that purpose. The samples may be sent by parcel post or they may be taken by whoever delivers the milk to the receiving station.

The tester's duties are as follows:

1. He will test the samples of milk sent in by the producers for butterfat content.
2. He will figure and record the lb. milk per cow for the month and to date.
3. He will figure and record the lb. butterfat per cow for the month and to date.
4. He will figure and record the lb. grain per cow for the month and to date.
5. He will figure the average production (milk and butterfat) each month for each producer and for the club.
6. He will figure the lb. grain per 100 lb. milk for each producer's herd and for the club.
7. He will mail this information, together with the sample containers, to each producer on a certain day each month.
8. He will visit each dairyman once or twice each year and talk over feeding and production problems, especially those which are in evidence as shown by the records of the individuals in the producer's herd.

It is estimated that the cost to the club member will be approximately \$1.80 per cow per year. The first Dairy Record Club of New York State will be started in the vicinity of Cobleskill about the first of September.

A Jew was hobbling down the street and, on inquiry, explained to a friend that he was wearing size seven shoes, whereas tens were his fit.

"Why is that?" asked his friend.

"Well," he replied, "my son he goes always to the dogs, my daughter is always out at night clubs, and my wife she leaves me too. My only pleasure now is when I take off my shoes."

THE "DOWNTRODDEN" ENGLISH LABORER

The British Farmer and Stock Breeder reports trouble between a farm laborer and a farm manager over a matter of five minutes that went to the law courts and is interesting in showing the status of employer and employee in England at the present time. The laborer was under contract to work for a year. He received a little over \$6.00 a week besides use of house and garden.

In evidence the plaintiff said that he was working with another man and their watches showed that it was past quitting time—4:30 P. M. Both men left their work. The farm manager said there was five minutes more to work and they could either work that five minutes or leave. An argument arose and each man threatened the other.

The manager or foreman said the plaintiff was a fairly satisfactory workman but a trouble maker. Ten minutes before quitting time he saw the two men leaving their work and told them that they must finish their job or call themselves finished on the farm. They both refused to go back and he told them to work or leave.

The judge accepted the plaintiff's evidence, said the foreman should have checked his time with the men's watches, and awarded the laborer \$4.00 damages for loss of three days' work, \$15.00 for loss of wages, \$18.00 for loss of the house and garden, \$4.00 for expenses of moving and \$40.00 "general damages," the whole amounting to about \$81.00 besides costs.

T. B. HOG PREMIUM DROPPED

As an inducement to have their cattle tested in the tuberculosis eradication campaigns, the cattle owners of a number of central western states were promised that the packers would pay ten cents per hundred weight premium on all hogs from accredited areas. This ten cent premium was held out as an inducement.

Beginning July 1st, Armour and Company announced that they will discontinue the payment of this premium. As far as we know, no reason has been announced for this action.

A ROYAL PRESENT

King George V was recently the recipient of three head of Afrikander cattle, a bull and two cows. The present came from the Afrikander Cattle Breeders Society and the cattle are, as their name indicates, from South Africa.

Afrikander cattle were originally draft animals, active, intelligent and very strong. Their immunity from disease and their ability to live on poor pastures made them favorites with South African farmers.

A feature writer in the British Farmer and Stock Breeder says that the usual system of milking—and the only one the Afrikander cow responds to regularly—is to allow the calf to suck, then take off the calf and milk the cow, then let the calf do the stripping. Under such conditions the cows gave about 10 lb. milk

a day, rich in butterfat and produced this on rough grazing. The meat is said to be of high quality and the carcasses are favored by the butchers as they dress well.

Afrikander cattle have wide horns resembling somewhat those of the old Texas steer. The males have small humps. The animals are usually well fleshed but show very few dairy characteristics.

A MEMBER OF THE CLARK DAIRY

Yankee Segis Dutchland Ormsby is one of the many big producers in the Clark's Grove Dairy located near Paxinos, Pa. She is a daughter of King But-ter Boy Ormsby Burke and her dam is Yankee Segis Dutchland Girl, she by King Segis Dutchland Boy from Yankee



YANKEE SEGIS DUTCHLAND ORMSBY
One of the many big producers at Clark's Grove Dairy Farm, Shamokin, Pa.

Pontiac Homestead. In the pedigree of this desirable cow appears the names of many celebrated sires and noted producers.

Clark's Grove Dairy Farm is owned by George Clark, Jr., a business man of Shamokin, Pa., who resides on the farm which he manages both as a business enterprise and as a hobby. In Shamokin he is interested in the moving picture business as well as the ice cream and milk business. Mr. Clark and his cattle superintendent, Floyd Randall, are good judges of dairy cattle and selected together several bunches of producing dairy cows many of which have made splendid showings in cow testing association work and all of which look capable of returning a substantial profit over the cost of their feed and care.

There is a big demand for the products of the Clark Dairy and consequently Mr. Clark aims to sell his surplus young bulls as soon as possible and so makes very low prices on them considering their breeding and quality.

STOWAWAYS

Once upon a time, in response to loud and prolonged outcries of distress from the farming population of a certain country, the lawmakers made preparations to launch two relief planes. One was called The Spirit of Agricultural Marketing and the other was called The Spirit of Tariff Revision, Limited. The first machine experienced the ordinary trials and delays incident to such an undertaking. For a long while the two motors, House and Senate, continued to sputter against each

other. There was a good deal of dumping of gasoline and studying of weather charts, and there was one anxious moment when the plane seemed headed for the telegraph wires outside the field, but the machine succeeded in getting away, to the relief of the spectators if not of the farmers.

The Spirit of Tariff Revision, Limited, had no such luck. Again and again it tried to rise from the ground but failed. The tail of the machine dragged so heavily that it seemed as if the fuselage would be torn in two. Thereupon an inspection was ordered and carried out with the most surprising results.

Out of the tail of The Spirit of Tariff Revision, Limited, which was supposed to carry a few chicken sandwiches for the navigators and fuel in the form of high agricultural duties, the police proceeded to drag an endless line of stowaways. They yanked out, by the legs, a couple of heavy roustabouts named Shingles and Bricks. They then reached in deeper and hauled out, in quick succession, a number of notorious idlers and ne'er-do-wells—Cement, Hides, and Leather, Boots and Shoes, Clothespins and Sewing Thread, Cotton Goods and Woolens. In the Chemical family alone they pulled out no less than thirty-three hobo schedules.

The situation was so serious that the flight of The Spirit of Tariff Revision was postponed till the end of the summer, in the hope that enough of the stowaways could be got rid of to permit the plane to rise. But that all the panhandler schedules would be eliminated was the expectation only of boys and girls in the lowest two elementary grades.—Editorial in New York Times.

BOWERS HAS GOOD DAIRY

The registered Holstein herd of Charles F. Bowers, Union Bridge, Maryland, averaged 39.5 lb. feed, 1,193 lb. milk while enrolled in Section 1 of the Carroll County C. T. A.

This is the highest milk production recorded in any of the Carroll County Associations and is only exceeded by .2 of a pound of fat in the county, the Holstein herd of William H. Hardy averaging 39.7 lb. fat with only 937 lb. milk.

Louise, a member of the Bowers Dairy, was credited with 63.2 lb. fat, 1,581 lb. milk and Princess Lilly Pontiac as a three-year-old is credited with 54.3 lb. fat, 1,597 lb. milk. Princess Lilly Pontiac is a daughter of Rainbow Segis and Rainbow Princess Lilly.

A LITTLE EXCHANGE

"Poor man," ejaculated the prison visitor, "I wish I could do something to get you out of here."

"Well, mum," suggested the convict hopefully, "if you wouldn't mind changing clothes wit' me when de guard ain't lookin', I could do de rest."

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE OFFERINGS

An opportunity to secure a pair of line bred animals from an accredited herd is offered by Maple Grove Stock Farm. The bull is a son of Clever Model Glista whose dam, Glista Coreva, was one of the leading members of the famous Glista family. She was one of the biggest producers of the famous Cornell University herd and her capacity has been transmitted to her descendants.

The dam of the young bull is a granddaughter of Clever Model Glista and is backed by long lines of producing ancestors.

The heifer calf advertised was sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista whose own sire was another well bred bull of the Glista family and whose dam was the great Maple Grove Spofford Princess, the biggest producer ever developed at Maple Grove Stock Farm. At Maple Grove she dropped fourteen calves, all at separate lactation periods. She has a C. T. A. record of 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk on twice a day milking practically all the year.

In her sixteenth year she produced 505.3 lb. butter, 13,141 lb. milk and was milked twice a day throughout the year. On account of her quality, her son, Maple Grove Ybma Glista was used as a herd sire at the farm and a younger son, dropped when she was nearly seventeen years old, is being retained as a future head of the herd.

The heifer advertised is a granddaughter of Clever Model Glista. Three of her grandparents are of the Glista strain and the other is Old Princess.

Maple Grove Stock Farm has long been on the Accredited List and Crawford County is an accredited area so purchasers of Maple Grove offerings have the assurance that they are getting healthy cattle from a producing herd.

BLAIR COUNTY HOLSTEINS

The highest producing herd and the only herd that averaged 400 lb. butterfat per cow in the Blair County C. T. A. is owned by W. T. Kephart, of Tyrone, Pa. It consists of registered Holsteins with one or two grade Jerseys. There are usually eleven cows milking in the herd and the years production was 10,325 lb. milk, 400.5 lb. butterfat. The Kephart herd is the only herd in the Association in which the cows averaged 10,000 lb. milk.

Eight different cows in this herd each produced above 300 lb. fat during the year and of the eight, seven were Holsteins. The leader, Betty, is credited with 491.6 lb. fat, 12,205 lb. milk as a three-year-old. Her stable mate, Dorothy, has to her credit 429.5 lb. fat, 11,546 lb. milk. Betty was sired by Sir Segis Pontiac Grace and Dorothy by Briggs De Kol Grace. Both of these sires were by Sir De Kol Grace Pontiac Segis and are therefore half-brothers. At least three other daughters of Sir Segis Pontiac Grace produced above 300 lb. of fat in the year.

In the same Association the Holstein herd of M. Leberfinger, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., averaged 303.4 lb. fat, 8,102 lb. milk.

Generally there are about eighteen milking cows in the Leberfinger dairy. The highest producer was a grade credited with 417.9 lb. fat, 10,951 lb. milk. Second to her was the purebred Amletto, this cow as an eleven-year-old produced 379.8 lb. fat, 13,089 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Napol Prince son of Prince Segis Korndyke Jr., and the noted producer Keystone Plum Johanna. As his name indicates Napol Prince was bred in the noted herd of George E. Stevenson and was a member of the hornless Holstein family developed by that enterprising breeder.

The Blair Association had 355 cows in it during all or part of the year. The average amount of butterfat produced was 273.4 lb.; the average amount of milk was 6,925 lb. The tester's figures indicate that the feed cost was \$1.26 per hundred pounds of milk and 32 cents for each pound of butterfat produced.

LIME-MARL

Except in the limestone regions, growers of alfalfa and clover find it necessary to add lime in some form to the soil. Even in districts where the soil is derived from the weathering of rocks containing lime occasional applications of lime prove beneficial, the reason is that rain and melting snows carry the lime into the soil below the depth reached by the majority of plant roots.

Lime has a number of effects; it sweetens or neutralizes acidity and unlocks plant food. Some forms of lime are rapidly taken up by plant roots, others remain unavailable and the value of lime to the plant grower increases in proportion to its availability to the plant.

A form of lime that is found to give good results is Lime-Marl. This is the soluble part of high-grade limestone that has been dissolved out of the limestone (leaving all insoluble matter behind) and then precipitated. It is precipitated lime of unexcelled quality, condition and purity. Lime-Marl can be crushed by the fingers. It is, therefore, very quickly available. Crushed limestone is close-grained and compact and sometimes lies on the ground a long time before it becomes fully available.

Lime-Marl is manufactured by the Natural Lime-Marl Company of Roanoke, Virginia. Virginia limestone is of general high quality and Lime-Marl is guaranteed to analyze 90% carbonate of lime.

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I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

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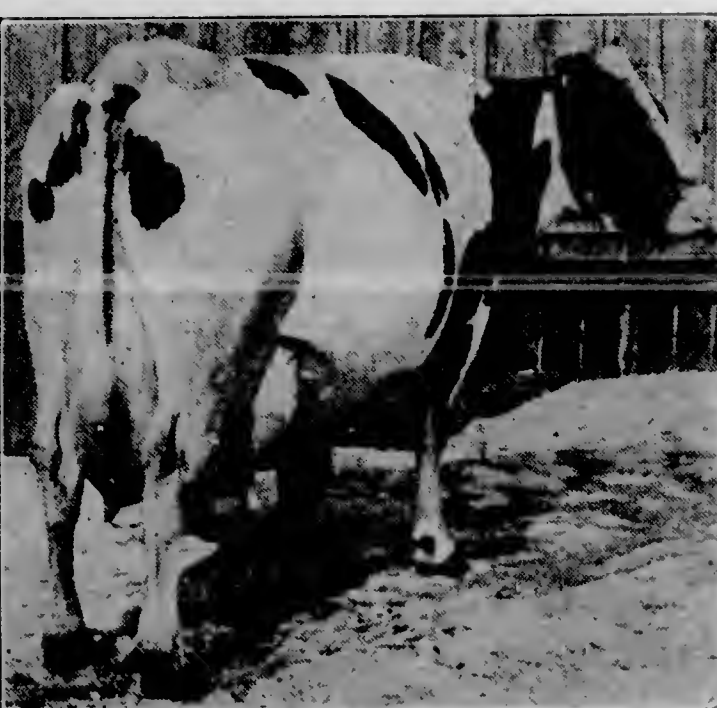
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Order through the
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Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

WILD ONION FLAVOR

Wild onion causes considerable trouble to dairymen in the eastern and southern United States. It is claimed that it is possible to practically eradicate the plant from cultivated fields by growing two successive crops of corn, giving the fields clean cultivation and plowing deep directly the crops are harvested.

A method of taking the onion flavor out of milk has been discovered at the Tennessee Experiment Station.

The process consists of mixing a tasteless mineral oil with the milk. The oil is poured into a can of milk, one part of oil to ten parts of milk. The oil and milk are then thoroughly mixed by stirring with a cream stirrer. It is stirred for half a minute and then allowed to stand for a few minutes, after which the stirring is repeated. The oil absorbs the onion flavor and taste as it is mixed, but a second treatment with fresh oil is usually required before the taste is entirely eliminated from the milk.

After the second mixing the oil must be removed from the milk. In order to do this the mixture must be allowed to stand for a few minutes. The oil, being lighter than the milk, will rise to the top. If the mixing has been done in a can with a faucet at the bottom, the milk can be drawn out through the faucet until the layer of oil reaches the level of the opening.

This process would be entirely too expensive if the oil could not be used over and over again. It can be used any number of times, but the onion flavor and the particles of milk must be washed out of the oil before it can be used a second time. This is done by mixing the oil with cold water the same as was done with the milk. The oil is then separated from the water just as it was separated from the milk and the process repeated until the milk is all washed out of the oil.

The oil is then mixed with an equal amount of a solution of washing soda, made by dissolving one pound of washing soda in one and one-half gallons of water. The soda takes out the milk fat which would in time give the oil a rancid taste. The oil is then washed with boiling water to remove the soda and then the vessel containing the oil is allowed to set in another vessel containing boiling water for one hour. The oil is then ready to use again.

This process may appear, upon first reading, to take a lot of time, but after the operator has had practice, it can be wound up in a surprisingly short time, and the actual work connected with it requires much less time than many other operations in connection with the production and handling of a large amount of milk.

COLLEGE COWS MILK WELL

The registered Holstein-Friesian herd owned by the Ursinus College of Collegeville, Pa., averaged 332.8 lb. fat, 9,536 lb. milk in the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association. There was a monthly average of eighteen cows in the dairy. The average value of the product

of a college cow is estimated at \$217.67. The average feed cost was \$169.47 of which \$84.67 was for grain. The college cows produced milk at a feed cost of \$1.78 per hundred weight while the feed cost per lb. butterfat was estimated at 51 cents.

Three different members of the college herd produced above 13,000 lb. milk in the year. Q-Dale Aaggie Korndyke Abbekerk is credited with 13,578 lb. milk, 456 lb. fat, Q-Dale Lucille Pontiac Korn-



COLONEL JOH LYONS

Northern Pennsylvania sire whose daughters have made fine records in Southern Pennsylvania dairies

dyke with 13,313 lb. milk, 407.7 lb. fat and Hengerveld Hartje Lyons has to her credit 13,698 lb. milk, 448.9 lb. fat.

The first two cows are daughters of Friend Pontiac Korndyke while Hartje is a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons and Minnie Hengerveld Hartje.

Several years ago J. B. Quick of Meshoppen, Pa., disposed of his herd and moved to a western state in which he resided for a year or two. Within a few days of the Quick sale F. M. Riker of Factoryville, Pa., sold his milking dairy. A representative of the college attended these two sales and bought a number of these animals. That he was a good judge of dairy cows is evident from the production records these college herd representatives made in the Montgomery Association.

RUNNING WATER IN FARM HOMES

According to authorities on the subject, farm or small-town homes can be supplied with running water under pressure at less cost than in homes located in cities where the public service is used. The home water system adapted for farm use will provide running water at an average cost of 1 cent per 100 gallons, which is much cheaper than city service.

Since such a system lasts for years in the home and operates at such low cost, the cost per week amounts to very little. This low cost exists despite the fact that the water system is one which is used many times a day the year 'round. The water system does more than any other modern convenience in the farm home to lighten the work of the housekeeper and to eliminate the drudgery of work in the farm home.

Special Trial Offer

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AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

DAIRYMEN CANNOT BREAK CONTRACT

Farmers who join cooperative milk associations for a period of years may not withdraw during that period without the consent of the association, the Ohio Supreme Court at Columbus held in affirming the lower courts of Geauga County.

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by the Ohio Farmers Cooperative Milk Association of Cleveland, a non-profit organization, to compel Melissa Knapp and others to comply with an agreement to be a member of the association for five years and during that time to sell milk only to the association. After three year's membership the Knapps attempted to withdraw and started selling their product to other parties. The cooperative association was awarded small damages.—*Farm and Dairy.*

INSURANCE FOR FARM HELP

The rate of compensation insurance for farm help has been fixed by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department at \$1.55 per hundred dollars of payroll. This rate has been determined from a twenty-four million dollar farm payroll insurance business carried by a number of insurance companies in the State during the past five years.

It is said that less than 5,000 of the 200,000 farmers of Pennsylvania carry compensation on their farm help.

BAILEY HAD GOOD SIRE

In 1923 Earnest Bailey, of Prescott, Michigan, was a member of the Ogemaw C. T. A. in which his nine cows averaged 281 lb. butterfat. In 1928 he had 11 cows in milk and they averaged 415 lb. butterfat. During the years he was in the Association only two cows were purchased. The daughters of the Bailey herdsire, Sanilac De Kol King, have proved to be real producers far exceeding their dams at an equivalent age. This bull was a son of Traverse Dutch De Kol Ivy and Gretchen De Kol Gerben.

Seven of the original foundation cows have producing daughters. These seven dams at an average each of 7.8 years averaged 8,587.1 lb. milk, 219.3 lb. fat. These cows have ten daughters which at an average age of 3.3 years made records that averaged 10,142 lb. milk, 356.9 lb. fat. One of the foundation cows, Julia, produced as a five-year-old 9,369 lb. milk, 297.4 lb. fat and as a six-year-old 11,225 lb. milk, 352.4 lb. fat. She has two daughters both by Sanilac De Kol King. Mabel has been in the Association four years and her production is as follows:

Age 2,	9,170 lb. Milk;	294.5 lb. Fat
Age 3,	9,774 lb. Milk;	307.9 lb. Fat
Age 4,	11,565 lb. Milk;	342.7 lb. Fat
Age 5,	13,713 lb. Milk;	424.4 lb. Fat

Johanna has only been in milk two years and her production is:

Age 3,	11,376 lb. Milk;	364.0 lb. Fat
Age 4,	12,967 lb. Milk;	399.0 lb. Fat

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

"The condensed and evaporated milk markets appear to be in a slightly steadier position at the close of June, than was seen a month ago. This was apparently caused, in part, by the fact that summer demands from the ice cream trade and from confectioners resulted in more active trading, and in part, by the fact that some of the more extreme competitive conditions, previously reported, were tending to disappear. June prices apparently showed slight advances over May, due to these conditions, although definite price information is not yet available.

Production in May is estimated to be about 17% heavier than a year ago, which was sufficient to bring the total of the period January to May to a point some 6% above the same period in 1928. Reports from producing sections seem to indicate that the peak of output was reached early in June, and probably somewhat earlier than normally. In connection with the increase in production it is interesting to note that other dairy products did not increase in proportion. Butter output in May was about 6% heavier in creameries, and cheese production nearly 7% lighter than in 1928. Such information as is available indicates that much the same trends have carried over into June, although the increase in condensed and evaporated milk, and the decrease in cheese, is probably not so marked as in May.

Stocks of condensed and evaporated milk on June 1st amounted to 201,303,293 lb., rather a heavy amount for the season. In fact no year since 1922 has shown such heavy stocks on June 1st. The average for the past five years for this date is 170,905,547 lb., practically 30,000,000 lb. less than shown in the current report. It is worthy of note, however, that the increase in stocks from May to June this year, which amounted to nearly 50,000,000 lb. was only slightly heavier than the average increase for the past five years. Examination of the detailed figures shows that practically all of the increase over last year has occurred in the evaporated case goods, with an increase of 35%. This is the product which is growing most rapidly, and the one in which most of the increase would be expected to occur. Total unsold stocks are reported as 15% heavier than a year ago, with decreases shown in all classes except evaporated case goods."

Jimmie (visiting his uncle in the country)—"Oh, Uncle George, your hired man is not honest. He let the cows drink a whole lot of water just before he milked them."

PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

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"Make Animal Tagging Easy"

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25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively and lettered.
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MY FOUNDATION COW



MAY AMLETO

Every inch a dairy cow. Notice her depth, her evident capacity, her udder attachment, square udder and well placed teats. Such cows are bred to

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion. Low Prices on Young Bulls.

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or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

A PAINTING RING

A paint ring has been organized by twenty-five farmers of Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Each man subscribed \$10. A committee purchased a paint spraying machine and a crew now apply fresh coats of paint to farm houses and other structures that need protection against the elements. Already forty-five jobs have been done and it is claimed that the average saving over the cost of hand painting is around \$100. Some of the farmers had every structure on their farms painted.

It is claimed that the machine does better work than it is possible to do by hand as the pressure of the spray forces the paint into the tiny crevices of the wood. A charge is made and already the organizers of the ring have had the amount of their original subscription returned to them.

A REVISED C. T. A.

A departure from regular C. T. A. methods took place when a nucleus of members of the Erskine-McIntosh Association combined with a group of dairymen of Winger, Minnesota, in organizing the Winger Coöperative C. T. A. Organized to fit the needs of the individual farmer, it comprises four distinct methods of cow testing, all with the same object in view, that of dairy herd improvement. With a choice of four methods, a farmer can choose the method that best fits his herd, his conditions, his purse, or his own personal choice. Combined with the Winger Coöperative Creamery it has the advantage of a permanent organization.

The four plans comprise standard C. T. A. methods and variations, and the so-called "mail order" testing. Plan "A" is the standard cow testing method where cows are personally tested by a tester each month; plan "B" every second month, or six tests a year; plan "C" every third month, or four tests annually; and plan "D" or the mail order, where

the farmer does his sampling and weighing of milk and the testing is done at the creamery by the tester.

A significant fact is that with only a few exceptions the members have favored plan "A" or "D," indicating their desire for a test not less frequent than once a month.

Another departure from the usual cut and dried method is that no direct publicity will be carried on. In other words, no lists of high herds and high cows will be published in the local papers. Some of the fair-thinking dairymen have felt that this type of publicity has often made cow testing a race for personal glory instead of a herd improvement project carried on in a sane and businesslike way. This racing for glory, they have felt, has often been instrumental in keeping out the farmer with a low producing herd "because his herd could not make a showing." This man is the very man who is most in need of herd improvement.

The publicity now featured is more along general lines as month to month comparisons, progress from year to year, comparisons of dam and daughter records, the value of purebred sires, value of home-grown feeds, sweet clover pasture, alfalfa hay, etc. Any constructive work done by any member is also featured and in this respect it is putting credit where credit belongs.

MORRIS C. GROVE, Tester.

NEIGHBORS DEAL

Late in March, Fred A. Hable, of Hector, Minn., sold to his neighbor Rudolph Johnson, a choice five-year-old cow Loretta May De Kol. She is a daughter of Lilly Snowball Albert and was sired by Count Zeldenrust De Kol.

This is only one of a number of similar transactions between these two neighbors and is evidence that a satisfied customer is a good advertisement and leads to repeated sales.

ALFALFA IN VIRGINIA

Experiments have shown that the period from July 15th to August 15th is the best time for seeding alfalfa in the State of Virginia. The best results were obtained when alfalfa was seeded without a cover crop. Twenty pounds of high germinating seed to the acre has proved the most profitable rate of seeding. Cultivation with a spring toothed harrow or alfalfa cultivator early each spring was effective in keeping bluegrass and weeds out of the crop and has increased yields. Top dressings of superphosphates and manure lengthened the duration of the stand and also increased yields.

BULL ACCIDENTS

A farm hand living near Crystal Lake, Iowa, nearly had his right ear cut off recently by a shovel. He was assisting loading a car of cattle among which were several bulls. One animal was not standing as he thought he should and he reached through the slats of the car and punched the animal with the shovel. The bull kicked the shovel throwing it against the farm boy's head so hard that it almost cut off the ear.

A veterinarian living in San Antonio, Texas, was tuberculin testing a herd of dairy cows near Floresville. When he was injecting the tuberculin into the bull, the animal gored him and then threw him breaking his hip.

A JUSTIFIABLE DEFENSE

It was a small town where the justice of the peace performed marriages and handled criminal cases as well. One day a couple came to him to be married.

"Fine," said the justice, who had just been reading about a murder case. "Do you take this young man for your lawfully wedded husband?"

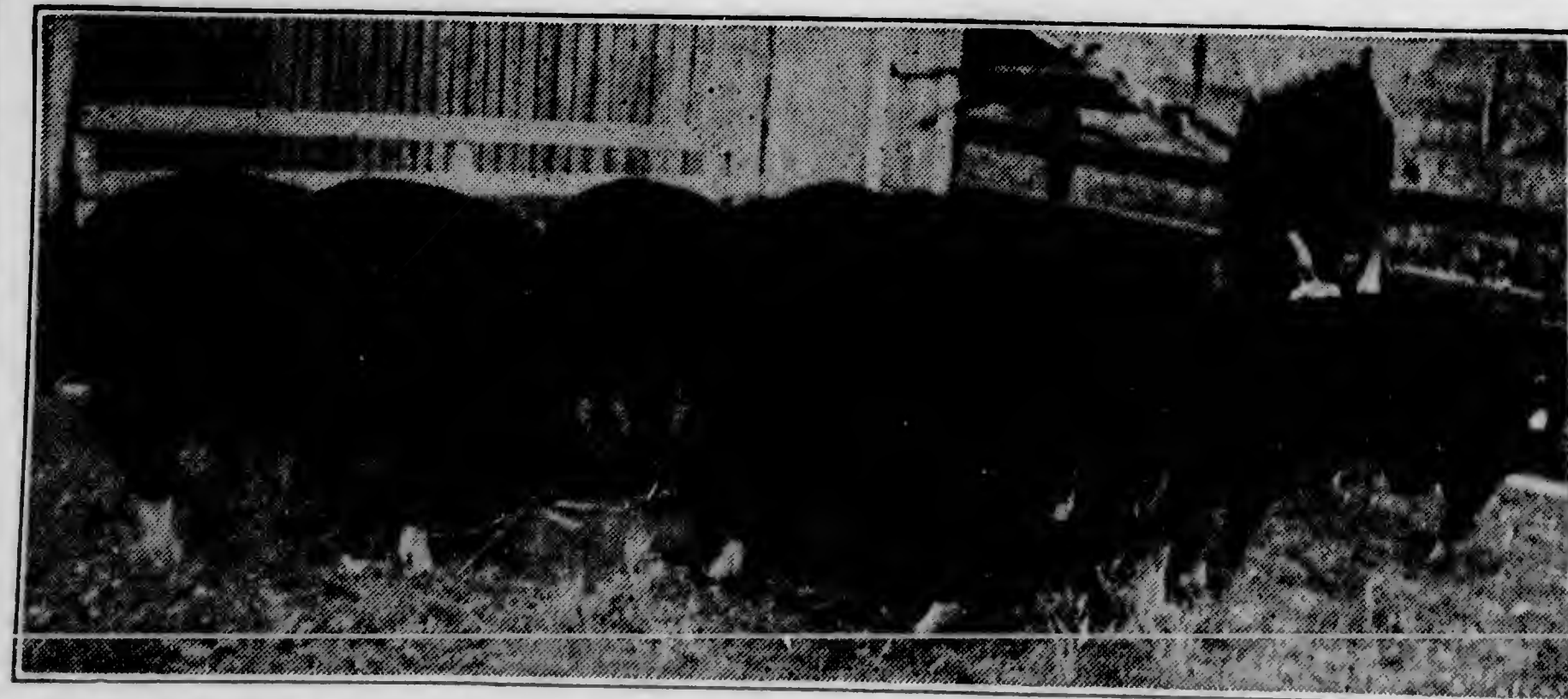
"I do," said the bride, eagerly.

"And you," he continued absent-mindedly, addressing the bridegroom, "you plead insanity, I suppose?"

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

WHITE LECHORNS—Large type White Leghorns, pullets 16 weeks old. \$1.20 each. STANLEY SMITH, Lewisburg.

WHITE PEKIN BABY DUCKLINGS, Pardee Strain, \$30—100. Live delivery guaranteed. Cash with order. SHALLOW BROOK FARMS, Flemington, N. J.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$8. Toms \$10 and \$12. Yearlings \$15. Mrs. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red Tom Turkeys \$10 and \$12. Also old Holstein-Friesian Herd Books—'28, '29, '30. Mrs. JEROME HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, 8 and 10 weeks old pullets, single comb White Leghorns only. Write for price. ALTRONA FARM, R. NEAL MARSHALL, Honesdale, Pa., R. 4.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, bred from hens that lay 150 eggs. Originated from Madison Square Garden stock. Mrs. CHAS. ABBEY, Lowville, N. Y. R. 5.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints, 25c. regular price. WEST SUPPLY, Huntington, Ind.

WANTED—Experienced Herdsman to take complete charge of about 50 Purebred Holsteins. Married man with small family preferred. To commence about October 1st. BLOOMINGDALE FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

BEESCENT—Beehunters use my Beescent, one man did and found three beehives in one afternoon. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vermont.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

LIME—Before buying lime, write us. Highest quality—low delivered prices. NATURAL LIME—MARL COMPANY, Roanoke, Va.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS

CABBAGE AND COLLARD PLANTS—Early and late varieties cabbage and collard plants 200, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75, postpaid. Express lots, \$1.25, 1,000. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

SPRING-GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 postpaid. Tomatoes, pepper, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. ELIJAH JOYNER & BROS., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—100—40c; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.50. Tomatoes 100—50c; 500—\$1.10; 1,000—\$2.00. Peppers 100—60c; 500—\$2.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Dealers, write for prices. TRUCKERS PLANT GROWERS. R. 1, B. 56, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Best strains Danish Seed, chemically treated. Satisfaction or your money back. Postpaid: 200—65c; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Collect: 5,000—\$7.50. List free. PORT MELLINGER, Department HBD, North Lima, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK

ONE YEARLING SHETLAND PONY—H. W. GARMAN, breeder and dealer, Mendon, Mich.

LONE OAK GRACE 1117697—Opportunity to own wonderful Holstein cow. HORATIO DAVIS, Greenfield, Ind.

FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., Whitewater, Wis.

One 560 lb. Butterfat Cow with Bull Calf from extra good sire, \$400 for both or will sell separate.

One cow with three quarters, heavy springer, \$160. Accredited herd. W. C. CARMEAN, Kenton, Ohio.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

SNOW WHITE Esquimo Spitz puppies. Beauties. PLAIN VIEW, Lawrence, Kan.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coonhound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

REGISTERED POLICE STUD—You can own a registered police stud to be paid by stud fees percent you collect. Have puppies at \$15, \$20. None better, and will tell you how to make them the most useful of dogs. R. GRAHAM, PINE NECK KENNELS, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 93% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

HOLSTEINS IN JAPAN

One of the best known Holstein-Friesian sires of Japan is Dutchland King Korndyke Sadie Vale. This bull was born June 25, 1918. His sire was King Korndyke Sadie Vale and his dam was K S P Diona, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac and K P Diona, she by King of the Pontiacs from Diona Pietertje. In 1920 when this bull was about two years old he was imported and acquired by the livestock breeding station at Chiba Ken. His descendants in Japan constitute the Dutchland family.

The latest report we have on him was that he had 157 offspring registered in the Japanese Herd Register, eighty-seven bulls and seventy daughters. Ten of his sons had at that time, daughters in milk while eighteen of his daughters have made production records as recorded by the local cattle Association of Awa-Gun. Of these producing daughters, two milked between 50 and 60 lb. in a day, twelve had milked between 60 and 80 lb. and four have given over 80 lb. of milk in a day on three times a day milking. The age of the heifers at the time this production was recorded is not given.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

HOLSTEINS MOVE SOUTHWARD

During the past three or four years a large number of good purebred Holsteins have been brought from Canada into New York State. The reasons for this action is first, the increasing demand for milk and cream by residents of New York City and second, the number of producing dairy animals taken out of the herds owing to the tuberculosis eradication campaign carried on in the Empire State. With an increased demand and a decrease in supply it is only natural that the dairymen should endeavor to replenish their herds.

C. O. Gallett, of Warsaw, New York, has been instrumental in bringing a large number of good animals across the line. He recently sold to Mrs. Emma L. Briggs, of Garbutt, the good cow Duchess Wayne Iosco, a daughter of Duke Iosco Korndyke and Artalissa Wayne 2d. Quite a number of daughters of Duke Iosco Korndyke have been brought into this country and have given uniform satisfaction.

A GOOD HERD ON A GOOD FARM

Dean Weaver, of Milton, Pa., has a good dairy and the amount of milk he ships causes it to be well spoken of by his neighbors. Consequently when Mr. N. A. Clemens wanted a young bull it was natural for him to go over to the Weaver herd. There he found a very choice young fellow, light in color and

well marked, a son of De Kol Pontiac Walker Ormsby and Suskanna Dona Butter Girl. The sire is a son of Blacres Mascot Pontiac and Edith Walker De Kol Ormsby. The dam was sired by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna and her dam is Dona Lilith.

Mr. Weaver has a splendid farm and the amount of grain and fodder raised insures that his stock is always in good condition. Being both well bred and well fed, his cows are big producers and the young bull Mr. Clemens has purchased has every right to make a high-class sire.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, **COWS** or Hay? WriteHENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

A MISSOURI TRANSACTION

M. H. Gray, of Paris, Missouri, recently sold to S. J. Campbell, of Centralia, Missouri, three good Holstein females Lucetta Segis Netherland, Topsy Sadie Segis Netherland and Princess Sadie Cornucopia 3d.

Lucetta is a daughter of King Segis Netherland Pontiac and Sadie Cornucopia Lucetta. Topsy is by the same bull and from Sadie Cornucopia Segis Netherland. Princess is from Princess Sadie Cornucopia and is a half-sister to the preceding two. These three cows are bred to Hopson Paddy De Kol Posch, a son of Sir Ruth Evergreen Pontiac Segis and Lady Ormsby Posch Gerben.

Mr. Campbell is founding a herd of good producers and has certainly made no mistake in his selections. Mr. Gray has a real good herd and the animals he has sold have given uniform satisfaction.

CHOICE PAIR

C. L. Barrick, of Fair Grove, Missouri, has purchased two nice heifer calves from Moseman and Mast, of Verona, Mo. Johanna Josephine Akkrummer is from Johanna Josephine Woodside Inferior. Dora De Kol Sanatorian Akkrummer is from Dora Ross De Kol Korndyke. Both are daughters of Sanatorian Akkrummer Segis, a son of U. S. Hengerveld Akkrummer Ormsby and Sanatorian Hilltop Segis.

LABOR SAVED BY UTILIZING LATEST IMPLEMENTS

By T. E. WOODWARD

At the dairy experiment farm of the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Beltsville, Md., the use of a tractor-drawn corn harvester equipped with an elevator to deliver the bundles of corn on a wagon driven alongside enabled a crew of eight men and four teams to cut and place in the silo 57 tons of corn in eight hours. Two days thereafter a crew of nine men and four teams placed 60 tons of corn

in the silo in eight hours. The labor was distributed as follows: one man to drive the tractor, one man on the harvester, one man to drive the teams when loading, four teamsters, one man at the cutter and on the second day one man to help the teamsters unload.

The use of a side-delivery rake, a hay loader, two hay slings on each wagon, and a motor-driven hoist enabled a crew of five men and two teams to place in the haymow of a barn from the windrow 23 tons of alfalfa hay in seven hours. The labor was distributed as follows: one man to drive the team when loading, one man to help the teamsters load, two teamsters, and one man to operate the hoist.

ON THE HOLSTEIN FRONTIER

The Holstein dairy of George Koppes, of Irving, Kansas, is headed by Rag Apple De Kol Segis of Fairmount, a very fine yearling bull which came from the good dairy of A. J. Wempe, of Frankfort, Kansas. The bull in question is very light in color, handsomely marked and is a real good individual. He is sired by Rag Apple Pontiac Segis De Kol and his dam is Anne De Kol Korndyke of Fairmount.

The purebred Holstein Industry is greatly increasing in Kansas and surrounding States. Kansas is noted for its alfalfa. Big crops of high quality are raised and Holstein-Friesian cattle are able to consume large amounts of this desirable roughage and, by their work at the pail, return a substantial profit for this most desirable dairy cow feed.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

TAKING THE DEVIL UNAWARES

A colored preacher called on a white minister. He found the white man busy writing.

"What you-all doin'?" he asked.

"I'm preparing notes for my sermon for next Sunday."

The colored gentleman shook his head, "I certainly would never do dat, sir," he said. "De debbil am a-lookin' right over your shoulder and knows everything you gwine to say, an' he am prepared for you. Now, I don't make no notes and when I get up to talk, neder me nor de debbil hisself don't know what I'm going to say."

A judge was trying a divorce case in which the plaintiff was a colored man. The judge in his questioning said:

"Do you wish to marry again if you receive a divorce?"

Rastus—"Ah should say not! Ah wants to be withdrawn from circulation."

Carroll Farms offers A Choice Bull Calf

Light in color, well grown,
well bred and attractive.

SIRE: Echo Josie Belle Model
King, grandson of Cham-
pion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

DAM: Mountain View Maggie
Prilly a big producing grand-
daughter of Sir Inka Prilly
Segis.

Ralph G. Roop,

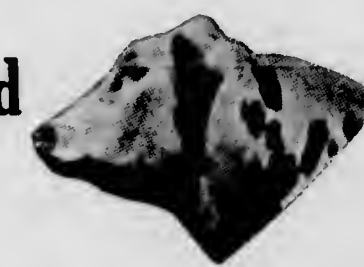
New Windsor

Maryland

Carroll herd is under State and Federal Supervision
and has never housed a reactor.

Don't Raise Horns, Raise Holsteins!

Domesticated
Cattle



Don't Need
Horns

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow
Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use
the Same Energy for Growth, Milk
and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait,—a
Hornless Bull bred to Horned Cows
will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars,
or give pedigree and price of a Registered
Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Ravenswood Cattle

ARE



Bred for Production

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

Hartje Lad Mechthilde

whose dam,—Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a
big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires
ever in this country, KING HENGERSVELD
HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-
Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you
may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Produce Milk Instead of Horns!

THE best milk producing dairy anywhere around this
section of the country—That's what the neighbors
and the shipping station officials say of my Herd.

Two Splendid Hornless Holstein Bulls

are in service. Both are backed by wonderful producers
of the noted KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM family.

You can obtain from me some Purebred Hornless Hol-
steins, young stock, say a pair of heifers and an unrelated
young bull.

Start your own herd of High-Testing, Big-Producing
Hornless Cattle—the best of all dairy stock.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca,

Wayne Co.

Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

Are You Looking for Type Plus Production IN A BULL?

Investigate This Young Fellow

BORN MARCH 29, 1928

Now Ready for Service

His Sire Is KING TILLIE ECHO

my well-known herdsire, whose ancestors are famous for tremendous production.

His Dam, NINA GLISTA ECHO

and her dam, MAE GLISTA KORNDYKE, are splendid cows, big producers and high testers.

He is nearly all white, has a dandy top-line and is a real nice bull.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

This Herd Has Been Accredited for 9 Years.

CRAIGE HILL HERD NOW NUMBERS 100 HEAD OF ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

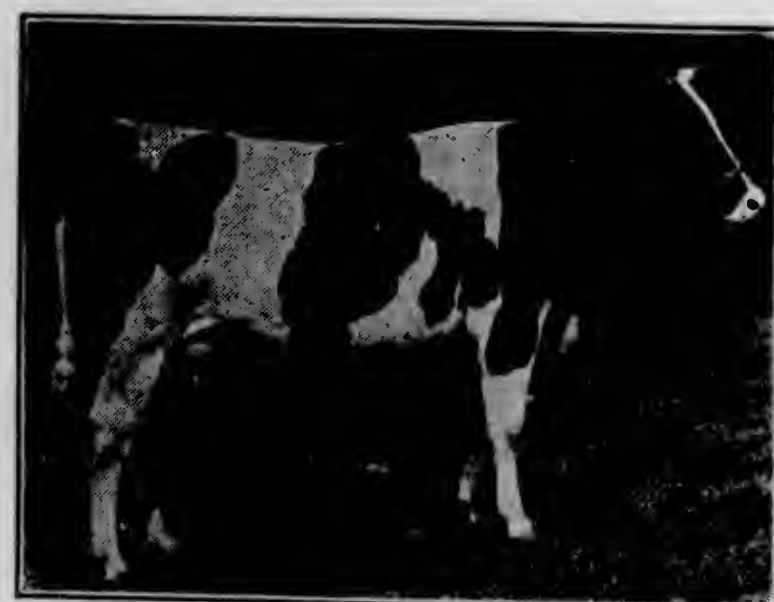


TYPE AND PRODUCTION

You will find these desirable characteristics combined in my dairy which is managed on business principles, i. e. The cows MUST pay a good profit for their feed and care. Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for yourself. Prices Right.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Oldenburg Herd The Home of Good Holsteins!



THE KIND WE RAISE

Study the conformation of this heifer and her depth, note the square rump, the level back and the general style, vitality and constitution. Such heifers grow into cows that are MORTGAGE-LIFTERS.

HEALTH—TYPE—PRODUCTION

Every animal sold is guaranteed to be as represented.

Charles Weidler Estate
South Bend, Indiana

YEARLING BULLS READY FOR SERVICE!

Light colored, straight and level, good rumps and back.

From big producing cows that return a substantial profit for feed and labor.

Sired by PRINCE ORMSBY BUCKEYE who is backed by Virginia's best known, transmitting Holstein-Friesian sires.

Priced for Quick Sale.

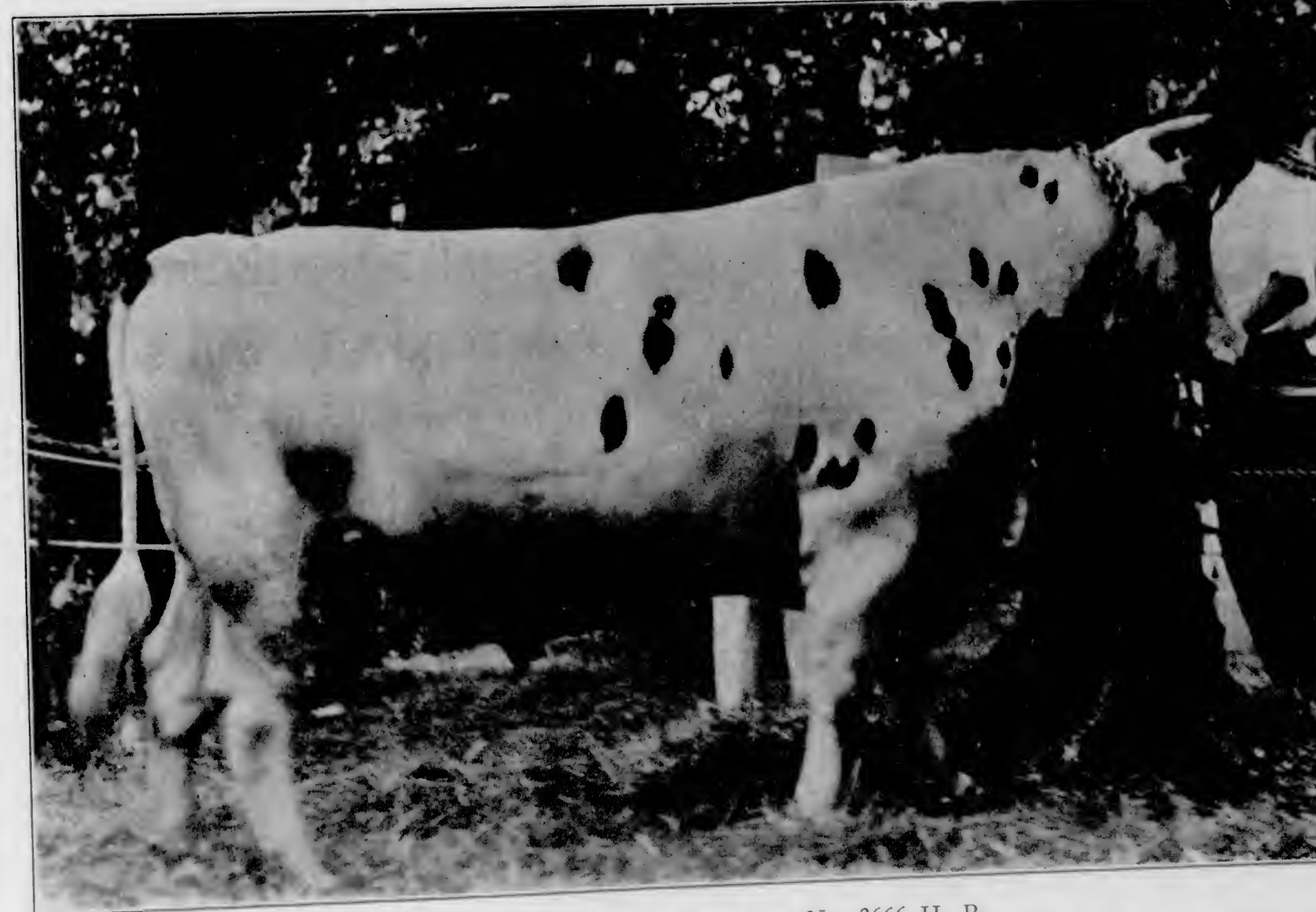
E. E. Artz,
Strasburg, Virginia

Delray Herd has been State and Federally Accredited for FIVE Years.

@SF191
177E

Vol. VIII
HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1929
No. 14

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



BOILING SPRINGS SEGIS ABBEKERK No. 3666 H. B.
a favorite among the spectators at the recent Cumberland County Dairy Field Day. This bull is really better than he shows in the picture. He is owned jointly by Thomas N. Cashman, York Springs, Pa., and Ivo V. Otto, Carlisle, Pa.

It Pays to Advertise We Help Others---Let Us Help You

Gentlemen:

Please change my advertisement as the bull I advertised is sold.

This makes six bulls I have sold in the last four months, and they have gone into five different states.

We have a few more sons of King Tillie Echo for sale. The oldest is one born Oct. 12, 1928. He is a real nice bull, is very well grown and is ready for light service. His dam is one of the best cows I have ever owned.

I also have a show bull to offer. He is by Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby, one of the best show bulls that was ever in Washington County, Md., and now in service in one of the State herds of North Carolina.

The bull I offer was born Sept. 29, 1928. He is ready for service. Anyone looking for a real nice bull should see this one.

My herd has recently passed another clean test. This will be our 10th year on the Accredited List.

Yours respectfully,

J. FRED ROULETTE.

Sharpsburg, Md.,

Aug. 19, 1929.

Ready for Service

A Real Nice Bull

son of

KING TILLIE ECHO

Born Oct. 12, 1928

His dam is one of the best cows I ever owned.

Also a SHOW BULL

Born Sept. 29, 1928

He was sired by

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

one of the best show bulls ever in Washington County, Md., and now in service in one of the North Carolina State Herds.

Anyone looking for a Real Good Bull should see this one.

My herd recently passed Another Clean Test. This is its 10th Year on the Accredited List.

J. FRED ROULETTE
Sharpsburg, Md.

Mr. Roulette is one
of our regular adver-
tisers. His letter proves
that regular advertis-
ing in the BREEDER AND
DAIRYMAN is profitable.
A small advertisement
run regularly will sell
your surplus and place
you on the Road to
Success in the Pure-
bred Business.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1929

No. 14

A Big Time in the Boise Valley

AT CALDWELL, Idaho on July 12th the members of the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery of Boise Valley celebrated their fourth anniversary. More than 10,000 people, dairymen and their friends of southwestern Idaho attended the celebration.

The speakers included Governor H. C. Baldrige of Idaho, Professor O. E. Reed, Chief of the United States Bureau of Dairying, and George Platt of Los Angeles, who represented the Golden States Milk Products Co., which is marketing the output of Arrowrock butter, Arrowrock being the brand under which the creamery markets its products. The chairman of the meeting was State Senator Walter B. Mitchell, President of the Creamery.

The attending dairymen were told that last year in this country the farm value of dairy products amounted to approximately three billion dollars, or 26 per cent of the total value of all agricultural industries. This development has been accompanied by an ever increasing appreciation by the public of the value of milk and dairy products in the diet and their relation to the health and general welfare of the people. These factors have given a stability to dairying which has resulted in large investments of capital not only on farms but in manufacturing, processing and distributing plants.

At the present time the dairy business seems to be on a sound basis, and the outlook for 1929 appears to be favorable. According to the department of agriculture outlook report, however, the situation does not justify more than a gradual expansion of dairy herds, possibly not more than one per cent a year, because the com-

bined domestic production of all dairy products during recent years has averaged about 99 per cent of domestic consumption, and because prospective foreign supplies limit the level to which domestic prices can rise.

Herd culling of low producing cows, better sires, and the importance of high quality products were stressed. Successful dairymen are first of all good farmers who raise a large proportion of feed for their cows and pay close attention to maintaining and improving their pastures.

The morning program included the showing of live-stock by boys and girls who are members of the 4-H clubs. Cash prizes were awarded for prize-winning stock and showmanship.

J. R. Brown, manager of the creamery, reported that at the present time there are 2,300 families of the Boise Valley producing butterfat for the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery which has a butter output of more than 300,000 pounds per month. It is claimed that every pound of butter is of such a quality that it brings a premium on the market. Boise Valley Creamery has only been established four years and each year the anniversary of its establishment is celebrated. Two years ago the principal speaker was Ex-secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine and last year the place of honor was filled by the Honorable William E. Borah, who represents Idaho in the United States Senate.

One of the factors which distinguishes the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery is the payment of cash dividends each year to producers. For all butterfat marketed through this concern, the producers have re-



Celebrating the Fourth Anniversary of the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery of Boise Valley at Caldwell, Idaho, July 12, 1929.

ceived a yearly cash dividend of two cents per pound above the monthly market price, which has been always higher than the prevalent price in this section.

There are many herds of purebred Holstein-Friesians among the dairies whose products are marketed through this Creamery and a large proportion of the cows in the Boise Valley are black and white. The Creamery is a coöperative institution which has no bonded indebtedness and, in fact, the business letter-head stresses that it owes no borrowed money. The stock is owned by the patrons who receive dividends on their stock, as well as a cash dividend or premium upon the amount of butter manufactured by the Creamery and divided proportionally to the amount of milk or cream the farmer ships to the creamery.

A Lifelong Resident of the Farm

ON THE family farm on which he was born, George G. Gorsuch of New Windsor, Maryland is building a herd of purebred Holsteins that is making quite a reputation for production. Enrolled in the Carroll County Cow Testing Association, the Gorsuch herd led for production in April, 1929 and usually ranks among the leaders. In March, sixteen milkers averaged 32.1 lb. fat, 1,015 lb. milk, the highest milk average in the Association and within half a pound of the leading butterfat herd.

The head of the herd is Crystal Ormsby Buckeye, a son of Prince Ormsby Buckeye and Delray Jessie. Prince Ormsby Buckeye is a grandson of V. P. I. Buckeye Pauline Korndyke, six of whose daughters in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute herd averaged 676.77 lb. fat, 15,451 lb. milk in yearly work, a very creditable showing, as only one of the animals had reached maturity at the time.

Delray Jessie is a fine, large, handsome daughter of King Korndyke Butterboy Virginia, another sire with many relations in the V. P. I. Herd. Crystal Ormsby Buckeye is a light colored, good looking bull with a straight back and a square rump. He is very gentle but, in order to avoid the possibility of an accident, Mr. Gorsuch has had him dehorned. The young calves sired by him show exceptional promise.

There are 180 acres in the Gorsuch farm which has been operated by the present owner for the past 18 years. The commodious barn was erected in 1876, the year that the mother of Mr. Gorsuch came to the farm as a bride. Most of the younger members of the herd are daughters of De Kol Prince Johanna Korndyke, a son of Prince Ona Homestead and Virginia Korndyke Beauty. Judging by the individuality of these heifers and the promise they display, Prince was a high class sire.

Princess Eulalia De Kol is an important member of this herd. This daughter of Klaver De Kol Segis and Princess Pauline De Kol Paul is making a very fine showing in cow testing association work. In 181 days she is credited with producing 9,675 lb. milk, 300.6 lb. fat, a splendid performance especially when it is considered that the entire dairy is milked twice daily. Eulalia has at least two daughters in the dairy. Cold-spring Eulalia Princess is credited with 8,448 lb. milk,

296.9 lb. fat in 181 days and Rocky Johanna De Kol with 5,863 lb. milk, 196.9 lb. fat in the same length of time. Rocky is a two-year-old and Princess a three-year-old.

Alda Pontiac, a daughter of Virginia Prince Buckeye, has to her credit 7,510 lb. milk, 256.8 lb. fat. She is the dam of Virginia Ona Pontiac Korndyke who, as a two-year-old heifer, has to her credit 4,615 lb. milk, 157.6 lb. fat. Both freshened before the C. T. A. period started, 181 days ago.

There are several pairs of mother and daughter in this herd besides the sets mentioned. One pair consists of Buttermaid Johanna Aaggie and her daughter Aaggie Tweede Buttermaid. In 181 days Buttermaid Johanna Aaggie produced 7,174 lb. milk, 197.7 lb. fat while Aaggie Tweede in 179 days is credited with 5,249 lb. milk, 158.1 lb. fat as a two-year-old.

During the month of June 1929, the Gorsuch dairy of sixteen registered Holstein-Friesians averaged 32.6 lb. butterfat, 1,009 lb. milk, according to the official report of the Carrol County C. T. A. This was the highest milk average and ranks fifth for butterfat production. One member of the herd was credited with 54 lb. fat, 1,542 lb. milk.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorsuch have five children, three girls and two boys, the oldest fifteen and the youngest three. All are interested in outdoor life and you can usually find the youngsters around the barn when the cattle are housed. The older girls milk and nearly all the farm work is done by the family.

The load of milk that leaves this farm each morning speaks volumes for the quality of the herd and the skill of Mr. Gorsuch as a dairyman. It is almost superfluous to add that practical business dairy methods are the only ones practiced around this Holstein-Friesian establishment.

Brevity is said to be the soul of wit. But a fellow doesn't exactly laugh himself to death when he finds his bank balance is short.

An exchange says that when a man or woman, who has been at a picnic and before leaving cleans up the papers, paper napkins, etc., he or she is surely civilized. That is not a severe test, but it is probably a true one.

The United States Government is now holding \$46,127.910 in matured loans. This money belongs to people who invested in government securities and have failed to collect. The government is anxious to pay. No wonder so many people are poor—they do not attend to their own business.

The up-to-date system of keeping Herd Book records, the prompt service and the business form of government adopted by the New Association has placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound basis at a great saving to the breeders.

Every dairy farmer everywhere who breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should join the New Registry Association and thus keep his cattle properly registered.

The Wright Farm

AN ESTABLISHMENT, the home of 90 head of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, is and should be considered important in the Holstein-Friesian industry, particularly when the females of the herd were bred and raised on the premises. Few of our readers, however, know of the Wright Farm which is located at Franklinville, New York, yet this herd is far more worthy of public attention than are many of the purebred herds to which the dairy press has donated columns of space.

Back in the early part of the present century the Wright herd was founded by Chas. E. Wright. It has been gradually built up and is now a practical dairy herd of profit producers. January 1, 1927 Leon E. Wright, the present owner, enrolled as a member of the Eastern Cattaraugus Cow Testing Association and during that year his 20 milkers averaged 10,168 lb. milk, 322.4 lb. butterfat. As a recognition of this performance the owner received a National Honor Roll Certificate from the United States Department of Agriculture. These certificates are annually given at the time of the National Dairy Show to dairymen whose herds have averaged 300 lb. of butterfat or more during the cow testing association year.

The following year the herd had increased to 32 milkers, 17 of which were heifers in their first lacta-



EMPSIE PONTIAC HENGERVELD WAYNE

She produced 2,635 lb. milk, 81.7 lb. butterfat in July on twice-a-day milking, heading the Eastern Cattaraugus C. T. A. Owned by Leon E. Wright, Franklinville, New York.

tion period. With more than half the herd heifers at first freshening naturally the average production was lower but even with this handicap the herd average was 8,353 lb. milk, 285 lb. butterfat. In other words the milking animals of the Wright herd averaged better than 300 lb. of fat for two consecutive years.

The cow making the greatest showing in Cow Testing Association work was Wright Farms Inka Abbekerk for she is credited with 14,294 lb. milk, 469 lb. butterfat in a year. Her sire was Cornucopia Homestead Korndyke, a son of Belleholm Pontiac Korndyke and Aaggie Homestead Cornucopia. Her dam was Inka Abbekerk, a daughter of Hillview Sir Abbekerk and Maud Inka Ononis.

The present year there are 44 cows milking. Last month Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld Wayne was credited by the tester with 2,635 lb. milk, 81.7 lb. butterfat. This great performance was on a twice a day milking and it can be seen that she averaged 85 lb. a day for the entire month. Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld Wayne is a five-year-old and was born on the farm where she

now resides. Her sire, King Hengerveld Veeman Yankee, was a son of Fancher Farm King Veeman and Hengerveld Colantha Yankee Mary. Her dam, Empsie Pontiac Wayne De Kol, was one of the many good granddaughters of the great King of the Pontiacs. The picture of Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld was made from a snapshot taken just before she freshened and shows a cow of great capacity and producing ability. Evidently the Wrights know how to grow their livestock as well as feed them after they freshen. A herd handled from the standpoint of practical, profitable production usually develops a number of very handsome animals. As an illustration of this fact we need only mention that one of the greatly advertised show herds of the United States had, as its winning representative at its own state fair last fall, a cow bought from a practical establishment managed very much similar to the Wright Farm and owned by a working dairyman.

The senior herdsire is Wright Farms Walker Pontiac, now a five-year-old. His sire, King Pontiac Walker Ambrosia was by Czar Walker Clothilde from Queen Aaggie Pontiac Ambrosia, whose sire was a grandson of King of the Pontiacs.

Wright Farms May Homestead, the dam of the senior herdsire, is one of the very best cows for Type or for Production in the Wright herd.

In the Cow Testing Association year 1927-28 she produced 13,213 lb. milk, 425.4 lb. butterfat, freshening twice during the year, January 3, 1927 and November 5, 1927, dropping heifer calves at both freshenings just ten months and two days apart. During the year she was on the Honor Roll of the Association eight of the ten months. She milked 334 days of this year and her daily average production was practically 40 lb. The next C. T. A. year, 1928-29, she produced 11,496 lb. milk, 337 lb. butterfat. She produced milk 305 days of this time so that she averaged 37.7 lb. daily. On August 1st of the current year she had to her credit 5,527 lb. milk, 190 lb. fat. She is due to freshen about the time this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN goes into the mails and if all goes well, she should produce 13,000 lb. or more of milk during the present Cow Testing Association year.

May was sired by Cornucopia Homestead Korndyke. Her dam, Lila May Spofford 3d, is still in the herd and as she was dropped June 13, 1916, is past thirteen years old. She too has made a wonderful showing in association work. In 1927-28 she was credited with 11,191 lb. milk, 356 lb. butterfat. In 1928-29 she produced 10,354 lb. milk, 311 lb. fat. The current year on August 1st, she had to her credit in six months 5,272 lb. milk, 159 lb. fat and, like her daughter, she is due to freshen again this month. This grand old cow has already dropped ten calves in the Wright herd. Seven were heifers, all of which the owner says have been of exceptional good type and big producers. Of the 90 head now composing the Wright herd, 26 of the females trace back on the dam's side to Lila May Spofford 3d.

A handsome typy cow herself, a large and persistent producer, heifers predominating in her offspring,—

characteristics transmitted to her descendants—these are reasons why the son of one of her best daughters was selected to head the Wright herd. Leon Wright says that 70 per cent of the calves sired by Wright Farms Walker Pontiac have been heifers, that all are of good type and the few that have reached producing age have milked splendidly as two-year-olds.

The junior herdsire is the two year old bull Fancher Farm King Roberts, a show bull of Canadian breeding. His sire was King Roberts Colanthus and his dam was Lassie Mercena Schuiling so he is of the strains that produced Lady Roberts Colantha, credited with the production of 1,468.75 lb. butter in a year as a senior three-year-old, the world's record for an animal under full age.

The Wright Herd is interesting for a number of reasons: because of the superior individuality of the animals composing it; because of the splendid production of the herd in general dairy work and in the Cow Testing Association on twice-a-day milking and business dairy handling and, last but not least, because EVERY animal in the herd with the exception of the junior herdsire was raised on the farm. It is a breeders' and not a dealers' herd.

Nearly all the members of the present Wright herd are young. The milking dairy number 44 at the present time so that half the herd are not yet of milking age and, as the history of the cow testing association work indicates, the dairy consists mostly of young cows.

Although many of the animals are superior individuals there has been no attempt to exploit the herd by exhibiting at the fairs. The products of the dairy are sold to a near-by condensery. All the female calves have been raised. Most of the bull calves have been sold for veal, although a few sons of the highest producers are raised until they are about a year old and are then sold to dairymen living near by who know the value of this profit-earning dairy.

Mr. Leon Wright says that in his breeding operations he aims to combine both Production and Type but he places Production first as Type without Production would simply mean disaster to a dairyman who was dependent for the support of his family on the income from his herd.

The question of health has not been overlooked for the Wright herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for the past three years. The rate at which the livestock at this establishment have been increasing shows that it is evidently free from the greatest scourge of the livestock breeding industry, abortion.

As our readers have already gleaned from this story Mr. Wright was raised on the farm and his father was a dairyman and Holstein-Friesian breeder before him. Mrs. Wright, however, was not raised on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one child, a boy nearly eighteen months old, who is too young yet to indicate whether he will carry on the family enterprise.

It does seem ridiculous to tax a man for improving his property—in other words to fine a man for building a house to live in. It improves the community, gives work to many people, and is a source of expense to the owner. But then we do lots of fool things.

Memorial to Great Livestock Breeder

AT DISHLEY GRANGE, Leicestershire, England, on July 18th a memorial was unveiled to Robert Bakewell who is considered the founder or father of modern methods of livestock breeding.

The ruined church of Dishley has been partially restored. The tombs of the Bakewell family have been relettered and that of Robert Bakewell made to stand out from the rest. The brick floor of the church has been relaid, the arches of the east window repaired, an ornamental railing has been placed across the chancel to prevent trespassing and the walls have been pointed and buttressed.

A wreath was deposited on the grave of Robert Bakewell by Sir Thomas Middleton, formerly of the British Ministry of Agriculture who said that whilst English agriculture reached its zenith during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, all who had studied the subject knew that the foundation of this prosperity was prepared a century before by a band of notable improvers of husbandry, and in this band there was none whose influence was more immediate or had persisted more effectively than Robert Bakewell.

Robert Bakewell was born in 1726 and died in 1795. He was a breeder of Longhorn cattle, then one of the leading English breeds, Leicester sheep and other livestock. It is said that he purchased the best specimens of the breed he could obtain, practiced rigorous selection and in-and-in breeding. He was remarkably successful, particularly with his sheep. He is said to have kept a collection of bones and meat in pickle. These were parts of animals of his own breeding and he studied them with a view of improving the living animals. The Longhorn breed of cattle has decreased in popularity but the Leicester sheep of today retains many of the characteristics infused into the breed by Bakewell.

Bakewell was also the earliest important improver of the English Shire horse. He went to Holland and selected a number of mares systematically crossing them and their offspring with English stallions. He rigidly culled and greatly improved the breed.

Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

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Fifty (50) sheet book \$2.00; 75 sheet book \$2.50 and a 100 sheet book \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Harry Brown's Barn Burned

SUNDAY evening, August 11th lightning struck the large dairy barn of Harry E. Brown of Fairfield, Pennsylvania and a resulting fire destroyed that barn, two sheds, the silo and hog pen, together with considerable machinery, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bush-



HARRY E. BROWN, FAIRFIELD, PA., AND HIS FRIEND JOHN C. BREAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.

els of wheat and 60 tons of hay. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Fire Departments from Fairfield and Gettysburg helped to prevent the fire spreading to the house and volunteers carried about 300 bushels of corn from one of the sheds. The hogs, 85 in number, were driven out of the pen before fire reached it and the horses and cattle were also rescued.

Mr. Brown is one of the best farmers in his neighborhood. He is President of the Adams County Agricultural Extension Association and the Adams County Cow Testing Association. He owns a good Holstein-Friesian herd and his cows are prominent in the monthly C. T. A. reports. Undiscouraged by his loss he plans to rebuild right away.

Young at 79

FARMERS of Maryland, particularly if they are Holstein-Friesian breeders, have a staunch friend in the Maryland Legislature in the person of the Honorable Lewis F. Kefauver, the oldest member of the State Assembly. Formerly Mr. Kefauver owned a herd of Holstein-Friesians but at the present time his dairy has shrunk to one black and white, registered, purebred family cow.

Mr. Kefauver was born October 10, 1850, on the old family homestead, one and one half miles east of Middletown, Maryland. He is, therefore, in his 79th year.

The Kefauver family has many representatives in Maryland, all descendants of Nicholas Kefauver who came from Alsace-Lorraine, and settled in Frederick County. His son George, a life long farmer, had five sons and three daughters, and his eldest son, Daniel, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Until 1906 Lewis Kefauver operated and managed his own farm. Then he became interested in industrial and public life. He was an active promoter of the

Frederick and Middletown Electric Railroad which now passes the house wherein he resides. This road is claimed to be the first electric railroad in the United States to carry freight.

On Braddock Mountain is a fashionable residential section called Braddock Heights in which many wealthy families of Baltimore and Washington have summer homes. Mr. Kefauver was for a number of years interested in real estate on the Heights. Braddock, by the way, is named after General Braddock who commanded the British and Colonial forces in the French and Indian War and under whom Washington served as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces.

Four years ago Mr. Kefauver was County School Commissioner. He was elected to the State Assembly and was honored by being appointed a member of the important Ways and Means Committee in 1925-27-29, three successive terms. His shrewd commonsense and first hand knowledge of agriculture and business make him a valuable representative of the people. At the 1927 session of the Legislature his fellow members



THE HONORABLE LEWIS F. KEFAUVER
Farmer, Legislator and Business Man.

subscribed for and presented him with a handsome solid silver tea set as a token of their esteem and appreciation.

Mr. and Mrs. Kefauver celebrated the 56th anniversary of their wedding day on the 6th of February, 1929. They have thirteen children. Their home is named Gray Haven; it is a handsome, commodious, three story house built of compressed stone and was the first of its kind in Frederick County. The house is situated on an elevation and commands a splendid view. From the front porch on a clear day you can not only see Harpers Ferry but also twenty miles into Virginia.

At one time Mr. Kefauver used to buy cattle from the farmers for a Washington abattoir and at that time he was a great meat eater. Advancing years have convinced him of the superior value of milk as a food and he now drinks about five quarts of milk daily. Although he is nearly 79 years old, he seldom has an ache

or pain and says that he can go to bed early and sleep all night.

Mr. Kefauver's lifelong experience of agricultural problems has made him keenly alive to the needs of his constituency and Maryland agriculture. While favoring expenditures of public money when the public would be benefited thereby he wants to see value received for every dollar spent and he has always been strongly against wasteful expenditures. Although a lifelong Republican he has never been afraid to use his voice and vote against the leaders of his political party when he deemed that their course was against the interest of the people of Maryland. He is proud of his wide acquaintance with prominent political leaders of all parties and is on terms of friendship with many of them, both Democratic and Republican.

Although he is nearly a decade past man's allotted span of three score years and ten, he is still active and vigorous. The day the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called upon him he was engaged in spraying the grapes and other small fruit around his residence. Dressed in an old suit he was shouldering a knapsack sprayer and said that he not only liked to work but believed he could do work of this kind better than any help that he could hire. A man of such views and practices always stays young, despite the passing of years.

Bloodlines Persist for More Than a Century

THE Right foundation cow, Close Culling of her descendants, and Inbreeding, using the very best of the males produced, result in the foundation of a livestock strain with concentrated blood lines, the influence of which is felt for many generations. More than a century ago the Duchess family of Shorthorns was founded in England by Thomas Bates. So important did this strain become that a veritable "craze" for Duchess blood set in among the Shorthorn breeders with resulting "boom" prices. Then came the inevitable crash. Yet after many years the Duchess strain is still valued highly by the Shorthorn world. Evidence of this is shown in the following:

A sale of Dairy Shorthorns of the Duchess family was held in Bedfordshire, England, July 16th. Every animal in the catalogue traced directly to the old Kirklevington herd developed by Bates. The *Farm and Stock Breeder* in reporting the sale said "It is something like half a century since a sale of this description was held.

The owner of the herd, Mr. John Britten, early in his breeding operations purchased Duchess of Cumberland 15th and she had twenty descendants in the sale. There were 40 head catalogued of which 38 were of the Duchess tribe.

Forty animals averaged practically \$350, the females averaging a little over \$380. Duchess of Airdrie 2d, a six-year-old cow brought the equivalent of \$1,200. She freshened about July 1st, was milking 60 pounds a day at sale time and two different years produced above 11,000 pounds of milk. Her two-year-old daughter,

Duchess Airdrie 12th, brought \$900 and a yearling, Duchess Airdrie 17th, sold for \$500.

The top price for a bull was \$600 for Duke of Airdrie 9th. One of the bulls in the sale was sold for export to Vera Cruz.

A few words about Thomas Bates will not be inappropriate here. He was born in 1775 and died on the Kirklevington farm near Yarm, Yorkshire, England in 1849. He was a careful investigator and kept detailed records of the food his animals ate, the weight gained and the milk produced. His cattle were large and possessed great dairy capacity. Mr. Bates, who was a bachelor, was well educated and at one time studied at Edinburgh University. When he died his herd of 68 animals averaged at public auction about \$335.

A number of Shorthorn families were developed in the Bates herd of which the Duchess tribe is the best known. The original Duchess cow calved in the year 1800, was bred in the herd of Charles Colling. Her daughter by the bull Comet, in 1808 dropped a heifer calf which was known as Duchess 1st or Young Duchess. At the Colling sale in 1810 Thomas Bates purchased this heifer for 183 guineas, roughly \$915, and from her developed a wonderful strain of cattle. Mr. Bates practiced both selection and inbreeding. His most noted cow, Duchess 34th, was bred back to her sire and the resulting calf, Duke of Northumberland, was considered by Bates as his greatest animal. When the Bates herd was dispersed fourteen animals of the Duchess family averaged over \$1,720.

Yellow Cooking Fats Before the Courts

WHETHER yellow cooking fat compounds which resemble butter should or should not be subject to the Federal Oleomargarine Tax will be tried out in Kansas City in a suit started July 24th. Representatives of the government after exhaustive investigations, and after experiencing several cases of litigation involving closely related questions, but none going direct to the heart of the matter, hold that the present law fully covers the yellow compounds, and that they should have been made in licensed factories, and subjected to the manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' taxes and license fees from the beginning of their manufacture. They have therefore instructed revenue collectors to assess and collect the taxes.

"The Harrow-Taylor Butter Company of Kansas City, Missouri, which makes one of the numerous brands of yellow fat compounds, holds that the law does not apply to their product, and is suing the revenue collector to get their tax money back.

The question "Does the present law cover these compounds?" will be answered by the Federal District Court. It is very probable that no matter what the decision may be the case will go to the higher courts and probably to the Supreme Court of the United States. Let us hope that the last decision will be in favor of the butter industry. This is also the wish of the legitimate oleomargarine industry which is now licensed and paying revenue taxes.

Practice Beats Theory

IN YOUR July issue, page 403, you have an article from the *Rural New Yorker* entitled "Practice Needed." The truth in this article brought to my mind an incident that happened many years ago when I first went into the business of breeding Holstein-Friesians.

I bought my first Holstein-Friesian cattle in the month of April. The following December a young man called at my place, looked our herd over and informed me he had a daughter of one of my registered animals and asked me to buy her. I told him I would like to own his cow as her mother was a good producer but financially I was not then in a position to buy her.

After this young man left I was informed by a neighbor that he was one of their relatives and that he had taken the Dairymen's Course at our University, and understood feeding and testing milk—which at that time I knew nothing about.

The young man appeared again in January wanting to sell me the cow. I had to tell him "NO." In the forepart of February he again put in his appearance and he was so anxious to get rid of the Holstein cow and her heifer calf (born the preceding November) that he offered to trade for a grade Jersey and her two-weeks-old heifer calf. I told him I would have to see his stock before I would say what I could do and made arrangements to see him at his place two days later. He had a very good farm with fair buildings and fences but when we got to the cow I was certainly surprised as she was, I think, the "poorest" cow I ever saw. I asked him what he was feeding and he said "Corn, oats and timothy hay and the run of a stock field during the day." I asked him if that was the way they fed cows at the University. He said "NO," but he could or would not give me any satisfactory reason for the condition of the cow. I told him she was in such a condition that I did not care to make any offer, but, as he insisted, I finally told him if he would bring his cow and calf over and get the Jersey and her calf, I would trade and take the risk of the cow dying. I was figuring on the calf letting me out if the cow died as the calf was in fine condition. He said at first that he could not exchange but he did accept before he left me get away.

Now for results. He had figured out to the cent what it cost him to feed the cow and she was milking 20 to 22 lb. a day. Inside of ten days I had her on full feed and my ration cost me from one-half to three-fourth of a cent less a day than his had cost. When I turned the cattle to pasture this cow had put on 300 pounds of meat and was milking 40 lb. a day and she proved to be one of the best animals I ever owned; one of her granddaughters went to the State of Washington and in official test gave over 32,000 lb. milk and over 1,000 lb. of butter in a year.

I am not opposed to education, but I never could figure out where the young man above mentioned ever realized anything for his university course. I think it time and money wasted for young men to take a university course unless they place themselves where said education will do them some good.

I myself have not the education that I should have, and all my own fault, as my parents were able to send me to school and wanted me to go but I, like many other boys at the "Smart Aleck" age, refused to go. For many years I have realized that this was the mistake of my life. If I were advising boys and girls I would say: Get the best education possible from the public schools, and a university course if within your reach, this will make the hard knocks of the future more easy to overcome. After school days, when you start out for yourself or others do not depend too much on theory. Get in contact with men who know how from the school of experience and you will find you will get along faster. Use your spare time in reading papers and magazines along your line of work, and do some thinking about what you read. This will prove of great benefit to you as you will realize as you drive into the unknown future.—*Old Timer.*

Men suffer from many delusions. Not simply insane men but normal men. One of the commonest is the delusion of indispensability. We think something disastrous is going to happen because we are sick and can't attend to our work for a day. Or we imagine that if we were going to go away for a couple of weeks the business would go to rack and ruin. The chances are that with some new blood in control, the business would do better. And we might as well face the fact that things will doubtless go on, after a fashion, after we are going on the long journey from which there is no coming back.

FOR SALE!

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy Ongley Glista Born November 17, 1928

SIRE: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, our 34-lb. sire who has a 23.49-lb. daughter.

DAM: ONGLEY SNOWDROP GLISTA. She was sired by a 20.60-lb. son of Clever Model Glista.

Price - - \$100

HEIFER: Maple Grove Ann Mercedes Glista Born September 19, 1928

SIRE: MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA, son of the greatest cow ever on our farm.

DAM: MAPLE GROVE UNEED NORA GLISTA, who was sired by Clever Model Glista and from a 20 64-lb. daughter of Model Daniel Glista.

Price - - \$125

This is a nice pair every way.
Color--more white than black.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM F. JONES, Manager

CENTERVILLE R. No. 4 PENNSYLVANIA
HERD ACCREDITED

High Class Cattle at Cumberland County Field Day

TWO hundred Holstein-Friesians and one hundred and ten Guernseys were exhibited at the Fourth Cumberland County Dairy Show held August 14th and 15th at Mount Holy Park near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Guernseys were exhibited from 17 herds, Holstein-Friesians from 31.

Wednesday was taken up by the Guernsey judging which was delayed by a heavy shower in the afternoon. Professor A. A. Borland of Pennsylvania State College, placed the ribbons. No money prizes are awarded. This show was started by the members of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association but any breeder



JOHN C. BREAM AND HIS TWIN SONS
Visitors from Gettysburg at the Cumberland County Field Day.

in the county can exhibit, in fact, the herd that won the most ribbons this year is not and never has been a member of the Cow Testing Association.

The first year the cattle were exhibited without any preliminary fitting but for the last two years some of the animals shown have been fitted, in fact, last year the grand champion Holstein bull was shipped from there to the New York State Fair where he won the grand championship for males.

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Lindy will be four years old October 11th. He is very light in color, with a deep chest, well sprung ribs, straight back, wide hips and rump and a remarkably mellow skin. A slight roughness in the tailhead, often found in real good dairy bulls, is the only place where any one would be apt to fault him. Several good judges of dairy cattle at the ringside expressed the

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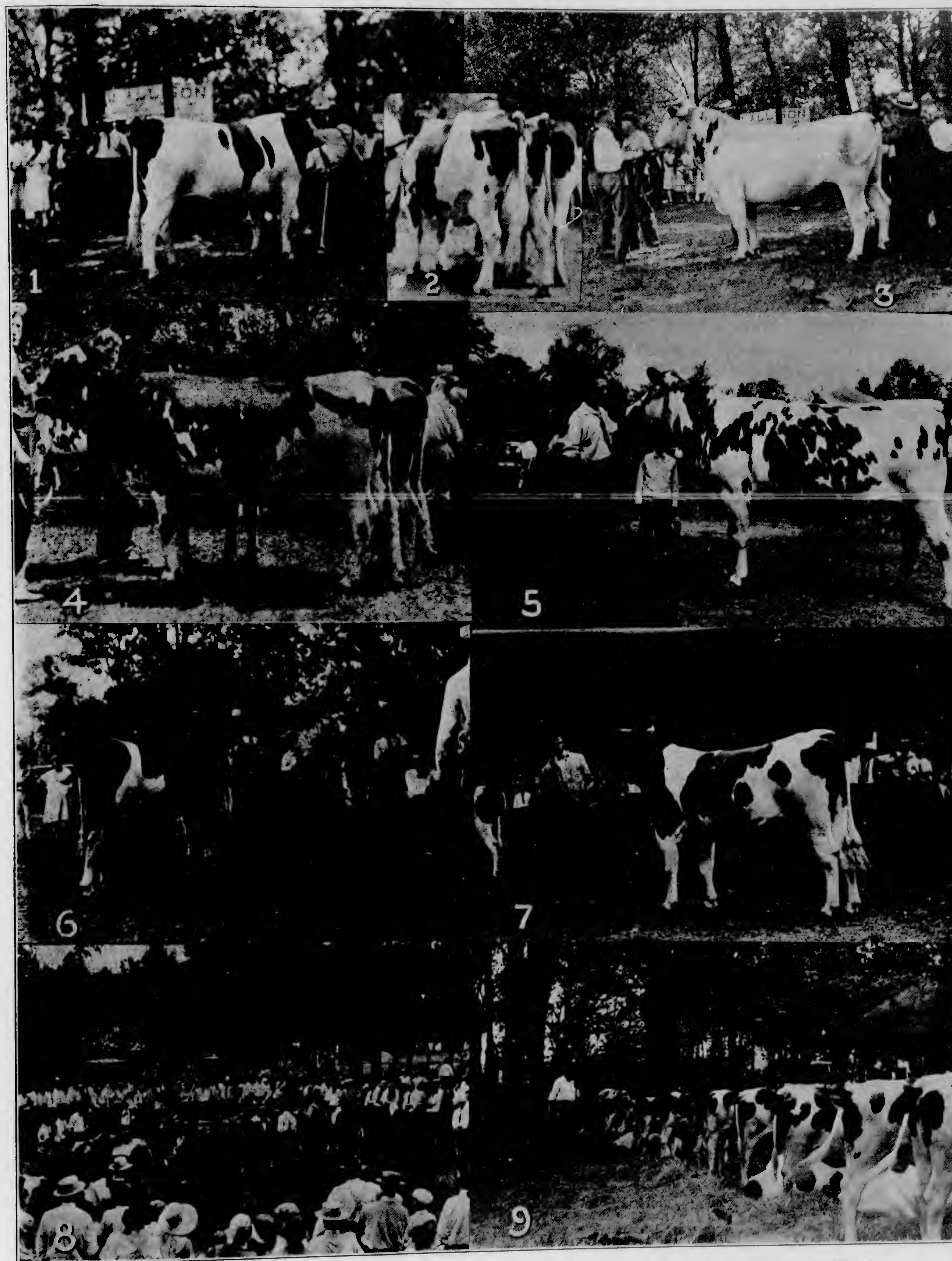
Tester Raudabaugh criticized the Standards of Judging as set by the Directors of the Old Association. He said that Production was what dairymen of Cumberland County depended upon for their livelihood and that the judging standard differed too much from the real producing type. The type of animal that was awarded the highest honors in the aged bull class and the aged cow class did not represent the utility type. Professor Borland took exception to these remarks and a heated argument ensued which the crowd greatly enjoyed, cheering both disputants, particularly their tester.

The Cumberland County Tester gave five educational demonstrations basing his remarks on the cattle present, the history of the herds from whence they came and the records of the Cow Testing Association. He emphasized the worth of alfalfa as feed and the value of good purebred dairy cattle, both bulls and cows.

Few country fairs in the entire United States have better exhibits of dairy cattle than shown at this dairy show at which no money prizes are awarded and no entrance fee charged. Dairymen were present in force from Cumberland, Dauphin and Adams counties and we recognized a large number of Holstein-Friesian breeders from counties farther away.

The up-to-date system of keeping Herd Book records, the prompt service and the business form of government adopted by the New Association has placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound basis at a great saving to the breeders.

Every dairy farmer everywhere who breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should join the New Registry Association and thus keep his cattle properly registered.



SNAPSHOTS OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY DAIRY CATTLE SHOW

- No. 1—King Piebe of York 37th, first prize bull, exhibited by W. H. Sheaffer, Humsdale, Pa.
No. 2—Two dandies of the right kind.
No. 3—Boiling Springs Segis Abbecker, No. 3666, jointly owned by Thomas H. Cashman and Ivo V. Otto.
No. 4—One of the highest producers in the cow testing association work.
No. 5—Huntsdale Quality Sunbeam, the first prize cow, and W. H. Sheaffer her breeder and owner.
No. 6—The first prize senior yearling bull and his owners J. H. Lear and E. C. Ludt.
No. 7—A showy bull owned by H. W. Allison, Shippensburg, Pa.
No. 8—Placing the ribbons in the Guernsey mature cow class.
No. 9—Part of A. P. Loudon's herd used in a demonstration showing the value of a good herdsire.

High Class Cattle at Cumberland County Field Day

TWO hundred Holstein-Friesians and one hundred and ten Guernseys were exhibited at the Fourth Cumberland County Dairy Show held August 14th and 15th at Mount Holy Park near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Guernseys were exhibited from 17 herds, Holstein-Friesians from 31.

Wednesday was taken up by the Guernsey judging which was delayed by a heavy shower in the afternoon. Professor A. A. Borland of Pennsylvania State College, placed the ribbons. No money prizes are awarded. This show was started by the members of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association but any breeder



JOHN C. BREAM AND HIS TWIN SONS
Visitors from Gettysburg at the Cumberland County Field Day.

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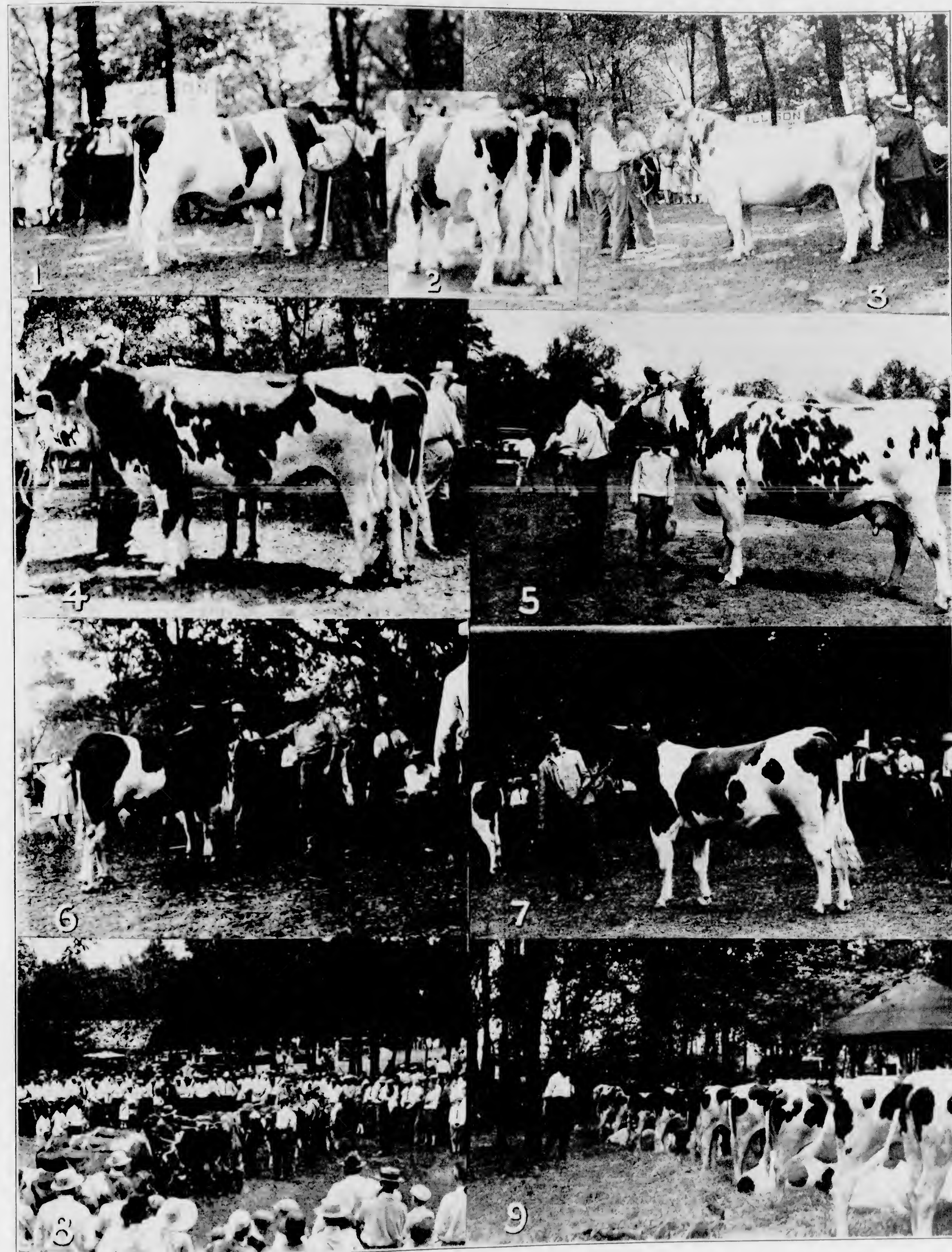
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Establishing Permanent Pastures

FEW permanent pastures are found in this country except land that has not yet been plowed and occasional pieces that have been thrown back into pasture either to straighten fence lines or because the land would not raise crops profitably. The expense of establishing a permanent pasture is urged against this practice of intensive farming. Yet it can be easily done, according to the Mississippi Experiment Station.

About 23 years ago Director Ricks started such a pasture. The ground has not been broken since that time and today is better than it has ever been. Instead of plowing up all the land a wide strip on top of the hill was plowed and worked up thoroughly to a fine seedbed.

On this bed was sowed a mixture of Bermuda, lespedeza, white clover, bur clover, orchard grass, sweet clover, wild sweet pea, Kentucky and annual bluegrass, narrow- and smooth-leaved vetch, rye grass, and red clover. Five years later the sod was scarified with a disk harrow and paspalum or Dallis grass was seeded. The next year hop clover was added in the same manner; and at other seasons Rhodes grass, black medic, fescue, and Mexican clover were added to the mixture. Wild barley has developed without being seeded.

The pasture today is a case of "survival of the fittest." The seeds of the various plants have been distributed over the entire area by the grazing animals and a good sod covers the whole pasture. The plants that are the backbone of this pasture now are Bermuda,

paspalum, lespedeza, hop clover, bur clover, black medic, white clover, wild barley, annual and Kentucky bluegrass, and small quantities of narrow-leaved vetch, wild sweet pea, and sweet clover. Thirteen of the 20 varieties that were introduced from time to time have stood the test of grazing and have made good. The Rhodes grass, Mexican clover, fescue, smooth vetch, red clover, orchard grass, and rye grass have disappeared. This pasture, furnished some grazing the second year, and by the third year it was well up to its capacity.

While different grasses must be used in the north the method is worth trying. It is claimed that some parts of this pasture will carry a 1,000 pound steer to the acre for nine months of the year. During the grazing season two- and three-year-old steers gained from 225 to 250 pounds on this grass. Yearling cattle have averaged 200 pound gain for the past three summers. Lambs dropped in December and January and turned to pasture with their mothers the middle of March gained an average of one half pound a day and received no grain to supplement the grazing.

Sheffield Price for July Milk

DAIRYMEN of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., received \$2.37½ per hundred pounds for THREE PER CENT Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials.

This price, which is equivalent to \$2.57½ for milk sold on the 3.5 basis is 7½ cents higher than the price paid for June milk and is the same as the price paid July of last year. This figure has never been exceeded for July milk.

Secretary Halliday in his announcement to the 12,000 members of the Association again urges them to keep up the production of milk this fall and says that judicious feeding, plenty of good drinking water and the greatest possible freedom from flies will go a long way toward bringing the desired result.

The directors of the Association held their regular monthly meeting in New York City, July 24th for the purpose of negotiating the sale of August milk.

Committees appointed by President Mather recommended that the price for Class 1 milk be \$3.17, for Class 2, \$2.10, and the price for Class 3 be \$1.95, the price of the other classes to be determined by market conditions. This report was unanimously adopted.

We notice that district 13 was represented by that sterling dairyman Arthur W. Downton of Starrucca, Penna., whose big producing Holstein-Friesian herd and sound common sense makes him a valuable representative of the dairymen of his district.

I want to see all Americans have a reasonable amount of leisure . . . Theirs is a land of varied climes and scenery, of mountain and plain, of lake and stream. It is the American heritage. We must make it a land of vision, a land of work, of sincere striving for the good, but we must add to all these, in order to round out the full stature of the people, an ample effort to make it a land of wholesome enjoyment and perennial gladness.—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Jelly Making

ONE of the most vividly recalled catastrophes of early housekeeping days is one of jelly making, and although it may now be a matter for smiles, at that time it was tragedy—stark tragedy. For it would not jell and it would not jell, and the various processes through which it was put in order to bring about success would certainly enlighten the modern student of home economics. The final process was baking, and a chance caller causing forgetfulness, it was a beautiful caramel jelly when rescued, though it started out as just ordinary plum. Never will it be forgotten. Thank goodness for the chemists of the country, such experiences are now a thing of the past, and anxiety over the probability of the liquid jelling is not so keen as in those days of long ago, for the modern housewife has pectin at her command, in a concentrated form, and by using it according to directions, is assured of a satisfactory result and the old fear of failure is completely allayed.

As we have learned by experience, certain fruit juices make good jelly while others are not commonly considered so good yet are desirable because of the flavor. Sugar, acid and pectin must be present in certain proportions for the formation of jelly, and in very few is this true. Some fruit juices are low in acid or pectin or both, and so do not jell readily, and to insure success these two elements must be added in some form. The acid may be added in the form of lemon juice, and pectin in either commercial form or by using apples or the white peel or oranges or lemons. The commercial form has the advantage of being able to be measured, and so to be assured of good jelly from such fruits as raspberries, cherries, pears and peaches, which are all low in natural pectin. This also shortens the cooking time of juices which must be concentrated before they can be used for jelly making. Another thing in favor of the commercial pectin extracts is that they have no pronounced flavor and do not greatly modify the natural flavors of the fruit to which they are added. Pectin extracts should be added to rich full flavored fruits, but should never be used to conceal the inferiority of watered juices, as the purpose is merely to supply the lack of natural pectin, not to add to the flavor.

RASPBERRY MOUSSE

For those who have their own ice, a "mousse" of any sort is a most delicious yet easily made dessert. For raspberry mousse, to one cupful of sweet cream, whipped stiff, add one cupful of sugar, one cupful of raspberry juice and the juice of one lemon. Put in a pail and pack in ice and salt and allow it to stand four hours. Unless a freezer is used, great care should be taken that the salt does not get inside the pail.

PEACH PUDDING

Peel, stone and slice peaches until you have one quart, and arrange in the bottom of a well buttered baking dish. To one egg, well beaten, add one cupful of milk, one cupful of flour in which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been sifted, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Pour this matter over the peaches, and bake thirty to forty minutes. Serve with a hard sauce, made as follows:

Cream a third of a cupful of butter and add gradually one cupful of confectioner's sugar, flavoring with a teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

HUCKLEBERRY MUFFINS

Cream together one-third cupful of butter, one-third cupful of sugar, and one egg. Sift together two cupfuls flour, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt and to this add one cupful of berries and one cupful of bran. Combine with the creamed mixture and add one cupful of milk. Drop in muffin pans and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

HUCKLEBERRY PIE

In making huckleberry or any fruit pie which is likely to be very juicy, line a pan with pastry, and sprinkle well with corn starch. This will prevent the lower crust from becoming soaked with juice. Add a little ordinary flour with the berries to thicken the juice, so that "when the pie is opened" the juice will not run all over the pan.

HUCKLEBERRY ROLL

Sift well two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Rub in three rounded tablespoonfuls of butter, add just enough water to bind it, and roll out quite thin. Sprinkle with sugar and a little nutmeg, and spread plentifully with huckleberries. Roll and bake in a moderate oven and serve with the following sauce—Cream together one-third cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar. Add the well beaten yolks of three eggs, and one-third cupful of boiling water. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Flavor with vanilla.

"Back of every plant, every shellfish, every burrowing rodent or ravaging animal, and back of every human being, there stretches an illimitable and mysterious heredity, about the nature and influence of which scientists and the wise men spend their lives in research, speculation, and conclusions."—*Luther Burbank.*

No other occupation needs a wider knowledge of chemistry than that of farming. Unless the soil contains the right food, a plant may mature and then fail to flower or bear fruit. The farmer needs to be on a party wire with Dame Nature all the time.

A Great Money Saving to Breeders



*New Association Making
Good 100 Per Cent.*



**One of the Many Letters that Are Constantly Being
Received from Breeders Everywhere by the
Secretary of the New Registry Association:**

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.,
c/o Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

August 5, 1929

Dear Sir:

"I must congratulate you for your prompt service. I was accustomed to waiting at least fifty or sixty days for my papers from the Old Association. I got my papers from you in less than one week.

"Please find enclosed the papers for my former herdsire, which I sold for beef, to be cancelled. Also the corrected application for the heifer. I did not notice that she had a white breast.

"I also enclose other papers for transfer from the Old to the New Association.

"Yours truly
E. G. R."

**Are you receiving this "BETTER SERVICE?"
Are you experiencing a "SAVING IN FEES?"**

**Join in this GREAT FORWARD MOVEMENT. Tell your
friends and neighbors about it.**

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

FORTY STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
E. M. SNYDERBusiness Manager

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AUGUST 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

What Is the Reason?

A FEW years ago a man who had been repeatedly seeking the nomination for the Presidency of the United States withdrew his name from the convention, saying that he would rather be President of a certain Cattle Breeder's Association.

More recently a director of this same Cattle Breeder's Association was tendered a position on the Federal Farm Board which paid a salary of \$12,000 a year and he refused, giving among other reasons, that he had to attend to his own business. Just what is there about this Cattle Breeding Association that is so attractive?

The editor of the *Weekly Gazette* of Stillwater, Minnesota in referring to an appointment on the Federal Farm Board makes this comment:

"If all of us had wives who chose to remain at home and run the business, and we could get jobs at \$12,000 a year for seven or eight years, more of us newspaper men could retire and ever after live happily."

We wonder if this editor doesn't know anything about the Old Registry Association and its scheme to Milk the Membership?

We Must Learn the Difference

TO MAKE a success in breeding Holstein-Friesians we must learn the difference between exploiting the breed and practicing Genuine breed improvement methods.

For the past two decades certain influences have been at work trying to exploit the Purebred Cattle Industry through the use of funds collected by the Registry Association.

Under the pretense of doing construction work it now appears that they have been merely working false selling schemes of one sort or another, schemes which have sent many an honest breeder to financial ruin and

are generally destroying the breed as a whole. You do not have to take our word for this statement to the effect that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is slipping backward as measured by the artificial standard employed by the dealing element, they, themselves admit it.

We are wasting time and money in this breeding business trying to find some new method and some better method when if we would set about following natural laws of breeding and practice economical dairy principles in conducting our herds both the industry and our breeders would be better off.

We do not need any more millionaires in the Holstein-Friesian breeding business to provide meat for the Speculators and Promoters of the Breed but what we DO need is more honest-to-goodness dairy farmers of the "MUTE" variety who will go ahead and practice sound and economical breeding principles and who are DEAF to the unsound and unpractical advice which is constantly circulated by paid propaganda spreaders.

Would the Transfer Fee Be Five Dollars?

MANY breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have expressed the belief that were it not for the New Registry Association and the great constructive work it is now carrying on they would be required to pay a much larger fee. Six of the last ten financial statements of the Old Association show that it has been operated at a loss aggregating more than a quarter of a million dollars which fact leads many breeders to believe would be a reason for charging higher fees to keep the extravagant management in spending money, were it not for the fact that the monopoly on the registry business was done away with when the New Registry Association was organized. With members deprived of a direct voice in the management of the Old Association it would be a simple matter for the few politicians and millionaires now in control to jump the fee two or three dollars, and the members would have no direct way of protecting their rights.

The Old Association is now reported as having a large organization calling upon breeders in what appears to be an attempt to head off the great progress which the New Association is making, but, of course, they will not succeed.

Holstein-Friesian breeders generally are beginning to appreciate more and more that the New Association is not only a great saving in fees but it marks a great forward step in restoring public confidence and placing the Holstein-Friesian Industry on a sound, conservative basis.

Hitchhiking to St. Louis

THE Ayrshire Breeders Association have announced that they are putting on an extension program to advertise Ayrshire Cattle and are sending two cows on foot from the State of Vermont to Missouri to attend the National Dairy Show at St. Louis. It is a novel advertising scheme and those

back of it should be commended, but as the cows are accompanied with a barn on wheels, we assume that occasionally they will be able to solicit a ride.

The hardiness or physical endurance of a cow is a subject that can not be overlooked. Animals should be active and able to gather much of their food during pasture seasons and the Ayrshire breeders pride themselves on the ability of cows of their favorite breed to "rustle" for themselves. Hothouse methods of keeping and breeding dairy cows are unprofitable and destructive. Many cows of the Holstein-Friesian and the Channel Island breeds have been so closely confined and feed brought to them for the purpose of making forced records that they would have to be provided with "roller skates" to keep up with the average cow of the Ayrshire Breed.

Of course, the theorist will say no cow should use up her energy gathering food and rambling around the pasture lots for grass.

On the other hand, it is far worse to permit a good cow to lie around the stable until her feet and legs become so useless that she can hardly stand up to be milked. That is the impression one gathers when he visits a herd where dairy cattle are kept under "hothouse" conditions. The Ayrshire breeders deserve commendation for showing that they do not believe in such conditions for dairy cattle.

Improvement?

OF LATE we have seen several advertisements of an eastern Holstein-Friesian herd whose owner is reported to be very wealthy and where large sums of money are said to be expended in an attempt to improve the Holstein-Friesian breed. In most of these advertisements, if not in all of them, have appeared pictures of animals purchased by the owner some 12 or 14 years ago as foundation stock.

We take it that the foundation animals were the best ever owned at this establishment, otherwise they would use photographs of animals of their own breeding in their advertising.

If this particular breeding establishment has not been able to improve their cattle during the past 12 or 14 years, then it would be interesting to have them show by comparative photographs just how far they have slipped back.

Selective Registry and Herd Classification

WITH considerable enthusiasm and many cheers the Old Association launched a project which they term "SELECTIVE REGISTRY AND HERD CLASSIFICATION."

One thing which this new plan does is to create a lot of new jobs for the "OLD PAY BOYS." Some of the "OLD TIMERS" of this class who have made outstanding financial failures in breeding Holstein-Friesian cattle, possibly we should add also dealing in them, have been selected to do the work.

These professional judges, who receive their titles from the political management of the Old Association,

travel around among the breeders at the breeder's expense, part of which he pays direct and the balance in increased fees, to classify each herd into the several different classes prescribed under the plan.

The Putty Model and the Painted Picture designed by man and not by nature is the Bovine Goddess which the judges follow. Good cows not made after this pattern would naturally be accordingly classified as Inferior while if passed upon by an expert judge of the right sort they would be considered Excellent animals.

Every successful breeder and owner of dairy cattle, either purebred or grades, must continue to Select and Cull and if he does not have the ability to judge his own animals but keeps good, bad and indifferent until a gang of "Pay Boys" come around from the Registry Association to point out his best animals and tear up the papers for his poorest ones, it is our belief that he had better Stay Out of the breeding business.

It is true that in the breeding of purebred cattle breeders have had, in the past, a tendency to keep all the offspring, either retaining them in the herd or selling them to others for breeding purposes. Any breed of improved livestock will go backward unless the inferior animals are discarded from the breeding herd. But this culling and selection should take place early. For example, some purebred calves when dropped are so physically imperfect that they should be destroyed at once. Other calves should go to the butcher. With other calves, even the best of judges might be undecided as to whether they should be sold for veal or retained for breeding and dairy purposes so judgment should be deferred until the animal is one or two years old.

For the reason that the question of culling is one that must be continually applied makes it impracticable and expensive if done by outsiders. The cost of having such inspection is one item and the cost of retaining inferior animals that should have been discarded in the herd for several months is another item of expense.

The matter of passing judgment on the herd from the standpoint of economical and profitable milk production is not a question of Judgment but a question of Fact which each breeder can determine for himself. When it comes to comparing one profitable animal with another profitable animal and picking out the best, no two judges are always able to agree. Different judges will place the same animals differently in the show ring. No two groups of inspectors sent out by any Registry Association would be apt to classify the same animals alike and no experienced breeder or dairyman, we venture the opinion, would pay one penny more or one penny less for a good cow that had been judged or hadn't been judged by any group of men. On the other hand, the novice or the inexperienced breeder might tumble for this sort of thing.

In this connection we cannot refrain from using the expression of Mr. Field that it is "Another scheme to enrich the pocketbooks of the schemers."

Purebred sires only are used on 17,345 livestock farms in the United States, four counties are entirely free from grade and scrub bulls and two other counties are free from scrub and grade dairy bulls according to an official report.

Dairy, Show or Beef Type?

AT THE recent Cumberland County Field Day held on August 14th and 15th, A. A. Raudabaugh, the Cumberland County Tester, who has been testing in the same Association for over ten years, raised the question as to the present standard of judging dairy cattle; the Tester contending that the fat, sleek, beefy animals, the type of animals on which the Judge too frequently placed the Blue Ribbons, did not represent the most profitable and most economical type of dairy animal for milk production.

The Tester was not alone in entertaining this view and furthermore, he had proof to bear out his statements.

We are reproducing a page of photographs taken at the Cumberland County Dairy Field Day. Our readers will be able to discern that there were two distinct types of cattle exhibited at the show.

An Unnecessary Waste of Money

VOLUME 18 of the American Southdown Record was recently published by the American Southdown Breeders Association. This volume brings the publication of Southdown sheep records up to 1922. The previous volume was published eight years ago.

Volume 18 contains 271 pages and costs the Southdown Breeders Association \$10 a copy. The president of the Association is Professor Plumb who advocates that all record associations publish herd books and keep them as near up to date as possible. Yet he acknowledges that very few men breeding purebreds make use of the printed records. Commenting on this the *Breeders Gazette* says: "Isn't a card showing the name of the sire and dam, and maybe the four grandparents of your animal, about all you want? They do not cost \$10 a copy. Why waste money printing useless flock and herd books?"

The paid propaganda spreaders of the Old Association have attempted to make capital because the New Association has not published a printed herd book. Yet they acknowledge that the Old Association has dropped thousands of dollars by publishing herd books, very few of which are ever consulted by Holstein-Friesian breeders. Last year the financial report of the Old Association showed expense items of \$21,013.92 charged to publication and delivery of Herd Books. There was an additional charge of \$12,553.72 for the publication and delivery of Advanced Registry Year Books, commonly called "Blue Books." Yet the income statement shows only \$2,446 receipts from sale of herd books and \$2,091.50 receipts from the sale of advanced registry herd books or a loss of \$29,030.14 for the year.

For the past ten years the receipts from the sale of Herd Books total \$42,001.89, from the sale of Blue Books \$39,568.50. While the published statements show that the expense of publishing the Herd Books was \$266,179.62, the expense of publishing the Blue Books was \$120,329.10, the total loss amounting to the enormous sum of \$304,938.33, a staggering amount taken from the pockets of the breeders to pay for the luxury of publishing herd books and year books used

by only a small proportion of the members who furnished the money by paying increased fees.

As the Old Association claims to have 30,000 members and the price of the herd book is \$2 a volume, only ONE member in 24 bought a herd book last year.

The New Association, by not going to the expense of publishing printed herd books saves money for its members. By cutting out this and many other useless expenditures of money and by the use of up-to-date improved methods, the New Association is able to charge lower fees and give prompt efficient service, facts that are appreciated by those who do business with it.

Cattle Dealers Pay Respect to Veteran Breeder

ONE of the oldest Holstein breeders in America, Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, of New York was honored August 17th by the dedication of a memorial on his farm in commemoration of his life work as a pioneer breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Miller has the distinction of owning the first Purebred female registered by the Holstein Breeders Association of America, recorded as

No. 1. AGOO

Black and white; calved, March 15th, 1870; imported in dam, Dowager (7), from West Friesland by and the property of Gerrit S. Miller, Peterboro, N. Y., 1869.

The dam which was imported from West Friesland is recorded as

No. 7. DOWAGER

Black and white; calved in 1864; bred in West Friesland, thence imported by and the property of Gerrit S. Miller, Peterboro, N. Y., 1869.

You will notice that there is no exact date of birth given for Dowager which shows that the early records of registration were very incomplete. The cow, Agoo, while registered as Number 1 in the Herd Book was not the first purebred Holstein calved in America, yet it fell to the distinction of Mr. Gerrit S. Miller to own the first animal that was registered in that particular registry association.

The first bull registered in the Herd Book was:

No. 1. AMSTERDAM

Black and white; calved, April 12th, 1867; bred by Charles Houghton, Putney, Vt.; the property of George G. Lobdell, Wilmington, Del. Sire, Van Tromp (50), imported from North Holland by Winthrop W. Chenery, 1861. Dam, Midwould 2d Dutchland (37); grand dam, Lady Midwould (17), imported from North Holland by Winthrop W. Chenery, 1861.

Mr. Miller is well deserving of the honor bestowed upon him as one of the pioneer breeders. Moreover, we feel that Mr. Miller deserves much credit for following conservative breeding and dairying principles during his long career. He has not followed the prin-

ciples of the organization or outfit that are now attempting to do him honor but has been following conservative dairying and breeding practices such as are advocated by the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Franklin County Breeders Form Club

IT IS authoritatively reported that there are at least 140 owners of Holstein-Friesians in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where a number of breeders have recently organized a Holstein-Friesian Club. This has already a large membership and has the following officers:

President, M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg, Pa., Route 5; vice-president, Geo. W. Fries, Chambersburg, Pa., Route 3; treasurer, Guy Kitzmiller, Chambersburg, Pa., Route 2; secretary, J. B. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

Among the other activities the new club plans to have a sale agency, the purpose of which will be to assist prospective purchasers to find the kind of stock they desire and so assist the breeders to dispose of any surplus stock.

Franklin County is now an accredited area and is the home of a number of big producing herds, the majority of which are owned by practical dairymen.

Cunning Little Barney

FROM the West we receive reports that W. B. Barney, "Cunning Little Barney," as the editor of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette* refers to him, is up to his old tricks of deception.

At one time Barney served as Food and Dairy Commissioner of the State of Iowa when he became implicated in an alleged scheme to sell tubercular cattle, resulting in his leaving office "under fire." He was later picked up by the Political Management of the Old Registry Association. He is reported as drawing a salary of over \$4,000.00 a year and expenses.

In previous issues we have reprinted articles appearing in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* in reference to Barney being "Kicked out of office." We felt it our duty to warn the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

This same Mr. Barney is now reported as making personal calls on Holstein breeders, sometimes pretending that he is merely dropping in to make them a friendly call but before he leaves he is reported as making all manner of false, misleading if not slanderous statements in regard to the New Registry Association and its officers and members.

Is it not the growing strength of the New Registry Association that has prompted the Political Management of the Old Organization to send "Cunning Little Barney" on the road? Barney tries to deceive the Holstein breeders into believing that the New Association is not a success when in fact the New Association has and is making the most rapid progress of any association ever organized.

The New Association is recognized as having the best, most up-to-date and efficient system of recording

herd book records, which, together with its business form of government, conservative and efficient management, means better service to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle at a great saving in fees.

Advancement

THE man on the little farm who saves a few dollars a year and while doing this makes a living at the same time helping to build roads and schools and other improvements that will afford greater opportunity and greater incentive to culture, slight though they may be, makes in his turn and within that sphere and in due proportion a cultural contribution as great as does the captain of industry and finance who makes possible greater financial, manufacturing and transportation facilities with their attendant opportunity.

The lone back-wood farmer perhaps would be as slow as the millionaire industrialist to suggest that his purposes in life were other than to live an industrious, honest man and be able to save a little for a rainy day. The great business man might feel it a sign of weakness to acknowledge that he harbored a thought that his accomplishments might have other aims than success with its wealth and power. Yet for both the results are proportionately the same and whether acknowledged or not, or whether the subconscious purpose be sensed by either, the actual result is cultural advancement through opportunity and desire.—*Dixie Magazine*.

DISPERSAL SALE

Saturday, September 21, 1929

THE HARVEY E. ROSER HERD

NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND

65 HOLSTEINS—25 Pure Breds—40 Grades

Herd is headed by Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby who was sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first cow to produce over 1,500 lb. butter in one year. His two nearest dams average 34.41 lb. butter and 584.3 lb. milk in seven days. A wonderful individual whose get are most promising. He is to be sold.

There will be offered a real choice lot of fresh cows as well as heavy springers. There will also be included 20 two-year-old bred heifers.

Cows with Cow Testing Association records up to 418 lb. of fat.

Come and avail yourself of the opportunity to purchase the members of this herd at your own price. A Complete Dispersal.

A FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD

Sale will be held on the farm located one-half mile south of Wakefile Station on the Western Maryland Railway, on the main road between Westminster and New Windsor, Md.

Plan now to attend this sale.

HAVE YOU A JUDGE

for your coming fair? I can offer you 50 years' experience as a judge, breeder, and buyer of dairy cattle and other livestock

HENRY K. JARVIS

Roosevelt Avenue
Syracuse New York



Cows of This Quality

Bred to our great herd sire **Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago**. Stock for sale at all times. Herd Federally Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS, RUMMERFIELD, PA.
Bradford County

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER
Chambersburg Pennsylvania

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 5th—Franklinville, New York. Dispersal of Leon E. Wright Herd. Forty-five Accredited Registered Holstein-Friesians. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
October 19—Carlisle, Pa. Dispersal of Fred C. Lehman's Accredited Herd.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

BUSH OWNS GOOD HOLSTEINS

The registered Holstein-Friesian herd of W. H. Bush, Montrose, Penna., made a splendid showing in the Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association which finished its second year on July 1st. The average number of members of the Bush herd tested monthly was 20.6 and their average production was 8,644 lb. milk, 304.2 lb. butterfat. The Bush herd is run on a practical dairyman basis and the cows are milked twice daily.

A large proportion of the milkers have not yet attained maturity so the showing is all the more creditable.

The leader for fat production was Alcatra Pauline De Kol Pietertje, a seven-year-old daughter of De Kol Pauline Prince and Pricilla Alcatra Pietertje. Pauline is credited with 398.3 lb. butterfat, 11,393 lb. milk. The herd leader for milk production was Eeke Josey Keystone Champion. Although only a four-year-old she had 11,999 lb. milk to her credit with 384.71 lb. butterfat. Josey was sired by King Napol Keystone Champion and her dam was a daughter of King Pontiac Josey 4th and Eeke De Kol. Third on the list was a three-year-old, Mary Lyons Ormsby, with 330.1 lb. fat, 9,288 lb. milk. A five-year-old cow has 10,596 lb. milk, 345.6 lb. fat credited to her. Three different three year olds range from 308 to 318 lb. fat. Two heifers in their first lactation period have produced better than 300 lb. fat in a testing year. Aaggie Dionagen Valdessa is credited with 319.1 lb. fat, 8,735 lb. milk and Countess Idyllwilde Dionagen produced 303.4 lb. fat, 8,139 lb. milk. Aaggie was sired by De Kol Valdessa Pontiac Segis and her dam was Aaggie Dionagen Countess while Countess Idyllwilde Dionagen is a daughter of Countess Speransky and was sired by I. K. D. Lord Walker, a son of Clara Mercedes Pontiac Walker and Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen, a bull who has many good daughters and granddaughters scattered through the herds of Susquehanna County.

Five different herds each produced 300 lb. or more of fat during the year and of these, four consisted of registered Holstein-Friesians and the other of registered Jerseys. The Bush herd was figured to return its owner 170.26 per cow above the feed cost. This is the third highest return in the entire Association.

PROPOSED BREED SLOGAN

The newly elected President of the British Friesian Society suggests as a slogan for the breed "A Commercial Animal for Commercial Purposes of Commercial Men." We would suggest the substitution of the word "business" or "practical" for commercial.

ALLIS HERD DOES GOOD WORK

Enrolled in the LeRaysville C. T. A. the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by L. L. Allis, of Rummerfield, Pennsylvania, averaged 301.9 lb. butterfat, 9,287 lb. milk, for the year. Allis Pontiac Hazel, a daughter of King Pontiac Abbecker Jewel 2d and Rachel Pontiac Lyons Johanna, was credited with 490.8 lb. fat, 14,313 lb. milk.

During the test months the average number of milkers tested in the Allis herd was 14.27. This herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for several years.

PETERSON HERD MILKS WELL

The Holstein herd of M. P. Peterson, of Gillett, Pa., averaged 340.9 lb. butterfat, 9,543 lb. milk in the recent year of the Jackson Cow Testing Association which ended its second year of operation May 1st. Mr. Peterson operates a 16-cow dairy.

Beaula, an 11-year-old member of this herd was credited with 420.4 lb. fat, 11,849 lb. milk. Beauty, a two-year-old had to her credit 411.7 lb. fat, 11,604 lb. milk and another two-year-old, Etta, produced 400.1 lb. fat, 10,960 lb. milk. The official report shows that six other members of this herd each produced above 300 lb. butterfat.

The Association leader was the four-year-old Beauty Govers Princess, owned by R. R. Baker, also of Gillett. She was credited with 17,907 lb. milk, 629.6 lb. fat.

"I believe that you should have an alienist examine your son."

"Not me. An American doctor is good enough for me."

"Let glory's sons manipulate
The tiller of the Ship of State.
Be mine the humble, useful toil
To work the tiller of the soil!"

—Ambrose Bierce.

LOW TAX ON WOOD LOTS

The Minnesota Legislature during its recent session passed a law enabling a farmer to set aside 40 acres, not more, for a wood lot and fixing the tax thereon at \$2.00 a year or five cents per acre.

This lot must be suitable for growing timber. There must be young growth on it or the owner must agree to plant it with trees. He cannot use it for pasture. Cattle and young trees don't mix.

Owners of extensive lots of timber land have to pay five cents per acre tax and three cents more for fire protection. The farmer is supposed to do his own fire protecting.

If there is no lot of 40 acres suitable for timber growing on the farm, the farmer can buy a lot for this purpose as throughout the State there are many tracts of from 40 to several hundred acres that are tax delinquent. The farmer has to own the land when he makes the application which fixes the tax rate.

GOOD BLACK AND WHITE HERDS

John A. Kalbach, of Hamburg, Pa., not only had the highest herd in the first year of the Northern Berks C. T. A. but also had the leading cow. The Kalbach herd, which consists of both registered and grade Holstein-Friesians, had the splendid average of 10,172 lb. milk, 346.5 lb. butterfat, there being 25 cows in the herd. "Black," a grade Holstein

cow, was credited with 513.6 lb. butterfat, 12,936 lb. milk.

David R. Moll, also of Hamburg, Pa., had a herd of the same size and was not very far behind in production, his average being 323.1 lb. butterfat, 9,318 lb. milk. Two members of this herd each produced over 400 lb. of butterfat.

Paul H. Wessner, of Fleetwood, Pa., has a herd of 10 cows that averaged 315.9 lb. fat, 9,729 lb. milk. Grant Pontiac Ianthe Bess, a member of this herd, is credited with 414.3 lb. fat, 12,337 lb. milk.

Space forbids individual mention of all the big producing Holstein-Friesian herds in this Association but the dairy owned by Clarence Dietrich, of Kutztown, Pa., averaged 308.6 lb. fat and the John F. Kohler dairy, also of Kutztown, Pa., averaged 300.7 lb. fat. Dietrich had two cows and Kohler one above the 400 lb. mark. In the Association the average number of cows during the year was 425 and their average production was 8,091 lb. milk, 283 lb. fat.

HOLSTEIN PRODUCERS IN LEBANON COUNTY

Holstein-Friesian herds occupy a prominent position in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association. The first year the leading position for both milk and butterfat production was filled by the herd owned by M. H. Bennet, of Sheridan, Pa., whose eleven cows averaged 11,803 lb. milk, 406.1 lb. butterfat.

R. S. Heisey, of Bachmansville, Pa., owns a Holstein-Friesian herd that averaged 371 lb. fat, 10,919 lb. milk.

The well-known Holstein-Friesian dairy owned by Frank Heilman & Son, of Lebanon, Pa., averaged 354.9 lb. fat, 10,580 lb. milk.

The largest black and white herd in the Association is owned by C. C. Gingrich, of Lawn, Pa., whose twenty-nine cows have the fine average of 334.8 lb. fat, 9,626 lb. milk.

Levi Wolfe, of Lickdale, Pa., has a dozen purebreds that averaged 319.7 lb. fat, 9,409 lb. milk.

A registered Holstein-Friesian owned by J. H. Schotte, of Lebanon, was credited with the production of 560.1 lb. fat, 15,748 lb. milk.

The average amount of milk credited to the Association cows was 8,335 lb. the average amount of butterfat 331.3 lb., a fine showing as there were 370 cows in the Association for the year.

A MODERATE REQUEST

The following ad which appeared in the *Republican Observer* published at Richland Center, Wisconsin, indicates that good roads sometimes bring some bad problems.

NOTICE

"Those people who use the private picnic grounds at the Otto Foege farm please be kind enough to take care of your garbage."

King Segis Colantha Johanna Lad King of the Ormsbys

Would you like to introduce this breeding into your herd with one of our young sires that has been transmitting down through 1000 lb. production? The price is only a fraction of their value.

Clarks Grove Dairy Farms

Shamokin, Penna.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



MILK AND WATER FOR CALVES

Young calves should receive a liberal supply of water as well as milk if best results are to be secured. This is true at all times of year, but during the summer months it should not be overlooked.

Growth in animals less than six months of age is rapid. The cells of the body increasing at such a rapid rate require an abundance of food in available form. This calls for water to help carry on the life of the animal; otherwise the food which is consumed may not give the desired results. It is true that more than four-fifths of milk is water, but this will not meet the needs of the calf completely.

Where calves are allowed to run out-of-doors during hot weather and little or no shelter is provided they will consume a surprisingly large quantity of water each day. A constant supply is desirable. If kept indoors an opportunity to drink after the night and morning meal will usually suffice. The receptacle used for the container should be kept clean and free from waste materials. Fresh water is usually preferred to that which has become warm from standing in the sun. Such a plan not only adds to the comforts of the animals but it helps to promote rapid gains.

CALF SELF-FEEDER NOT PROFITABLE

The cafeteria system of feeding calves did not prove successful at the South Dakota Experiment Station. Four trials were conducted with five calves in each.

A self feeder was built that kept the following six feeds before the calves all the time; white corn, yellow corn, whole oats, ground oats, old process oilmeal and wheat bran. Alfalfa hay was kept before the calves. They were given milk and water twice a day.

The calves used poor judgment in their choice of feeds. They showed a liking for concentrated feeds and did not eat enough roughage. At the beginning of the trials they would fill up on oilmeal. Then they would change to corn and would eat very little other feed. They consumed more protein than was considered necessary.

The cafeteria fed calves grew well until they were three or four months old. About that time they appeared to develop digestive troubles. Stiffness, swelling of the joints and bloating attacked one or more animals in each of the trials. As a general rule the calves did not develop the middle found in normal hand-fed animals and they also lacked muscular development.

The cafeteria system proved more expensive than did hand feeding. The cost of feed per day and per pound of gain was higher. On the average it cost almost 10c a day per calf for those on the self-feeders while the hand fed calf cost a trifle over 6c daily. The self-fed animals consumed almost 7c worth of feed per pound of gain while the hand fed calves gained a pound on about 3½c worth of feed. The cost of milk fed the calves is not included in these figures.

THE VALUE OF SKIMMILK

Where a dairyman is so situated that he has a choice of markets it is sometimes difficult to figure which one would be the most profitable. In the *Progressive Farmer*, Charles C. Waltz gives some figures regarding the money value of skimmilk to the farmer which may be of value to anyone so luckily situated that they have a variety of markets.

Roughly, 100 lb. skimmilk is worth the price of one-half bushel of corn as a stock feed. Thus at present prices of corn, 100 lb. skimmilk would be worth about 50 cents. The farmer has 5,000 lb. milk which could be separated. If it were separated into a 40 per cent cream skimmilk available will be:—

5,000 pounds milk x 4 per cent butterfat
40 per cent cream = 500 pounds of cream.
5,000 pounds milk — 500 pounds cream = 4,500
pounds skimmilk.

At 50 cents a hundred pounds this amount of skimmilk would be worth \$22.50 as stock feed.

Approximately 70 per cent of the fertility value of the skimmilk could be returned to the soil on the farm in case all the manure is saved.

One thousand pounds of separated skimmilk contains 6.1 lb. available nitrogen, 2.2 lb. available phosphoric acid and 1.7 lb. available potash. At present prices of commercial fertilizers the above mentioned materials are worth approximately 20, 6, and 5 cents per pound respectively. The fertility value of the skimmilk then is calculated:—

6.1 X 4.5 (thousand pounds skimmilk) =
27.45 pounds nitrogen at 20 cents = \$5.49
2.2 X 4.5 (thousand pounds skimmilk) =
9.9 pounds phosphoric acid at 6 cents = .59
1.7 X 4.5 (thousand pounds skimmilk) =
7.75 pounds potash at 5 cents = .39
Total value\$6.37

In case all the manure is saved, about 70 per cent of the \$6.37 can be returned to the land, or \$4.46.

The total feeding and fertility value of the skimmilk if it had been left on the farm would be \$22.50 plus \$4.46 or \$26.96. Deducting \$26.96 from the value

of the milk (which was \$116) we have \$89.04 net returns for the 5,000 lb. milk sold at 58 cents per pound of butterfat.

THAT FEEDING PROBLEM

Now is the season of parched and scanty pasture with grass low in protein. A grain ration rich in protein fed now may mean the difference between profit and loss on the whole year. If cows are allowed to run down during the summer it takes a lot of feed to build them up again in the fall.

The *Wisconsin News Letter* recommends as a grain ration for dry cows a mixture consisting of 100 pounds each of ground corn or barley or hominy, ground oats, wheat bran, and oil meal.

For the milking herd the ration suggested consists of 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. ground corn or barley, 100 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. oil meal.

Other rations which have proven successful are, Number 1: 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. each of ground oats, barley and gluten meal. Number 2: 100 lb. ground barley, 100 lb. corn meal, 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. of any good 24% dairy feed.

One pound of grain for every three or four pounds milk produced daily is recommended. The average good cow producing 35 to 40 lb. milk daily will make good use of 10 to 12 lb. grain while on average pasture this season of the year.

Although heat and flies get the blame for reducing the test and milk flow of good cows it is more likely the fault at this season of the year of the pasture. Many dairymen feed all the good hay the cow can eat twice a day unless there is plenty of silage. It is more profitable to keep the cows milking well than it is to let them run down and try to build them up again in the fall.

CONCRETE SILOS

A silo is a necessity on dairy farms and many farmers have come to the conclusion that a concrete silo because it is permanent is more satisfactory in the long run than is a wooden silo. A concrete silo does not blow down. It saves labor because it is not necessary to tighten the hoops before filling and loosen them after the silo is filled—something that should be done with stave silos but is often neglected. It is possible to build a permanent concrete silo with only a small outlay of money. Sand and stones can usually be found on the farm. Most of the work of building the silo can be done with ordinary farm help especially if an experienced man is available to supervise the job.

The size of the silo should be such that at least two inches of silage will be fed each day so that the top surface which is exposed to the air will be kept from spoiling. A silo 10 by 12 feet in diameter seems about right for the majority of herds. The capacity can be varied, of course, by height of the silo, though 30 feet appears to be about the average.

For concrete silos a mix of 1:2½:4

is recommended. This means one sack of cement, 2½ cubic feet of sand, and 4 cubic feet of pebble or broken stone. This broken stone should be strong and should range from one-fourth inch to three-fourths inch in size. For silos 10 or 12 feet in diameter, heavy hog wire, double the lower 15 feet and single the upper 15 feet, is sufficient reinforcing.

A silo 10 feet in diameter and 30 feet high calls for 116 sacks of cement, 11 yards of sand, and 18 yards of rock. This will put in sills 12 by 24 inches, a 4-inch floor and 6-inch walls 30 feet high. A silo 12 feet in diameter will call for 140 sacks of cement, 13 yards of sand, and 22 yards of rock.

POISON IVY REMEDIES

Three leaves, beware! They are as unlucky (when found on poison ivy) as four leaves are lucky on clover. However, the fear of poison ivy need not spoil the picnic if a reasonable amount of care is exercised and a cake of soap is included with the picnic equipment.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises a thorough washing following exposure to poison ivy to reduce the danger of poison as the poison does not immediately penetrate the skin. For that reason, much of it, if not all can be washed off before it reaches the tender layers of the skin.

Use warm water when that is available. Make a thick lather of soap, ordinarily alkaline kitchen soap is best, and water and wash thoroughly, rinse and repeat the washing with fresh soap and warm water. Running water is best, but by changing the water in a basin each time, good results may be obtained without the running water.

Even after inflammation has developed the poison on the skin should be washed away. This will prevent its spreading to unaffected parts of the body and lessen the inflammation of the infected portions.

Applications of cooking soda and Epsom salts, one or two heaping teaspoons to a cup of water, are helpful. Fluid extract of grindelia diluted with four to eight parts of water can be used. Solutions of this type may be applied with light bandages or clean cloths. Keep the cloth moist and discard them frequently to avoid infection. When a severe case of poisoning has developed it is best to consult a physician.

WHERE TO PUT THE SILO

By A. L. HAECKER

The first matter of consideration in locating the silo is to place it close to the point of feeding. Twice a day for at least 200 days in each year, silage must be taken out for the livestock. A little time saved in each feeding operation will mean much time and money saved in a year.

On the average dairy farm, the silo should be located close to the feeding alley. This generally comes at the end of the barn, but it may be at another location. The silo should be so located that a cart or feed carrier can be placed under

the chute, so when the silage is thrown down it falls into the receptacle from which it can be fed. This saves double handling and requires little work in the feeding operation. One man can easily feed 40 cows 20 pounds of silage per head in 20 minutes if he has the proper equipment and if the silo is properly located.

In locating the silo one should also keep in mind the appearance of the farm buildings as a group. The silo is the most conspicuous building on the farm, especially if it is a high one, it towers up like a city set upon a hill. A silo has to be filled at least once a year. In locating, this should be kept in mind, for it is necessary to haul many loads of corn to the cutter. The cutter must be placed within at least 8 feet of the silo, and the operation of filling must be considered to allow room to haul corn to the cutter.

Where silage is intended for feed-lot as well as barn, an alley-way between the feeding chute and the barn should be provided. By using large doors in the alley-way, a wagon can be placed under the chute and the silage thrown directly into the wagon, which in turn can be hauled to the feed bunk. Better still, a carrier can be used for this purpose. This will do away with hauling and the trouble of hitching up a team.

Where silage is used in winter and summer it is better to have two silos than one. Where convenient, it is advisable to locate on the south or southeast side of the barn rather than the north or northwest. A little protection will prevent considerable freezing in the winter, but the biggest and most important matter is to have the silage close to the point of feeding, and at the same time be so placed that it will be in accord with all the requirements of a silo as to filling and feeding.

MUST BE WEB FOOTED

May 31st a bunch of thirty-five young purebred Red Poll steers and heifers swam more than a mile in the River Deber, Suffolk, England. They were being taken to pasture for the summer and evidently did not like the looks of their proposed summer home for immediately they arrived there they wandered into the water and swam in a well ordered line down the river to a point near the farm on which they were raised, all arriving safely.

TEXAS STEER WANTED

The managers of the International Livestock Exposition are in the market for an old fashioned steer of the Texas variety for the purpose of exhibiting him at the exposition next December. In earlier days a steer was not considered ready for market until he was four or five years old. Now many of the "market toppers" are baby beeves. The consumer demand is for smaller joints and cuts which in turn reflects upon the beef cattle market.

BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS
SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
—Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Staffs, etc.)
SPENCER BROS. 445 SAVANNAH, GA.

PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few
West Chester, Pa.

CRUMB'S
Chain Hanging
STANCHIONS
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Ste-1 Stalls
Steel Partitions
I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.
WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
891 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Contains Answers to Questions You Often Ask Yourself

The Basis of Breeding

By Leon F. Whitney

A 260 page book telling the results of scientific investigations and reasonings in every-day language that a farmer can understand, a non-technical explanation of heredity and production. Written by a livestock breeder. Profusely illustrated. Price \$3.00 a copy.

Order through the
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

WOOL WANTED!

Double the value of your wool by having it made into Blankets, Robes and Comfort Batting and put it in your home. Write for particulars.

Shippensburg Woolen Mill,
Dept. N. Shippensburg, Pa.

DOWNTON SELLS TO LENKER

Doctor Jesse L. Lenker, one of Harrisburg's leading physicians, has recently placed at the head of his herd a fine young Holstein-Friesian bull calf of the Hornless strain. The seller was Arthur Downton, of Starrucca, Penna., owner of the largest herd of Hornless Holstein-Friesian cattle in the world.

The sire of this young herd-header is Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia, a son of Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty and Napol Cornucopia, this cow on twice a day milking produced 619.81 lb. butter, 11,490.2 lb. milk in a year. Her sire was a son of the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year. The dam of Napol Cornucopia was Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d., a cow that in ten months produced as a four-year-old 731 lb. butter and she was a daughter of the famous Cornucopia Plum Johanna, 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, the foundation animal of the most noted family of Hornless Holstein-Friesians.

The dam of Dr. Lenker's new herd-sire is Artasia Korndyke Cornucopia, a very handsome four-year-old and one of the best young producers in the Downton herd. Her dam was Artasia Korndyke Hope De Kol 2d and her sire was Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia. This bull was by a son of Keystone Plum Johanna and a grandson of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, two famous full sisters whose performances in the Stevenson herd are familiar to all interested in Hornless Holstein-Friesians. Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, the first hornless head of the Downton herd, was from Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d, mentioned above and traces five times to the great foundation cow of the Hornless strain Cornucopia Plum Johanna.

The Lenker herd is State and Federally accredited and also blood tested. The Downton herd has been for several years on the State and Federal Accredited List and there has never been a trace of abortion in the herd. Dr. Lenker took no chances when he secured his herd-sire from this establishment. In the Doctor's herd there are already a number of registered Hornless-Friesians and we understand that he is gradually going to discard his horned animals and specialize on the Hornless variety, knowing their value as producers as well as their general freedom from bovine troubles.

FLY SPRAY RECIPES

Nearly every State Experiment Station has a formula for homemade fly spray. The Pennsylvania recipe is 3 pints coal tar dip, 1 pint of oil of tar, 3 pints fish oil, 2 pints coal oil, half pint oil of pennyroyal.

Dissolve a bar of laundry soap in ten gallons of lukewarm water and then add the mixture.

The Iowa recipe forms a cheap yet efficient spray. This consists of 3 pints coal tar dip, 1 quart of coal oil, 1 pint of oil of tar, 3 pints of fish oil, 1 quart of whale oil, 1 pound of laundry soap.

Dissolve the soap in water and add the other ingredients, mixing thoroughly.

Add lukewarm soft water to bring the amount up to ten gallons. This spray is strongly recommended and it is claimed will not injure the coats of the animals.

From the Washington State College comes the following:

One pound of laundry soap, four gallons of warm water, one gallon crude petroleum and four ounces of powdered naphthalin. Shave the soap into some warm water, and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Put the naphthalin into the crude petroleum, and stir until dissolved. Then pour the two mixtures together and mix thoroughly. This fly repellent should be applied in the form of a spray.

Spraying twice daily is recommended. For a number of reasons it is better to spray after milking so that the smell of the mixture may be dissipated. It is only fair to say, however, that practically every dairyman sprays when the animals come into the barn or just before milking. At some large establishments a barrel spray pump is used and is very efficient as two men can spray forty cows in five minutes. However, it would not be economical to buy a pump of this size simply for killing flies. In the majority of dairies you will find a small hand pump which is continually getting out of order. For economy and efficiency we strongly recommend a small knapsack sprayer operated by means of compressed air. This is not costly and is very efficient, one man or boy being able to go over the entire dairy in a few minutes.

A HOMEMADE CREAM COOLER

Where running water is not available a low cost cream cooling plant can be made right on the farm by the farmer himself with the use of a water-tight barrel, two cans, and an open shed-like

structure to protect the barrel from the rays of the sun.

In building such an arrangement, a water-tight barrel large enough to hold two cans is sunk into the ground, as shown in the accompanying illustration, near a well pump or at least near enough to a pump so that fresh cold water can be frequently pumped into the barrel in order to keep the temperature of the water surrounding the cans of cream as low as possible. The overflow water can be piped to the stock watering tank. Such an arrangement can be hitched to a hand pump or to a kitchen pump or faucet. If more convenient the barrel can be located on the shady side of a building and thereby do away with the necessity of building a shed or covering. The detailed drawing shows how simple it is to build a "cream cooler" on the farm. The principal point to keep in mind is to pipe the inflow water so that it is discharged at the bottom of the barrel.

Two cans are necessary. Warm, fresh cream from each separation is kept in can No. 1 until it has cooled down to the temperature of the cream in can No. 2. Before the next separation and after it has been thoroughly cooled, it is added to the cream in can No. 2. Warm and cold cream should never be mixed, and can No. 1 must be thoroughly washed and cleaned after emptying its contents into can No. 2 and before fresh cream is poured in it.

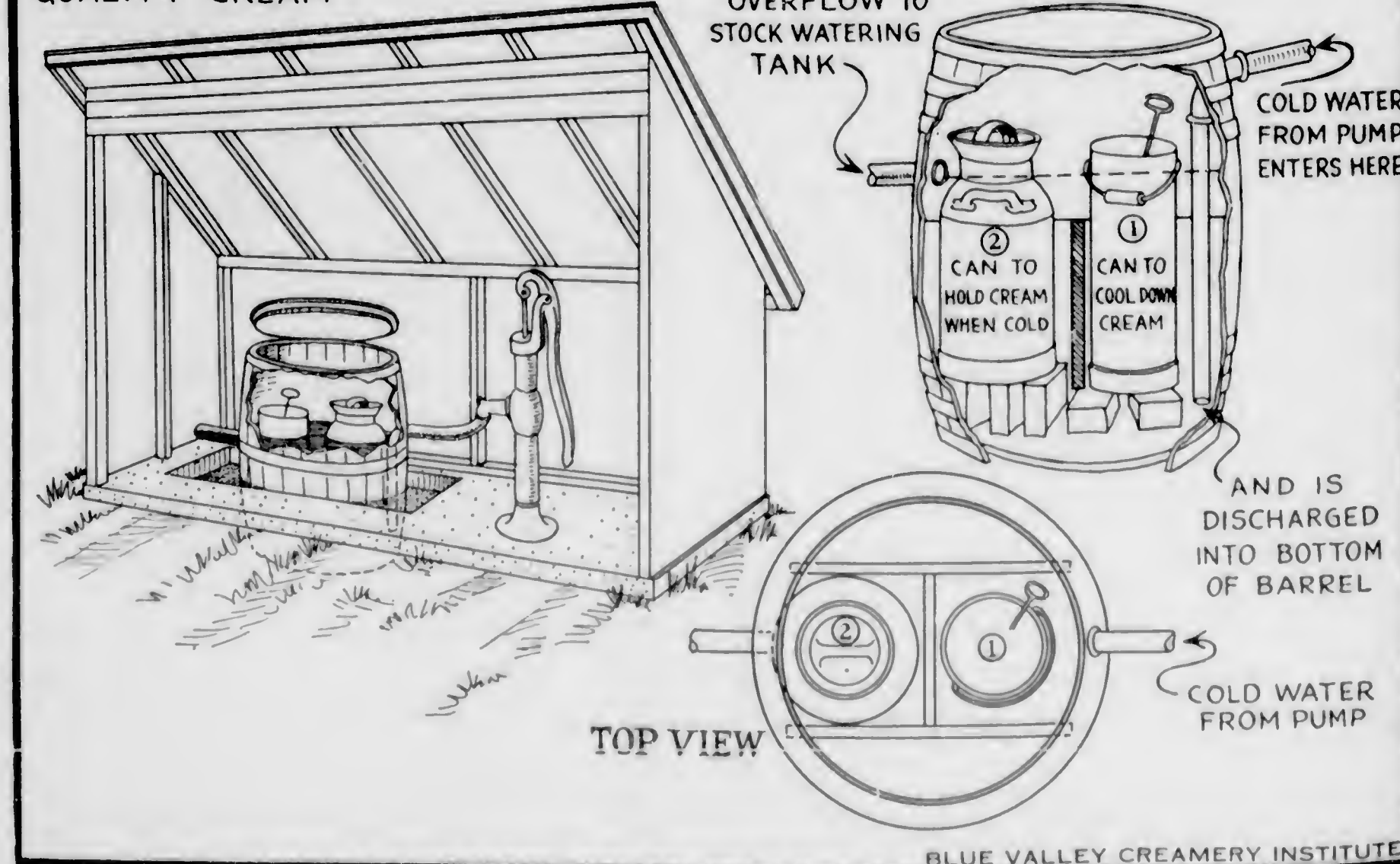
Another of our teacher friends adds to the public's education by telling of the angry mother who called up the teacher one evening and shouted:

"My boy says you smacked his face, and I demand an explanation."

"Well," replied the school ma'am, "I tried smacking him every other place and nothing seemed to hurt him."

A Home-Made "Cream Cooler" for Hot Weather

VIEW SHOWING HOW ONE FARMER ARRANGED A BARREL CREAM-COOLER TO PRODUCE QUALITY CREAM



PENNSYLVANIA ACTIVE IN PROTECTING ITS FOOD SUPPLY

Strenuous efforts are being made in Pennsylvania to stop the sale of diseased meat. So far this year more than thirty butchers and meat retailers in fifteen counties have been prosecuted or are awaiting a trial as a result of the work of the agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry, working under the direction of Dr. W. S. Gimper.

One of the most serious cases in the history of the meat hygiene law enforcement work is now in the courts in southeastern Pennsylvania. In this case, two butchers and a veterinarian are being held under \$1,000 bail each, charged with conspiracy to violate the law by slaughtering diseased cows and placing a fraudulent stamp of inspection on the meat. The dressed carcasses of seven cows which were extensively and visibly diseased with advanced tuberculosis, were found in a wholesale meat establishment in Philadelphia. The meat was traced back to Chester County where the cows had been butchered. Before transporting the meat by truck to Philadelphia on a Sunday night, a fraudulent stamp of inspection had been placed on numerous parts of the carcasses. The meat was condemned and sent to a fertilizer factory. The defendants will be tried at the September term of Chester County court and if found guilty, they may be liable to a penalty of \$500 fine and two years' imprisonment.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED

One of the butchers involved in the foregoing case is also being held for trial on charges of preparing and selling tuberculous meat in Lancaster county and two other butchers are facing the same charges for similar offenses in Lancaster county.

Recently four Luzerne county butchers were each fined \$250 and costs for having diseased meat in their possession for purposes of sale. Other similar cases involved a butcher and meat dealer in Northumberland county, a butcher in Northampton county, two butchers in Tioga county, and three retail meat dealers living in New York state who were peddling meat in Pennsylvania. A butcher in Lebanon county and another in York county were fined \$100 and costs each recently on diseased meat charges. Two butchers in Delaware county were found with diseased meat in their possession and fined \$400. A Chester county butcher has been arrested on a similar charge and the case is now awaiting trial.

About two months ago a butcher in Columbia county was convicted of selling unwholesome meat and was fined \$200 in addition to costs amounting to \$472. The proprietor of a large slaughtering house in Scranton was found in possession of a number of diseased cow carcasses and action is now pending in court. A butcher in Washington county and another in Clearfield county are under arrest for maintaining slaughter houses in a filthy condition.

Still other cases include four butchers in Mercer county who were fined a total

of \$400 and costs for selling immature veals, and two farmers in Wyoming county who were recently convicted on a charge of selling meat from a cow which was in a dying condition at the time of slaughter.

The Bureau officially explains that the great majority of butchering establishments and meat markets in the state meet fully the sanitary requirements of the Commonwealth's meat hygiene law. Only a few unscrupulous butchers knowingly violate the law and jeopardize the health of the public. These are being rounded up by state officials. Dr. Gimper and the capable force working under him are doing praiseworthy work in protecting the citizens of the Commonwealth against the possible purchase of unwholesome meat or meat products.

KIMMEL HAS GOOD COWS

The registered Holstein-Friesian herd of thirteen cows owned by H. O. Kimmel, of Shelocta, Pa., averaged 355.5 lb. butterfat, 10,828 lb. milk in the Indiana County C. T. A. which closed its third year June 1st. Nine different members of this herd produced over 300 lb. fat during the test year. Five of them are daughters of Greendale May Pauline Lad, son of King Clothilde and May Pauline De Kol 3d.

Kimwar Mercedes Waldorf is credited with the production of 415 lb. fat 13,352 lb. milk. Kirkwood, a stable mate, has to her credit 410 lb. fat, 11,637 lb. milk. Kimwar May Pauline produced 394.1 lb. fat, 11,897 lb. milk and began her test as a senior two-year-old. These three cows are daughters of Greendale May Pauline Lad.

The fact that undulant fever in man is rare where infectious abortion in cattle is very prevalent and quite a common affection where infected cows are scarce would appear to show that the scare over this newly discovered ailment of human beings is not justified.

The certainty with which an animal infested with worm parasites will infest another is a pretty good reason for treating it with an anthelmintic without delay, and if there is a more practical way of putting a big, wide chasm in the life cycle of its worm population it would be interesting to know how.

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Perfect LEAR TAGS
For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
MADE IN 3 SIZES
PATENTED NOV. 14, 1916 MAY 6, 1918 MAY 12, 1918
NUMBERED AND LETTERED AS DESIRED
TWO ARE MADE OF ALUMINUM
DON'T BE FOOLED BY IMITATIONS
TAC CLOSED
SALT LAKE STAMP COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah
46 West Broadway
THE ORIGINATORS OF SELF-PENCING LEAR TAGS
Send for Free Samples

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Brattleboro, Vt.

OLD HOME FARM



PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
Accredited and Abortion Free

Handled under
Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

Show Blankets
Our Specialty

KANT-KOM-OFF
Patented
Cow Cover

Where Quality Determines Choice
KANT-KOM-OFF Blankets Predominate
A check-up of blankets seen on prize cattle at one of the Fairs last summer showed KANT-KOM-OFFS on 663—next nearest 284, next 142. This is typical of the Preference Shown for Laacke's KANT-KOM-OFF Blankets everywhere.

Order From This Adv. Satisfaction or Money Back

STYLE	To 48 in.	50-63 in.	70 in. up
12oz Satin Finish Burlap	\$2.90	\$3.20	\$4.40
Khaki or Gray Duck	3.40	4.10	5.60
Wool Felt (all colors)	8.90	10.90	13.90
Lining (extra, each)	1.40	1.75	3.00

Pat. Nov. 23, 1909 Nov. 29, 1921
Try a Sample Order Today
R. LAACKE COMPANY, 538 Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Wright Farms Auction Sale!

45—Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle—45

At the Wright Farm, situated in the Township of Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, New York, on the Laidlaw Road, 5 miles north of Franklinville, 5 miles southwest of Farmersville Station.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, AT 1 P. M.

Will sell 28 registered Holstein-Friesian cows, 2 purebred two-year-olds, 6 young grade cows, 9 purebred bulls.

This herd has been Fully Accredited for Three Years, last test June, 1929. It has been in the Eastern Cattaraugus Cow Testing Association for 2½ years, and has proven itself one of the very best herds in New York State. The first year it gained the NATIONAL HONOR ROLL by averaging 10,168 lb. Milk, 322.4 lb. Butterfat per cow. The herd is never milked but Twice daily, and in winter has to be turned out daily for water.

WE ARE SELLING

The High Cow, WRIGHT FARMS INKA ABBEKERK. She produced in

1927-28	340 days	14,294 lb. milk	586 lb. butter
1928-29	275 days	12,891 lb. milk	580 lb. butter
1929-30	212 days	11,688 lb. milk	537 lb. butter

Also her two sons, one 21 months old, the other 11 months.

Another beautiful cow, EMPSIE PONTIAC HENGVELD, produced

1927-28	305 days	12,055 lb. milk	479 lb. butter at 4 yr.
1928-29	276 days	11,966 lb. milk	480 lb. butter

Freshening this year June 29th, she produced during July 102.5 lb. butter, 2,635 lb. milk, averaging 85 lb. daily on two milkings. She was high cow in C. T. A. work for the County.

Her two sons, one 17 months old, the other two months old.

THREE other Yearling Bulls from dams producing from 9,000 lb. to 10,679 lb. milk in a year.

OUR PROVEN HERDSIRE, WRIGHT FARMS WALKER PONTIAC

He and his dam, WRIGHT FARMS MAY HOMESTEAD, are outstanding individuals. She was our second high cow in 1927, producing 13,213 lb. milk, 531 lb. butter, freshening twice that year with heifer calves both times. In 1928-29 she produced 11,496 lb. milk, 471 lb. butter. She will be fresh about sale time as will her dam, LILA MAY SPOFFORD 3d, who produced in 1927 at 11 years, 11,191 lb. milk, 445 lb. butter; in 1928 at 12 years 10,345 lb. milk, 388 lb. butter. Lila was raised on the farm, has had 10 calves, seven of which were females. Twenty-six females in our herd are her descendants through the female line. An exceptional Producer, Reproducer and Transmitter.

This Bull sired most of our young herd of 45 head, a REAL TYPY BUNCH. His get are 70% female.

The Junior herdsire, FANCHER FARM KING ROBERTS, is a 2-year-old show bull and is from the strains that produced Lady Roberts Colantha (1,468.75 lb. butter in 365 days at 3½ years old), World's Champion producer under full age.

These cattle were ALL raised on the farm with the exception of our junior sire and are an outstanding bunch. Over half of these high producing Cows will be Fresh this fall and early winter.

If you want Good Individuals and High Producers or a Bull good enough for the best of herds, don't miss this sale.

Terms: Cash, or four months' credit by giving approved, endorsed notes, with interest. Buyers unknown to the sellers must furnish written references from their local bank if credit is desired.

NETTIE L. and LEON E. WRIGHT, Owners

WRIGHT FARMS, FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

BALTIMORE TO STAGE STOCK SHOW

October 22d-24th Baltimore plans to hold its first cattle exposition and sale of livestock. There will be four divisions: The 4-H Boys' Beef Club, feeder cattle, sheep, and fat cattle of which there are two subdivisions. In the first division there will be three classes of steers exhibited by members of the 4-H Boy's Beef Club of Maryland, one class for Aberdeen-Angus, one for Hereford and one for Shorthorns. There are twelve prizes in each class ranging from \$30 down to \$5. The feeder cattle division includes nine classes, three of which cover carloads of feeder calves, weighing under 550 pounds for the three breeds mentioned above. Three other classes include carloads of yearling feeder steers, weighing between 550 and 850 pounds for the three breeds. The remaining three classes include carloads of two-year-old feeder steers, weighing 850 pounds for the same three breeds. Prizes in all of these classes will be \$100 for the first, \$75 for the second and \$50 for the third.

The sheep division includes two classes, as follows: A carload of yearling breeding ewes, 100 head, prizes of \$100, \$60 and \$40, and a carload of two-year-and-over breeding ewes, 100 head, \$100, \$50 and \$40.

The enterprize is under the management of W. R. Harvey, president of the Maryland Stockmen's Association. Producers, packers, commissionmen and the Baltimore Association of Commerce will cooperate.

FOR OVERGROWN TOES

Herdsmen standing in stalls or pens where they get very little exercise are often bothered by their hoofs not wearing down. The toes frequently curl up and in bad cases the animal walks on the back of his feet. The toes can be trimmed with an ordinary pair of long pruning shears and the natural wear does the rest.

On the Pacific coast crushed rock is sometimes put in the bull pen where the animal usually stands. It is reported that this wears the hoofs so that they do not give any trouble. One of the places where it has been adopted is Hazelwood Farm where the barn attendants are enthusiastic over its use.

Roy P. Bean, for the past ten years cattle superintendent at the State College Experimental Station, Prosser, Washington, was killed July 11th by a bull he was attempting to lead from a stall.

Mr. Bean graduated from the agricultural college of the University of Wisconsin in 1911 and formerly lived in De Soto, Wisconsin.

"I'll give you \$5 a day, spot cash," said the farmer to the tramp who had stopped to beg a meal, "if you'll help me dig potatoes, and we'll begin right now," he said, pointing at the big field, "because I'm afraid the frost will get them."

"No," yawned the tramp; "you'd better dig 'em. You planted 'em and you know just where they are."

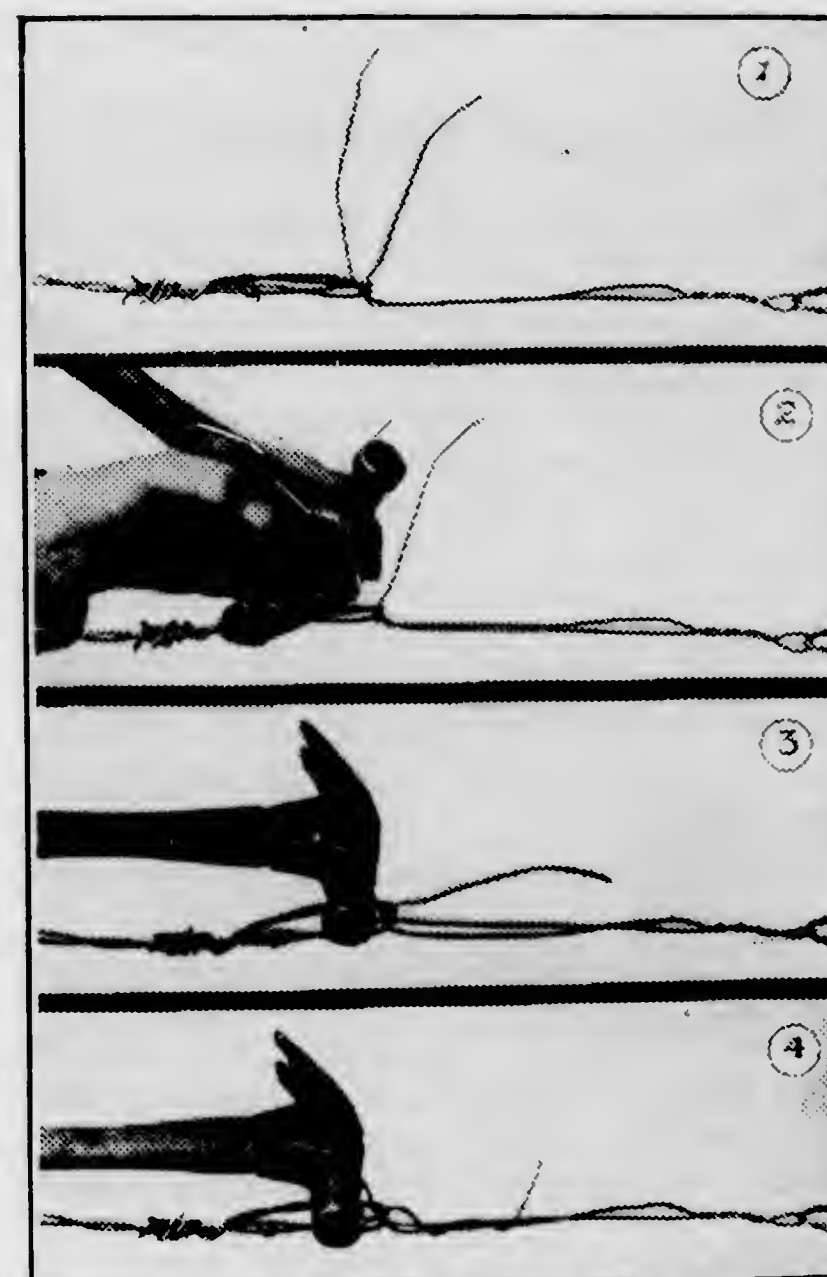
SOMETHING NEW IN WIRE FENCE REPAIRING

By CAP. E. MILLER

Barbed wire, woven wire, and posts of many kinds are being tried out by progressive farmers everywhere in quantities. They are hunting for the best ways of reducing production costs. Depreciation and repair arise and a farm manager by the name of Frank Moore decided that a hole in his claw hammer is a better wire stretcher than any he can buy and does no damage to the hammer. "It is the biggest little thing I ever saw," is the comment of many farmers in all types of farming and I agree with them. The principle involved can be used either for barbed wire or for woven wire fence. (See illustration in four parts.)

DRILL HOLE IN HAMMER

Through a claw hammer, preferably a straight claw, in the small round part close to the handle, drill a ¼-inch hole.



SPlicing BARBED WIRE

The only tool required is a claw hammer. The HOLE in the HEAD of the HAMMER does the trick.

Twist a loop on each end of the broken wire—see diagram No. 1.

Take a smooth No. 12 wire, about 4 inches longer than twice the distance between the two loops. Double the wire near the center and insert in the left loop. Twist smooth wire around itself, the ends being nearly even when complete—see diagram No. 1.

Bend about 2 inches of each end of the smooth wire up. Insert these ends into the barbed wire loop from below. This brings the splice to the stage shown in diagram No. 1.

Slip the end of the smooth wire nearest you through the hole in the hammer, the hammer being on top of the barbed loop, as shown in diagram No. 2.

The other end of the smooth wire must be between the hammer and the left end of the right loop. Notice this carefully in diagram No. 2.

Roll the hammer to the right, the same

direction as when boring a hole. This wraps one wire around the hammer. The other end must come up through the loop as you roll. This is shown in diagram No. 3.

Turn until the barbed wire is tight wrap loose end around both smooth wires between the loops. See diagram No. 4. Unroll the hammer. Wrap released wire the same as the other.

Any L-shaped iron, or auto crank, about ½-inch in diameter with one end about 4 inches long, and the other 15, with a hole in the short end will do nearly as well. For heavy woven wire a longer and larger iron is best. One half or ¾-inch gas pipe, 30 inches long, is good.

The idea is simple. It is easy to execute and leaves no slack.

The claw part of the hammer alone will do the business when the break in the barbed wire is near a post so that you can use the post as a brace. But with the use of this farm manager's "hole in the hammer," you can repair the fence at any point, near a post or in the center of the space between two posts.

NINE IN TEN

Black and white cows occupy nine of the ten leading places in the Adams County Association for the month of July. Snowball owned by H. E. Brown of Fairfield, Pennsylvania is first with 58.3 lb. fat, 1,355 lb. milk. Doll, a stable mate, is third with 53.8 lb. fat. Between them comes Victor owned by Mrs. C. J. Weaner of Gettysburg, Pa., with 54.9 lb. fat. All are registered and all heifers. A grade Holstein-Friesian owned by R. M. Spangler, Gettysburg, Pa., is in fourth place with 52.4 lb. fat while her milk record of 1,807 lb. stands at the head of the list. A registered Holstein-Friesian cow of the Spangler dairy is ninth with 49.5 lb. fat. In the leading ten are also Holstein-Friesians owned by Guy E. Tanger, John E. Bair, Hiram Miller and A. B. C. Williams.

Tester Coble reports that there are 217 milking cows in the 24 herds tested. Of this number eight exceeds 50 lb. fat, 24 were above 40 lb. and 17 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk during July.

SOMEONE WAS CARELESS

Nine purebred Holstein-Friesians died recently on the Walter Wickert Dairy Farm near Appleton, Wisconsin, as a result of white lead poisoning. It is believed that the animals got the poison from licking some old paint cans which were lying in a corner of the pasture.

HAMLIN WAS FIRST

The leading herd of the North Onondaga Association was owned by Harry Hamlin of Liverpool, New York and consists of purebred Holstein-Friesians. There are ten milkers and their average was 1,343 lb. milk, 46.6 lb. fat. One of the cows, "Bobbie" is credited with 2,334 lb. milk, 77 lb. fat. Bobbie was high cow of the Association.

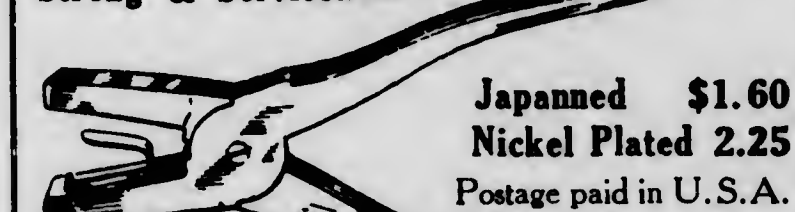
"Make Animal Tagging Easy" Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags



Size of Clinched Tag		
25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively
50 "	2.50	and lettered.
100 "	4.00	Special prices on larger orders.

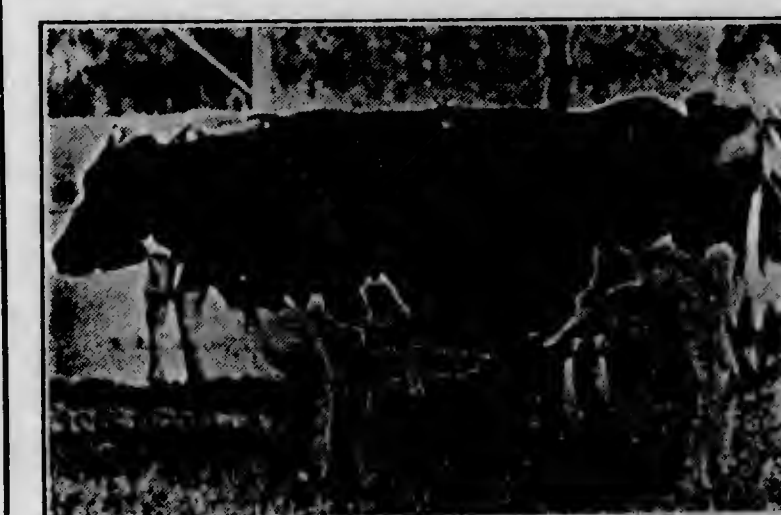
CLINCHER PUNCH

Strong & Serviceable



BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
OR
KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

MY FOUNDATION COW



MAY AMLETO

Every inch a dairy cow. Notice her depth, her evident capacity, her udder attachment, square udder and well placed teats. Such cows are bred to

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Colantha Denver Champion. Low Prices on Young Bulls.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown, Penna.

Interested in Texas?

THE LAND OF WINTER SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

THEN READ

Fletcher's Farming

A \$1.00-a-year Farm and Home Texas Monthly Journal. But to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an All About Texas Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

or clip this and send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets printed with your name and address. Sent postpaid.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

Lytle Brothers of Middletown, Pennsylvania have their herd enrolled in the Dauphin County Cow Testing Association and the July report shows that two of their cows were among the ten highest producers. Canary, a six-year-old, is credited with 50.7 lb. fat, 1,535 lb. milk and Beulah, an eight-year-old, has to her credit 48.9 lb. fat, 1,398 lb. milk.

The ten leading positions in this Association for the month of July are all filled by black and white cows, six of them registered Holstein-Friesians. The leader is owned by Howard Speece and is credited with 59.4 lb. fat, 1,801 lb. milk.

Rufus Patton is now in charge of this Association and he reports that there are 271 milking cows in the 22 herds of the Association. Of this number, 9 exceeded 50 lb. fat, 31 are credited with 40 lb. or more and 37 produced above 1,200 lb. of milk during the month of July.

JUNE RECORDS IN ADAMS COUNTY

The Holstein-Friesian herd owned by R. M. Spangler, of Gettysburg, Pa., occupied a prominent position in the Adams County C. T. A. during June, the last month of the Association year. Three members of this herd are among the ten leading cows. In first place stood a grade with 2,169 lb. milk, 65.1 lb. butterfat. Queen stood fifth with 59.9 lb. fat and her stable mate Lady, sixth with 59.1.

Vera, owned by Mrs. C. J. Weaner, of Gettysburg, was second with 64.9 lb. fat. Polly, owned by Guy E. Tanger, was third with 63.8 lb. fat and 932 lb. milk.

The herd of Hiram Miller, of Fairfield, was represented by Netherland, a registered Holstein-Friesian in seventh position with 57.1 lb. fat. Two registered cows owned by John C. Leinart, of Hampton, Pa., were among the leading

ten, one with 56.4 lb. fat and the other 52.1 lb. fat.

Two hundred and twenty-three cows in twenty-five herds were tested by Robert Coble who reports that thirty-three exceeded 40 lb. fat and 31 produced 1,200 lb. milk or more.

LOSE MONEY ON MILKERS

A cost of production analysis compiled by the Seattle Milk Shippers Association claims that the revenue per cow earned by the members' animals is \$188.63 while the cost is \$225.38. The data was submitted by 82 members of the Association who owned 2,436 cows or, in other words, have average herds of 29.7 cows each.

The average production for the cows included in the above analysis was 7,887 lb. milk and 281.57 lb. butterfat. The average test for the milk delivered was 3.57 per cent, while the average price of milk received at the farm was \$2.40 per 100 pounds.

THE MOVING OF AN INDUSTRY

The making of butter on Eastern farms is practically a thing of the past. The large cities of the East have their milk sheds and during months when there is a surplus of market-milk this surplus is manufactured into ice-cream, evaporated or condensed milk. The bulk of the butter eaten in the East comes from the farms of the great Central West. Just how great is this tendency can be shown by the history of the Pennsylvania butter industry.

Almost 80,000,000 lb. butter were made on Pennsylvania farms as late as 1880; in 1928 it is believed that less than 26,000,000 lb. were made on farms and in creameries. The amount made on farms decreased from 24,303,300 lb. in 1927 to 22,806,700 lb. in 1928 and the quantity made in two of the largest cooperative creameries in the Commonwealth decreased during the same period from 570,000 lb. to 485,000 lb.

Even in the cooperative creameries a greater proportion of the cream is sold in liquid form and less was made into butter in 1928 than in any other year since these creameries have been in existence. The growth of population in eastern cities and the great per capita consumption of milk and milk products has greatly expanded the market for whole milk and cream.

SKIM MILK FOR CATTLE FEED

L. Davis and Son are a firm of dairy-men living near Merritt, Michigan. They skim their milk and had no market for the skim milk. They also raised a number of steers. Someone suggested feeding the skim milk to the steers so they gave some of the most backward animals the surplus product with a result that the stock on the milk ration made an average gain of 200 lb. while the other steers were adding 100 lb. to their weight. Needless to say, in the future no skim milk will be thrown away on the Davis farm.

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS

Father—And when you quarreled with the boy did you follow your Sunday school principle and give him a soft answer?

Bobbie—No, not exactly; I made an old soft tomato do the answering.

The Texas legislature at its recent session considered a proposal to control by law the amount farmers should plant. There were 44 members who voted for the acreage control and 71 who voted against it.

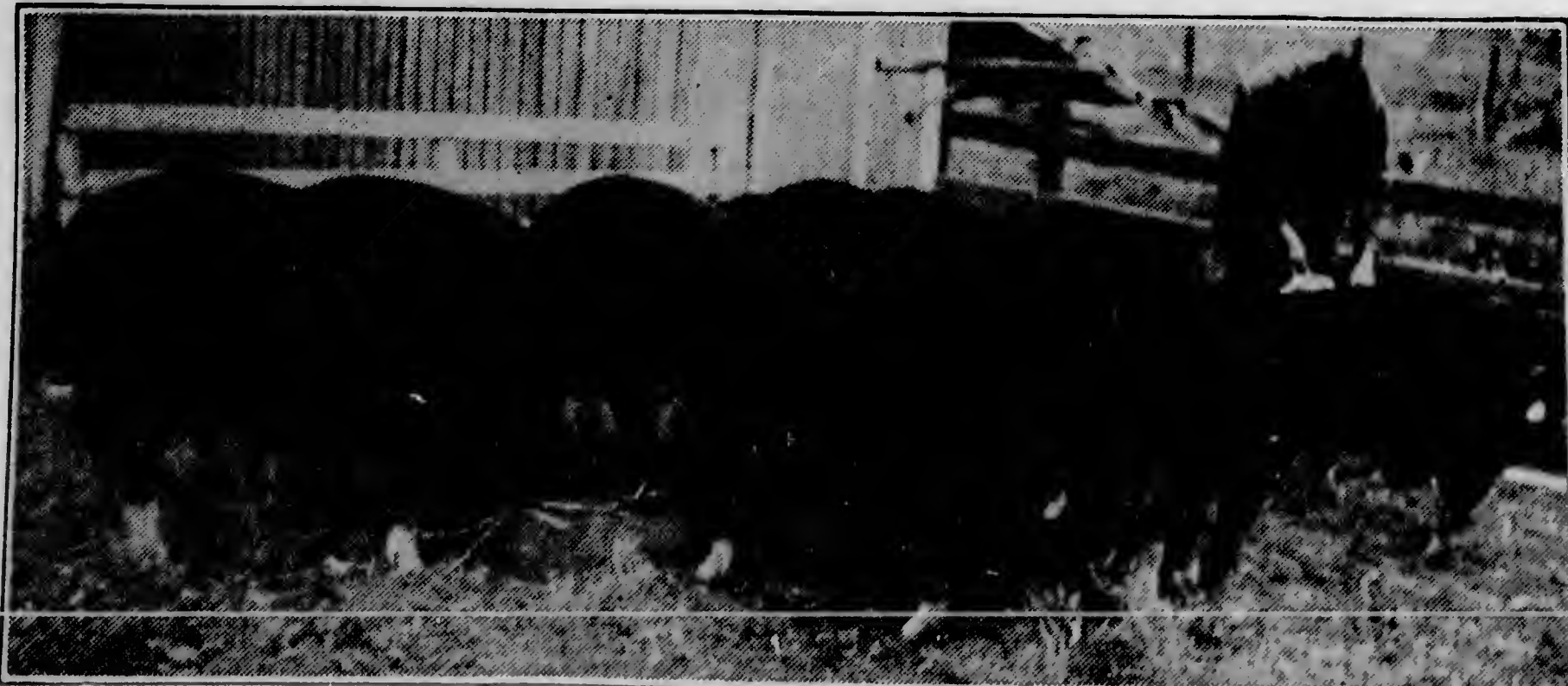
Indignant Householder (holding up a dead cat): Here, constable, look what I found in my garden. What are you going to do about it?

Constable: Well, you know the law, mum, if it ain't claimed in six months, it's yours!

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type White Leghorns, pullets 16 weeks old. \$1.20 each. STANLEY SMITH, Lewisburg.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. BROOKVILLE HATCHERY, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints, 25c. regular price. WEST SUPPLY, Huntington, Ind.

WANTED—Experienced Herdsman to take complete charge of about 50 Purebred Holsteins. Married man with small family preferred. To commence about October 1st. BLOOMINGDALE FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

BEESCENT—Beehunters use my Beescent, one man did and found three beebreeds in one afternoon. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vermont.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. S. E. HOLDRIDGE, Norwich, Conn.

LIME—Before buying lime, write us. Highest quality—low delivered prices. NATURAL LIME—MARL COMPANY, Roanoke, Va.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—337 acre farm one-half mile from highway 37. Has good 8-room house, three barns and other outbuildings. Fine for dairy or stock farm. LUDWELL SPENCER, McConnellsville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy-Clover mixed. Attractive prices. Save your money. Write today. JOHN DELVIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

RABBITS—Boys, Girls, Make Money! Raise Chinchilla Fur-bearing Rabbits! Easier raised; more profitable than chickens. BOOHER'S RABBITRY, Dept. B., Rochester, Ind.

CABBAGE PLANTS

CABBAGE AND COLLARD PLANTS—Early and late varieties cabbage and collard plants 200, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75, postpaid. Express lots, \$1.25, 1,000. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

SPRING-GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 postpaid. Tomatoes, pepper, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. ELIJAH JOYNER & BROS., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—100—40c; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.50. Tomatoes 100—50c; 500—\$1.10; 1,000—\$2.00. Peppers 100—60; 500—\$2.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Dealers, write for prices. TRUCKERS PLANT GROWERS. R. 1, B. 56, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Best strains Danish Seed, chemically treated. Satisfaction or your money back. Postpaid: 200—65c; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Collect: 5,000—\$7.50. List free. PORT MELLINGER, Department HBD, North Lima, Ohio.



LIVE STOCK

ONE YEARLING SHETLAND PONY—H. W. GARMAN, breeder and dealer, Mendon, Mich.

LONE OAK GRACE 1117697—Opportunity to own wonderful Holstein cow. HORATIO DAVIS, Greenfield, Ind.

FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., White-water, Wis.

One 560 lb. Butterfat Cow with Bull Calf from extra good sire, \$400 for both or will sell separate.

One cow with three quarters, heavy springer, \$160. Accredited herd. W. C. CARMEAN, Kenton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWE LAMBS, by a fine registered Shropshire Buck, dropped between January and March last. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

SNOW WHITE Esquimo Spitz puppies. Beauties. PLAIN VIEW, Lawrence, Kan.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

REGISTERED POLICE STUD—You can own a registered police stud to be paid by stud fees percent you collect. Have puppies at \$15, \$20. None better, and will tell you how to make them the most useful of dogs. R. GRAHAM, PINE NECK KENNELS, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

PUREBRED SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heel drivers, farm raised. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kansas.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 93% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

SELLS SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

When sending in a Classified Advertisement offering for sale twenty-five Grade Shropshire Ewe Lambs, Mr. Samuel Earle of Baltimore, Maryland says: "I advertised some lambs in your paper in 1926 and through your advertisement they were promptly sold."

This testimonial to the business pulling powers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is appreciated by the editors. This journal specializes in practical, everyday, Holstein-Friesian dairying and breeding yet it is not surprising that among the many farmer readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN there should be some that keep high class sheep. Sheep are valuable animals, particularly on such farms as are not too close to the city. Sheep are great weed and brush destroyers and properly handled are very profitable. The sheep, the cow and the hen make a trio that has brought financial success to many farmers.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

A REAL GOOD BULL

King De Kol Korndyke Carnation Piebe has been sold by George W. Fries, of Chambersburg, Penna., to Mac Shearer, of Dry Run, Penna.

King De Kol Korndyke Carnation Piebe was born January 25, 1928. He is a very nice bull and well grown. His sire was Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac and his dam was Violet De Kol Fay, noted as being the first female registered in the Herd Book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association.

Violet De Kol Fay is a daughter of Merry Fay De Kol and Violet De Kol Woodcrest Korndyke. She is a grand cow and under the same care and feed given the other members of the Fries dairy has milked 80 lb. a day. The members of the New Association have reason to be proud of the cow with which their Herd Book was started.

The Shearer herd has made a very fine showing in cow testing association work so that King is going where his value will be appreciated.

AGE OF SLAUGHTERED BULLS

An attempt has been made by the Federal Agricultural Department to ascertain the ages reached by herdsires before they are sent to the butchers. A study was made of 124 bulls whose daughters had five or more daughters whose yearly production records could be compared with the yearly production records of the dams of such daughters. Of the 124 bulls, 88 or 71 per cent were disposed of before the age of five years. One hundred seventeen, or about 94 per

cent were disposed of before the age of eight years.

None of the bulls were disposed of because of failure to breed, or because they were reactors, or because of any injury. They were slaughtered because the owners had no further use for them and could not find a purchaser at a price higher than beef value. The ages of these animals were as follows:

Age	No. of Bulls
3 years	12
4 years	46
5 years	30
6 years	10
7 years	10
8 years	9
9 and over	7
	124

OF INTEREST TO DAIRYMEN

Farmers' Bulletin 160-F although published for the information of beef cattle growers contains considerable information that is of use to those who handle dairy cattle. It says that dehorned cattle usually bring 25 to 75 cents a hundred-weight more than horned cattle of similar quality and condition because shipments of dehorned cattle are seldom bruised in transit.

The Bulletin contains simple plans for construction of dehorned and branding chutes, including a chute with a moveable side, known as a "squeeze," for holding animals securely.

The authors recommend the application of caustic to stop the growth of horns on calves. As feeder cattle having horns do not feed out as well as dehorned cattle it is evident that the same rules would apply to the keeping of dairy stock.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, COWS or Hay? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

The increased summer demand from the ice cream and confectionery trade, in addition to the usual outlets, has been sufficient to maintain the tone of the condensed and evaporated milk market during the month of July. Prices so far, however, have shown no material changes in response to this increased demand but continue to rule steady at previously reported levels.

June production is estimated to have been about 13 per cent greater than for the same month last year, the heaviest increase taking place in evaporated case goods, for which there is a growing demand. This brings the estimated production of condensed and evaporated milk from January to June, inclusive, up

to about 11 per cent heavier than for similar months in 1928.

While June production showed a substantial increase over June of last year and total stocks are considerably heavier, the latter have not accumulated as rapidly as in 1928. Total stocks of condensed and evaporated milk on July 1st amounted to 280,720,791 pounds, approximately 79,000,000 pounds more than on June 1st. This is, however, around 7,000,000 pounds less than the increase for the same period a year ago, although it is about 14,000,000 pounds more than the 5-year average increase. Unsold stocks on July 1st amounted to 208,332,417, which was a 10 per cent increase over unsold stocks on the same date last year.

Exports of both condensed and evaporated milk in June were somewhat heavier than in June, 1928. Total exports of condensed milk from January to June, inclusive, amount to 21,039,040 pounds, an increase of 835,827 pounds over last year. Exports from evaporated milk for the same period amount to 39,395,400 pounds which is, however, a decrease of 4,027,610 pounds as compared with last year. Imports of these commodities during June show a decrease over June of last year. Total imports of condensed milk from January to June, inclusive amount to 349,304 pounds as compared with 536,518 pounds in 1928, while evaporated milk for the same periods amount to 1,211,221 pounds as compared with 789,999 pounds.

The peak of production in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk has been passed. Seasonal declines will now be the rule. Pasture conditions during July, however, have so far been favorable, so that the decrease in production has been gradual and has not as yet resulted in a change of prices. While buyers are not anticipating future requirements, indications are that the demand will continue sufficiently strong to maintain a steady market tone despite the increase in production and stocks over last year.

SYNTHETIC LUMBER

It is claimed that scientists working in a New York laboratory have developed a method of spraying chemicals over shredded cornstalks, wood chips, sugar cane or similar waste products and then subjecting the mass to pressure, thereby producing a synthetic lumber which can be made into any size desired with all the qualities of natural wood and the added advantage that it can be moulded to any shape. It is claimed that the new material has fire-resisting and insect-resisting qualities and that it does not transmit sound to the degree that ordinary lumber does.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

CARROLL HERD

is headed by



ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

His dam, LADY K CALAMO, a handsome cow of wonderful capacity, is backed by the Korndyke, Canary, Segis, Calamity and Dutchland strains.

His sire is the great ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE, the showy son of the World's Champion Producer ROLO MERCENA DE KOL.

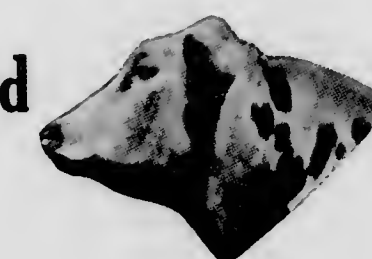
RALPH G. ROOP

NEW WINDSOR :: :: MARYLAND

Carroll Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor

Don't Raise Horns, Raise Holsteins!

Domesticated
Cattle



Don't Need
Horns

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait,—a Hornless Bull bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars, or give pedigree and price of a Registered Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Ravenswood Cattle

ARE



Bred for Production

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

Hartje Lad Mechthilde

whose dam,—Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires ever in this country, KING HENGERVELD HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Produce Milk Instead of Horns!

THE best milk producing dairy anywhere around this section of the country—That's what the neighbors and the shipping station officials say of my Herd.

Two Splendid Hornless Holstein Bulls

are in service. Both are backed by wonderful producers of the noted KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM family.

You can obtain from me some Purebred Hornless Holsteins, young stock, say a pair of heifers and an unrelated young bull.

Start your own herd of High-Testing, Big-Producing Hornless Cattle—the best of all dairy stock.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Wayne Co. Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

Type Plus Production

is our motto

**Representatives of This Herd
Win in the Show Ring**

*Our Dairy Cows Pay Their
Way at the Milk Pail.*

This was the First Accredited Herd in
Washington County and has been on
the Accredited List for 9 years.

Herd is now headed by a son of
JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST
winner of 23 Grand Championships.

Prices Reasonable. Best Quality.

J. FRED ROULETTE
Sharpsburg Maryland

CRAIGE HILL HERD

NOW NUMBERS 100 HEAD
OF ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS



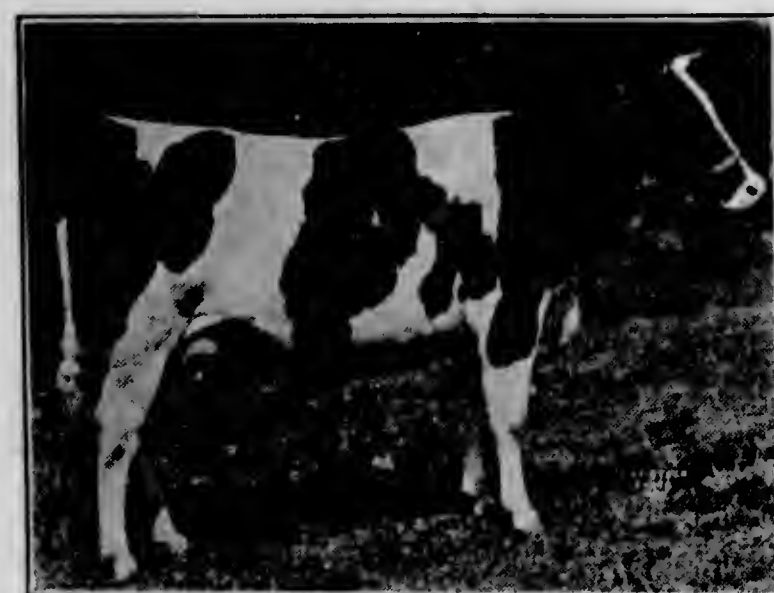
TYPE AND PRODUCTION

You will find these desirable characteristics combined in
my dairy which is managed on business principles, i. e.
The cows **MUST** pay a good profit for their feed and
care. Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm
tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come
and see for yourself. Prices Right.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Oldenburg Herd

The Home of Good Holsteins!



THE KIND WE RAISE

Study the conformation of this heifer and her
depth, note the square rump, the level back
and the general style, vitality and constitution.
Such heifers grow into cows that are **MORT-
GAGE-LIFTERS.**

HEALTH—TYPE—PRODUCTION

Every animal sold is guaranteed to be as
represented.

Charles Weidler Estate
South Bend, Indiana

YEARLING BULLS READY FOR SERVICE!

Light colored, straight and level, good
rumps and back.

From big producing cows that return a
substantial profit for feed and labor.

Sired by **PRINCE ORMSBY BUCKEYE**
who is backed by Virginia's best known,
transmitting Holstein-Friesian sires.

Priced for Quick Sale.

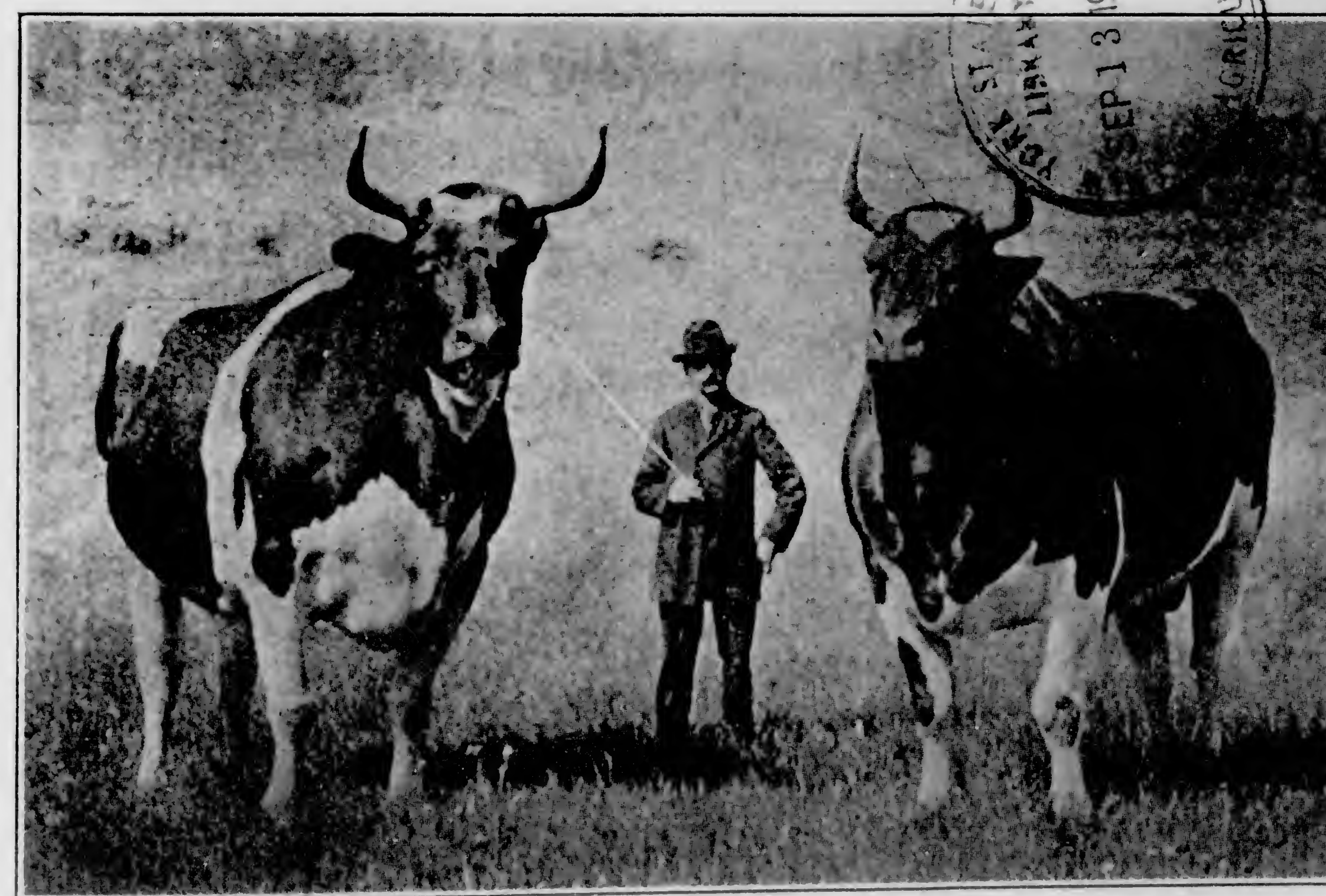
E. E. Artz,
Strasburg, Virginia

*Delray Herd has been State and Federally
Accredited for FIVE Years.*

@SF19147 B8

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1929 No. 15

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



AVERY'S OXEN, CHAMPION DRAFT OXEN OF THE UNITED STATES, 1895-96. WEIGHT 6,000 LB.
Reproduced from Mr. F. L. Houghton's book, "Holstein-Friesian Cattle."

It Pays to Advertise We Help Others---Let Us Help You

Gentlemen:

Please change my advertisement as the bull I advertised is sold.

This makes six bulls I have sold in the last four months, and they have gone into five different states.

We have a few more sons of King Tillie Echo for sale. The oldest is one born Oct. 12, 1928. He is a real nice bull, is very well grown and is ready for light service. His dam is one of the best cows I have ever owned.

I also have a show bull to offer. He is by Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby, one of the best show bulls that was ever in Washington County, Md., and now in service in one of the State herds of North Carolina.

The bull I offer was born Sept. 29, 1928. He is ready for service. Anyone looking for a real nice bull should see this one.

My herd has recently passed another clean test. This will be our 10th year on the Accredited List.

Yours respectfully,

J. FRED ROULETTE.

Sharpsburg, Md.,
Aug. 19, 1929.

Ready for Service

A Real Nice Bull

son of

KING TILLIE ECHO

Born Oct. 12, 1928

His dam is one of the best cows I ever owned.

Also a SHOW BULL

Born Sept. 29, 1928

He was sired by

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

one of the best show bulls ever in Washington County, Md., and now in service in one of the North Carolina State Herds.

Anyone looking for a Real Good Bull should see this one.

My herd recently passed Another Clean Test. This is its 10th Year on the Accredited List.

J. FRED ROULETTE
Sharpsburg, Md.

Mr. Roulette is one of our regular advertisers. His letter proves that regular advertising in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is profitable. A small advertisement run regularly will sell your surplus and place you on the Road to Success in the Purebred Business.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1929

No. 15

The Laws of Nature Never Change

IT IS necessary to follow certain breed principles that conform to nature's laws, if we would be successful as a Breeder of improved livestock.

All leading authorities on the question of livestock breeding are agreed as to just how one is to proceed if one wishes to accomplish certain breed improvements.

At the outset in any breeding project it is necessary to select a given number of animals, both male and female, that represent as near as possible the ideals which we are striving to reach in a breeding way. For example, in the breeding of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle one should first select one or a number of cows that represent the desired size, dairy type, general conformation, milk producing ability and butterfat percentage. If all of the foundation females could be selected from the same family or strain and were closely related, it would help in getting a better start.

In selecting a herd sire to breed on the foundation females, a bull should be chosen from a family of cattle whose dams and granddams were similar in type and producing ability to the foundation females and if he represented the same family there are many reasons in favor of such a relation.

With this group of foundation animals we would begin our constructive breeding operation. Naturally some of our foundation cows would be better than others and in like manner some of the offspring would be much superior to the average.

As our herd increased in number the inferior animals would be replaced with the more desirable ones and in this way the general type, dairy characteristics, milking quality and butterfat percentage of our herd would constantly improve.

Scientists tell us that the quickest, best, and possibly the only way to fix definitely breed characteristics, is through the process of inbreeding animals that possess these desirable characteristics. In other words, inbreeding is the greatest means at the disposal of the breeders to originate new breeds and to purify old breeds.

The word, purification, when applied to livestock breeding means inbreeding to fix the desirable breed traits and eliminate the undesirable.

It is reported that Dr. Charles B. Davenport inbred white mice for fifty and more generations. So completely had the Doctor been able to fix the type through a process of inbreeding and culling that long before the fiftieth generation every mouse was practically identical.

Experiments have been conducted with guinea pigs in which brother and sister of the same litter have been

mated for over sixty generations which resulted in producing guinea pigs that were identical early in the experiment.

It is impossible to bring about breed changes or breed improvement in dairy cattle in just the way that it can be accomplished in breeding mice, rats or guinea pigs. However, in a general way the same rule applies.

The cow does not reproduce at such an early age or breed at such short intervals and further the dairy cow is a much more complicated machine or animal organism than mice or guinea pigs.

In breeding guinea pigs, the question of size, color, early maturity and number of young in the litter might be all the different breed characteristics we were attempting to improve or establish, while in breeding dairy cattle we have the size, general type and conformation, shape of udder, placement of teats, character of milk well and milk veins, milk capacity, butterfat percentage and many other details.

Notwithstanding the differences between the highly productive dairy cow and the rodent, nature's law governing breeding applies to one the same as the other, it being understood that the more highly developed the animal the more detailed becomes the application of the laws of breeding.

Generally speaking the same laws that govern the breeding of rats, mice and guinea pigs apply to the breeding of Purebred dairy cattle, as far as they are applicable.

Therefore, when we set out with a given number of foundation animals, if we wish to fix the desirable qualities which they possessed at the time we started our breeding operation, the quickest, the best, and the only way is through a process of inbreeding, careful selection and the close culling and discarding of animals that possess the undesirable qualities.

In carrying on our breeding enterprise we can keep records of milk and butter production to aid us in making selections and we can exhibit our cattle at fairs and use our prize winning bull at the head of our herd. We might occasionally go out of our little family of cattle, which eventually will become a big family, and buy a high record female or an outstanding show bull and use them in our breeding enterprise.

The results to be obtained by introducing new blood into our breeding operations would be problematic—it would be impossible to prophesy in advance what the ultimate outcome would be. For example, after we had purified the blood lines of our original foundation cattle we might feel that as a whole the percentage of butterfat in the milk was not sufficient and to improve

it we would purchase a sire that was known to come from a family of cows that produced richer milk.

In like manner, we might attempt to make more rapid progress in a number of ways by introducing an outcross into our breeding experiment. It would be impossible to prophesy in advance what the result of any of these outcrosses would be until we could check the results through the offspring. However, if outcrossing is practiced too frequently it breaks down the prepotency through the diluting of blood lines and our breeding enterprise then becomes merely a game of chance with the odds in favor of an increased number of poor animals as compared with the number of good ones.

As stated before, inbreeding has been the method whereby our various breeds of improved livestock have been established and made better. Notwithstanding the fact that inbreeding is the all-important tool in the hands of the master breeder, it is necessary to know its shortcomings and be on the lookout for them.

Lack of vitality and fertility may result from inbreeding. In making our selection of inbred animals those that are vigorous and prolific are the ones to be retained and the weaklings discarded.

In reality, if we exercise good judgment in making selections little or no trouble could arise from inbreeding because weakness and lack of fertility are characteristics which are readily discernible.

We have heard so much unfavorable comment on intermarriage in the human family that possibly we are not in the right state of mind to accept the wonderful possibilities in a breeding way that can best, or only be accomplished, through inbreeding.

Any ill results that might follow intermarriage in the human family could not be overcome as easily or as readily as when we have animals with which to deal. In breeding cattle the undesirable offspring can be done away with while this method would not be permissible in dealing with children.

Leon F. Whitney in his book on the "BASIS OF BREEDING" states that the Spartans developed a physically powerful race by inbreeding. He also refers to the great geniuses resulting from intermarriage of the early Egyptians:

"In another Egyptian dynasty we find that brother and sister married for thirteen consecutive generations. It is reported that every member of the family were geniuses, and they continued so until there came a generation with only boys and there was no sister to marry. Only when there was need of finding a mate outside of the family did the genius disappear."

Every breeder of improved livestock should thoroughly master the fundamental laws as far as we know them that govern heredity in the breeding of plants and animals.

The master breeders, the founders of our improved breed of livestock have all been men who have worked in a simple way and with limited means. Many of our best and most improved families and strains of livestock have been brought to their high state of perfection by the peasant farmer who after we study the breeding methods that were practiced we find that they were fol-

lowing nature's laws. Facts which they had learned from experience and information handed down from forefather to son for hundreds of years.

The most successful breeders of improved Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are men who have been following profitable and economical dairying and who have bred and developed their own particular strains or families of cattle by following nature's law knowingly or unknowingly.

There has been no law governing the breeding of livestock to justify the theory that the repeated mating of high record cattle to build up a pedigree representing innumerable strains or families of cattle is a sound breeding practice. The resulting offspring are pretty certain to be a pronounced disappointment which accounts for the many failures in a breeding way that have resulted from mating high record cattle.

On the other hand we could not conceive of more valuable animals for breeding purposes than families or strains of animals in which the outstanding producing ability and show type have become fixed as a family trait.

It is impossible to definitely fix breed characteristics when working with a large number of animals. That is why the large breeding establishments have failed—they have practiced outcrossing which dilutes blood lines making all breed characteristics unstable, when to make a success in a breeding way they must concentrate blood lines and family characteristics in order to stabilize and make permanent the desired qualities.

Official Records

DURING the past ten years the practice of making forced official records has become less popular.

While during the early part of the period new high records were established and all previous world's records surpassed, the real trick involved in the making of such records has been so thoroughly exposed that the practice of making official records is losing in popularity.

Many of the large so-called breeding and record-making establishments, such as were owned or managed by the Association's Officers and Directors who assumed control ten years ago, have gone out of business, their owners sustaining heavy losses.

There was such a decrease in the number of breeders placing their cattle on official test that it was necessary, in order to keep the Department going, to permit breeders engaged in Cow Testing Association work to enter their herds on Official Test under the scheme known as Herd Improvement Plan which is a disguised system of making forced official records with most of the safeguards formerly practiced to guard their integrity, dispensed with.

One bad feature about the Herd Improvement Plan is that it will tend to destroy the confidence and value formerly credited to Cow Testing Association records in that the forced official records made under the Herd Improvement Plan are now being recorded as Cow Testing Association Records in many instances and it will be impossible when reviewing the published records to determine which are creditable and which are not.

Forest View Dairy Farm

ON THE outskirts of the little village of Mont Alto, Pennsylvania, at the foot of the South Mountains, only a few miles north of the Mason and Dixon Line is the Forest View Dairy Farm, a Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment owned and managed by Wilbur E. Barkdoll, a practical breeder and dairyman who is not only a good cattleman but also a splendid farmer.

Forest View Dairy Farm has the reputation of having a bigger proportion of its acres in legumes than has any other Pennsylvania farm. There are only 88 acres in the farm. Excluding the buildings, yards, lanes, etc., there are about 82 acres of tillable soil. This year 20 acres are in corn for silage, the rest, about three-quarters of the farm, is growing sweet clover and alfalfa. At the present time no soy beans or cow peas are grown, the owner believing that he can grow more



WILBUR BARKDOLL TURNING HIS COWS INTO THE PASTURE

protein-rich fodder by his present methods than he can by growing the newer legume crops which do not fit as well into his farming plans.

Although Forest View Farm is not large in acreage, it certainly ranks high in productiveness for a dairy of 33 milking cows is maintained on it at the present time. Milk of high quality is the farm specialty and is sold to the nearby Mont Alto Sanitarium, a state institution where patients suffering from tuberculosis go for treatment.

The Barkdolls, for Mr. Barkdoll's two sons are now associated with him, have been in the dairy business for nearly eighteen years. Although their herd has always contained some purebred Holstein-Friesians, they have only been raising young stock for about four years. In the milking dairy there are two very nice heifers that recently freshened when under two years old and we are informed that they were the only two animals raised at Forest View that ever had freshened before the second anniversary of their birth. The heifers were of good size, well grown and well developed, carried very deep middles and large square udders. On a near-by rented farm of 52 acres we were informed that there were fifteen yearling heifers that promise to be just as good or perhaps a little bit better than the pair of half-sisters running with the dairy.

Not all the milking cows are Holsteins, about a

quarter of them are grades of high quality with Channel Island blood predominating. At the head of the herd is Lord Model Pontiac Canary, now approaching two years old. His sire, Spot Model Pontiac, was a son of Model Glista Edith Pontiac and Spot Glista Edith Pontiac. His dam, Lady Canary Model, was by a son of Model Glista Edith Pontiac from Lost Spring Woodcrest Segis Canary. Model Glista Edith Pontiac formerly headed the herd owned by J. Fred Roulette, one of Maryland's leading breeders, and the descendants of this bull have won many honors in the show ring.

The heifers spoken of are daughters of King Tillie Echo Frenesta, a son of Netherland Frenesta Hendrik and King Tillie Echo, another Roulette sire, a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia and the noted Canadian cow, Princess Echo De Kol 2d, credited with the production of 35.33 lb. butter, 708.9 lb. milk in a week. The quality of the heifers sired by King Tillie Echo Frenesta speaks volumes for his excellence as a sire.

The Barkdolls are good farmers. This is evidenced not only by the growing crops but also by the well kept buildings and yards. Around their barns and stables you find no rubbish or manure piles, junk or old boards. The buildings are lighted by electricity, water is piped to all of them and is supplied from a well 52 feet deep, the water from which, pumped by mechanical means, reaches the milk house at a temperature of 53 degrees Fahrenheit. This milk house is well worth inspection. It is inexpensively built yet well equipped and it certainly does the business. An automatic cooling system was installed several months ago and has never needed any attention since. So efficient is it that there was a two inch edging of ice around the cooling tank and we were informed that the milk is at a temperature of 40 degrees when removed from the tank in the morning.

The present proprietors have supplied milk to the Mont Alto Sanitarium for the past fifteen years. A low bacteria count is the prime requirement. The butterfat test must be above the state requirement, 3.25 and the product must be pure and well flavored as most of it is consumed in a raw form.

We were very much interested in the milking program. The barn has four rows of stanchions and, without any hesitation, cows coming in from the pasture selected their own rows and stalls where a light grain feed awaited them. After being fastened they are sprayed with a fly preventative. A home-made mixture is used but it was the sprayer that particularly interested us. This was a small knapsack sprayer operated by compressed air and it did the business with a minimum of work and a maximum of efficiency. Then each cow had her flanks and udder wiped, the foremilk was taken and the milking machine put to work. After each cow was milked the product was emptied into a larger can and taken at once to the milk house. As the pasture is small and the pasturage was short at the time of our visit, the last day of July, each cow after milking received a generous feeding of choice alfalfa hay. When they clean this up they are again turned into their pasture.

Mr. Barkdoll is a staunch supporter of cow testing work and this herd has always been enrolled whenever there was an association operating in Franklin County. There has never been any attempt to make big records and the testing has been for the purpose of finding out how the cows were paying for their feed and care. If any animals are culled from the herd they are consigned to the butcher.

It is unusual to find a milking dairy of 33 cows on an 88 acre farm, particularly when we are told that no fodder is purchased or brought in from outside sources. The rented farm is used for the raising of young stock and no crops grown on it are brought to the home place. It is also unusual to find three adult male mem-



THE MILK HOUSE AT FOREST VIEW
Efficient and completely equipped. Built by the Barkdolls.

bers of one family working on so small a farm but Mr. Barkdoll said that he also hired extra help and his sons' friends like the place so well that, instead of having a shortage of farm help, he usually had a surplus.

More than thirty years ago Wilbur Barkdoll as a boy lived in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, Maryland, and often saw the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Charles Nigh which was at that time the best herd in western Maryland. The quality of these cattle became so impressed upon his mind that he has always preferred the black and white cow. Like many other thinking Holstein-Friesian fans of long experience he regretfully says that the animals of today do not average as high in individuality and potential producing capacity as did those he knew in the earlier days, many of them either direct importations from Holland or close descendants of imported animals.

Agriculture is not one unit; it is as many units as there are agricultural products. Each farm product presents its own distinctive array of problems. Agriculture is sprawled entirely across the Continent. It is split into 6,000,000 independent producing plants, or farms, each captained and managed by that most independent and individualistic of men, the American farmer. It competes not alone with industry, but within itself; not alone with a foreign standard of living, but with the varying standards of its various sections.—*Secretary of Agriculture Hyde.*

The surest way of selecting a bull that can increase production is to choose one that has already demonstrated his ability when mated with cows of equal or higher production than the cows in the herd in which he is to be used.

The Right of Title

BY KARL B. MUSSER,

Secretary, American Guernsey Cattle Club

NEARLY every day there comes to the office of the secretary of any registry association letters concerning matters of transfer of title and right of title. There has been a number of accepted customs followed by some breeders, which, though valuable psychologically, have as we understand, no legal value. A Registry Association has no jurisdiction in purely civil matters, but it does have certain powers, the rights of which have been legally established, over the acts of its members. Ethics, then, fall under the jurisdiction of the Association's Directors because of "Acts unbecoming a member" and not because of jurisdiction in civil matters.

Pure bred cattle are personal property. When a question regarding title to pure breeds arises, through one's attorney the facts can be established under the law of the locality in which the question arises.

Many persons think that title to personal property passes only when the property is paid for in full, but such is not the case. Some also believe that title to personal property passes upon delivery of property. This belief is also in error. Personal property differs from real estate in that no deed or bill of sale is required to cause title to pass.

Generally, the laws provide that title to personal property passes upon the completion of the sale agreement. The sale agreement has been regarded under the law as completed when a plan of payment has been made agreeable to both parties. One illustration would be by word of mouth or in the absence of an instrument bearing the written plan of payment. Another illustration would be a portion of the selling price paid at once and the remainder at some future date. The future payments, whether by oral agreement or by the use of a note, a series of notes, mortgage or any other instrument recognized as a legal agreement to pay, does not effect passing of title.

Both of the above plans and any variation of them is sufficient generally to pass title. When a plan of payment is executed and there is a statement in a mortgage, note or other instrument that title will not pass until final payment is made, it is essential not only to have this fact show upon the face of the instrument but the name and number of the animal should be used.

We believe, however, that mortgages or any instruments of a payment plan other than cash, should not confine its claim to the particular animal sold. A general claim is of more value in securing full payment because of its application to anything of value owned by the person giving the instrument. When the animal or animals are named in the instrument the claimant is restricted to the security named. When named, the animals represent collateral, and other assets than those named in the instrument are excluded for claim.

Mr. A. purchased a certain sire from Mr. B. Ten dollars was made as payment and a promise to pay the remaining \$140 later. Title passed in this case when the ten dollars was paid. Mr. B. is obliged to transfer the title to the animal at once. The collecting

of the remainder of the selling price is aside from and has no bearing on the fact of title right. Mr. A. then sold the animal for cash to Mr. C. who immediately demanded his title rights. Mr. B. was required to transfer to Mr. A. even though his claim was not satisfied.

Another case is where a Mr. D. had made a purchase from Mr. E. and had given a note as part payment. This note had written upon it "Title subject to payment of this note" giving name and number of the animal as well. Then Mr. D. at a later date sold the animal to Mr. F. who demanded title rights be established at once. Mr. D. was unable to furnish title to Mr. F. until his note was paid; nor could Mr. D. force Mr. E. to transfer title to him until he made payment. According to the note the right of title remained with Mr. E. until the note was paid.

Great inconveniences to innocent purchasers have been caused due to their lack of knowledge as to their rights and the practice of sellers relying wholly upon holding registration papers until their claim is satisfied. The large majority of cases where papers are held pending a collection are found to be without right. Except when right of title is otherwise covered it passes as indicated above.

How title is passed is generally understood because the owner need but sign a regularly prepared transfer of title blank giving such data as is required. However, many do not know upon whose authority title passes in the absence, by death or other causes, of the owner as shown by the records. We, therefore, give below a few of the unusual circumstances together with the person in whom is vested the power to execute a transfer of title.

AN ESTATE: The executor, administrator or their agents.

SHERIFF'S SALE: The sheriff.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE: The legal representative in the mortgage closing proceedings.

BANKRUPTCY: The trustee in bankruptcy.

ORDER OF THE COURT: Person designated to sell by the court.

However, each of the above may be the subject of special investigation that may alter the normal procedure.

There is no power vested in any club or registry association that will enable it to adjudicate such matters.

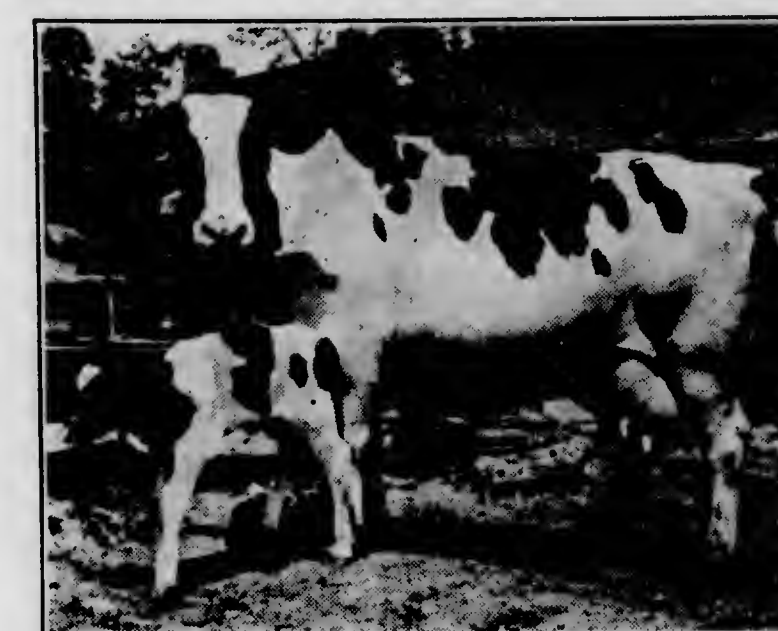
There is a sad link in the elasticity of the human appetite. Campaigns to eat more of this, if successful at all, means eat less of that. It seems to be a law as inexorable and as ruthless as other laws of nature that the only possible way to enlarge the human appetite is through the creation of more mouths to feed. There is scant hope of increasing the capacity of the human stomach.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Sec. of Agriculture.

A man does not become celebrated in proportion to his general capacity, but because he does or says something which happened to need doing or saying at the moment.—*John Morley.*

Good Every Way

PRINCESS DE KOL CHANGELING is a fine large cow owned by Don Quincy Adams of Mifflintown, Pa., an enthusiastic Holstein fan. She was sired by King of the Abbekers Changeling who has a number of good daughters in Juniata and near-



PRINCESS DE KOL CHANGELING AND
HER YOUNGEST
Owned by D. Q. Adams, Mifflintown, Pa.

by counties and who was a grandson of Tidy Abbe-kerk Prince and King of the Changelings. The dam of Princess was Winkje Princess De Kol 4th, a daughter of Winkje Johanna Eeke and Winkje Princess De Kol. The Eeke and Winkje strains have descended from animals imported into this country from Holland more than forty years ago and this blood is found in a number of big producing herds in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York.

As the picture shows, Princess De Kol Changeling is a cow of good individuality and is evidently a big producer. She is shown with her youngest offspring. At her previous freshening she dropped February 12, 1928, very promising twin heifers which were named, respectively, Peggy Ormsby Changeling and Polly Ormsby Changeling.

A man might have large enough feet to fill the other fellow's shoes, but what really counts is what you find in the head.

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Arrangement and Remodeling of Dairy Barns

By N. S. GRUBBS

DAIRY barn arrangement has its place along with herd management in the economical production of clean milk.

When the investment in dairy buildings amounts to as much as \$300 per cow, it follows that only high producing cattle should be permitted to remain in the herd. The carrying charges, including interest on investment, insurance, taxes, etc., is at least \$30 per year per cow. With this investment it also follows that properly arranged dairies justify the expenditure while on the other hand, poorly arranged barns, regardless of the cost, are unprofitable.

There has been no time in history when the saving of labor on farms has been as important as during these last few years of what is known as "agricultural depression." Manufacturing industries have accomplished somewhat more than has agriculture in the economical use of labor. Yet the large industrial centers have been continually demanding more workers and are actually moving them from the farm to the cities at wages far in excess of those the farmer can pay.

With this scarcity of efficient labor on farms getting more and more acute each year since 1920, it has brought about the use of more and better labor-saving machines on farms. Most of us are fully acquainted with these labor-saving machines and what they have accomplished in reducing the number of men required to produce the foodstuffs of our country. Properly arranged buildings also reduce labor and increase labor income.

Due to the increasing demands for fluid milk by the cities many butter and cheese sections of the country have been called upon to supply this increase. Many farmers have been asking for suggestions in rearranging their buildings to meet Board of Health recommendations. A study was made in New York State on nearly 1,000 farms, making detailed measurements on the arrangement and layout of all farm buildings with suggested changes the farmer would like to make to satisfy his preference in every detail.

As a result of this study it was found that many of our dairy barns are in a bad mess and much labor is wasted in unnecessary travel from one operation to another. The building arrangement may not be the most important problem on farms, yet on a dairy farm it should have more careful planning. According to time records, a farmer spends more hours caring for a cow than for any other animal and more time than he expends in caring for a whole acre of any crop he grows.

Many of the poorly arranged buildings now found on farms are not the planning of the present owner, but are the accumulated efforts of many past operators who have attempted rearranging and as a result we see today farmsteads with many small buildings with additions, lean-tos, ells, etc.

One has to visit but few barns to find many examples

of bad locations of silos, granaries, hay chutes, milk houses, and the like. One stops and wonders how a man would do such a thing. A great many farmers are so used to working around in a barn with these disadvantages that they never notice it. Others realize the extra time consumed each day, but the time of making the desired changes is greater than the extra time spent each day; so they go on day after day and year after year carrying grain in a bushel basket from the granary above, across the barn floor, down a flight of stairs to one end of the stable to feed the cows at the other.

This is quite common on many dairy farms. On one farm, after measuring the distance traveled and computing this for only one year, it was found that this dairyman in feeding forty cows grain alone, walked the equivalent of from New York City to Chicago and back again, and the distance going up and down the stairs was equal to walking to the top of the Woolworth Building in New York City and back again seven times. A bushel basket may be all right to use in feeding five or six cows, but not for feeding forty. This man made a chute to the basement in the feeding alley and now feeds the cows in one quarter of the time. A conveniently arranged feed storage is quite necessary on a dairy farm. This should be on the floor above the stable with sufficient space for mixing, with a chute leading to the feeding alley below.

The sanitary conditions of a stable and the methods employed in milk production has much to do with the bacteria count of the milk. The floor should be watertight and free from sharp angles in the gutters and mangers. The concrete floor should be laid to drain and the stable should receive unobstructed light through clean and large windows. The absence of large columns, bulky partitions and box stalls assist in the diffusion of light and fresh air.

Sunlight is the giver and guardian of life. The rays of sunlight contain ultra-violet rays which, according to Dr. Harry Steenbock, of the University of Wisconsin, make active vitamin D. Vitamin D makes it possible for animal life to assimilate lime from food. Healthy bodies need lime just as skyscrapers need steel. Direct sunlight through large open windows is much more beneficial than the sunlight filtered through glass often covered with thick dirt and dust. It is hard to improve upon a paved barn yard where the cattle can exercise and receive plenty of direct sunlight.

THE MILK HOUSE

The location of the milk house is important. Every four and one-half feet that the milk house is placed from the stable means one mile travel per cow per year. A distance of 81 feet makes 18 miles of travel per cow per year, if the milk is strained in the milk house. Many of the silos are built with little thought as to the convenience in filling or feeding. I have seen silos being filled when, after the wagon is unloaded,

the rig must be backed away from the ensilage cutter before another team can drive up. Almost as much time is used to get away from the machine as it takes to unload. This same silo was at one end of an 80-foot barn with the cows across the other end. All the silage was carried the length of the barn in a potato crate to each cow. This man is now using a feed cart which saves a great many trips. A silo should be located near the feeding alley with a feed cart so constructed that it can be pushed under the silo chute so that when the ensilage is thrown out it will load the cart. Where no feed cart is used, the most convenient place for the silo is on the side of the stable in the middle of a row of cows, but where one uses a cart there is little preference as to the location as long as it is next to the feeding alley.

Before building a new barn or rearranging an old one, a person should make floor plans and trace the lines of travel which will be covered in doing chores. Mistakes in the purchase of a cow can easily be rectified; a mistake in planting a particular crop affects the farm for that year only, but when a mistake is made in building arrangement it is very serious because it lasts a long time and is not easily changed.

A barn 36 feet wide is most commonly preferred by dairymen although 34 feet is fairly satisfactory, but most of the new barns now being built are 36 feet wide. This width seems to be best suited to all kinds of stock and such a barn can easily be converted into a sheep barn, feeding barn or hen house.

PLACING THE COWS

There is much discussion among barn designers and professional men as to the question of whether cows should be faced in or out. The farmers discuss this question very little, but the result of the studies shows that 90 per cent of the farmers visited prefer to have the cows face out with a driveway between the rows enabling them to clean the stables with one handling of the manure. In a time study made in New York State on about one hundred farms with herds of equal size, it was found that it required 35 minutes per day to care for each cow when they face in. When they face out it required 30 minutes or a saving of five minutes a day for each cow in the herd.

If possible, when building a new barn or rearranging an old one, have the stock all housed in one barn with the cows in one end and the horses in the other. There is a big saving both in building costs and in labor in caring for the stock. It was found that where the horses are in the same barn with the cows, the distance traveled per horse per day was reduced 200 feet and the time saved was 8 minutes per horse. This time is worth as much as the total charge to horses for the use of the building.

SUMMARY

The summary of the advice that I would give to the average dairyman on barn planning would be: Face the cows out with a driveway between them the full length of the barn. Locate the milk house at one end or side of the stable as near the cows as possible. Locate the silo at the side of the feeding alley and use a feed cart. Place the hay chutes at the side of the barn and

between each two mows. Have them large enough so that when filled, there is sufficient hay for one day. Construct a ladder in the chute. Locate the granary above the stable with a spout to the basement in the feeding alley. Place the stairway, the forks and shovels near that center of operation where a farmer most often finds himself when he stops to think and plan his work.

It is easier to control diseases of livestock where the barn has solid concrete floors, free from dirt hidden in deep cracks and dark crevices. Disinfection can be much more thoroughly done on such a floor than on the old-type, water-soaked floor with all its disadvantages of bad odors, unevenness, etc.

To illustrate the effect of the floor on the control of disease a quotation from "Veterinary Hygiene" follows:

"A stable floor which will meet all requirements must possess certain qualities among which the following should be mentioned here. The stable floor must be impervious. A pervious floor would absorb urine and fecal constituents which would then decay and result in the formation of carbonic acid, ammonia and various foul smelling harmful gasses which pollute the air of the stable. The animals' excrement, which is rich in organic substances also acts as a favorable nutrient medium for various disease organisms. The disease germs that have penetrated into the pervious floor can remain viable and virulent for months and sometimes even multiply as tuberculosis, infectious abortion and organisms causing inflammation of the udder."

It is of just as much importance to carefully plan to remodel a barn as it is to decide upon the proper design for a new house.

(Address delivered at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association).

Wisconsin Increases T. B. Indemnity

THE Wisconsin Legislature, which is still in session, recently passed a bill increasing the indemnity paid for cattle slaughtered in the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis. The maximum sum to be paid for a registered animal is increased from \$45.00 to \$75.00 and the indemnity for an unregistered animal is increased from \$20.00 to \$35.00. Previously the indemnity has been taken from county funds but by the new bill it will be paid directly by the state. The indemnity is increased from one-fourth to one-third of the difference between the net salvage and the appraised value of the animal. This is in addition to the amount paid by the Federal Government which matches the state appropriation.

To those who are interested in "New World's Records" we refer them to the Wisconsin Legislature which is the only body of state legislators now in session and has broken all previous records for a continuous session.

All the dairy states are now represented in the New Registry Association—forty in number. A little effort on the part of its friends and members will put the New Association over in a big way. Have you asked your neighbor to join?

Practical Observations

YOUR feature article entitled "How to Breed Better Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle" in the July 22d issue was very interesting to me.

I have long wondered why the Holland breeders were able to maintain such a high standard of Type and Production in their cattle without going outside their own country to procure new blood. Your article very clearly explains why they have been so successful as breeders. Any man who has traveled about our country has seen plenty of evidence of the uncertainty of mating high record or prominent show-winning animals to maintain the desirable characteristics that were in evidence in the mated animals.

No doubt I will be criticized for referring to specific cases that I have observed, but why should we be afraid to mention the names of certain bulls and cows when we are only trying to improve conditions for the breeders of our favorite breed of cattle?

I firmly believe that the high-record craze that started in the beginning of the present century is far more responsible for the general weakening of the type of our Holsteins than any other one cause.

Take for instance the first "century sire," Hengerveld De Kol, and his full brother-in-blood, Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol. They were both widely exploited, but they were as unlike in general type and conformation as a mule and Shetland pony.

Now why did not these two bulls resemble each other? Being full brothers in blood, one would expect they should.

Oldenburg Herd

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THE KIND WE RAISE

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Belle Korndyke was a big strong cow, her type was not perfect, but she was a good producer and a cow of wonderful stamina; her son, Pontiac Korndyke, was small, due partly, no doubt, to his care as a calf and yearling and was not quite as good type as his dam. Pontiac Korndyke was bred to a fair type daughter of Hengerveld De Kol and the resulting offspring was King of the Pontiacs, a bull of really excellent type the sire of a large number of good producing offspring of very much diversified type.

King Segis was a rather plain bull and his dam and maternal granddam were not anywhere near being show ring winners, but his son King Segis Pontiac, from Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, a heavy producing daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, was a good typed bull and the sire of a lot of good sons and daughters. King Segis Pontiac had one son that attained "notoriety" as a sire of great reproducing sons but very little has ever been said about his daughters. This son was King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, whose dam was a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Now some will say the line-breeding caused this peculiarity in his transmitting ability, frankly speaking, I don't know what caused it, but I do know that of all the cows sired by sons of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra that I have seen, most of them have rather pendulous udders and other imperfections that we don't like in dairy cattle, and in a majority of the cases, they were the result of an out-cross.

Perhaps you will say that I am running in a circle. Well, the way it looks to me most of our breeders have been running in a circle for the past thirty years. The average breeder, myself included, was hypnotized by high records and blue ribbon show ring winners for a time, but I believe that some of us are beginning to see light on the subject of breeding animals with some degree of similarity in type and producing ability.

If any breeder can find a bull with several generations of uniformly good type and production behind him, mate him with good producing cows of good type, that is, of type somewhat similar to the type of the bull, they can be reasonably sure of good results. Don't expect to buy a son of a famous show ring winning combination or a one thousand butter average for six generations and get a lot of Paul Calamo Korndykes and Minerva Beets for your time, expense, and trouble, because history proves that you are playing a ninety-to-ten game on the wrong end.

Very few cattle exhibitors are able to breed and keep on for any length of time without buying reinforcements for their show herd. In 1926, a Milk Company who owned over 700 head of Holsteins purchased an aged bull and a "Produce of Dam" from outside breeders to make up a show herd on the circuit, notwithstanding the fact that they owned three former so-called "All-American" bulls. I am informed that their aged bull (and he was a good one) cost them \$125.

Now what is wrong with a breeding concern that owns over seven hundred head of cattle including "All-American" bulls and has to go out and buy an aged bull to show? Is it not time that we plain breeders and dairymen begin to get down to the fundamentals of breeding dairy cattle and start studying WHY the Holland breeders have been successful for twenty centuries, instead of buying a bull calf by mail from a

concern that, after spending millions, has to go out in the "sticks" (that's what they call the farms owned by us fellows) to find a show bull?

I like to make a cow give a lot of milk and I like to show cattle in a ring where the competition is hot, but what does it all amount to if we can't, as a result, breed cattle that will be at least equal to their sires and dams. Some of the worst cattle that I have ever seen are owned by men who can "buy the best and breed them better" so far as money is concerned and some of the best that I have seen have been in the "Sticks," therefore I, for one, am going to remain in the sticks and try to improve the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth, the Holstein-Friesian.

YOUR EXPERIENCED FRIEND.

Lyons Mutual Burke

LYONS MUTUAL BURKE is the present head of the fine herd built up by the late Charles Weidler, first president of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association. The illustration accompanying this article was made from an untouched snapshot and indicates something of his wonderful individuality. Russell Seltenright who is now in charge of the Oldenburg herd says "He has some wonderful heifers in milk that are doing fine and he is the best made bull I know of." Notice the straightness of his back, the squareness of his rump and his remarkable depth of body. This grand old bull will be nine years old on



LYONS MUTUAL BURKE
Head of the Oldenburg herd. Owned by the
Charles Weidler Estate, South Bend,
Indiana

the 15th of September. He has won honors in great show rings, being a prize winner in 1921 at the Waterloo, Iowa Dairy Cattle Congress and was first prize aged bull, senior and grand champion at the Kentucky and Ohio state fairs, also at the Blue Grass and Memphis Tri-State Fairs of 1926.

Lyons Mutual Burke is backed by two well-known show cows. His sire is a grandson of the famous Queen Juliana Dirkje a great show cow herself and a former world's champion for a years production of butter being credited with 1,021.72 lb. as a senior three-year-old.

Lyons Mutual Burke is a son of a fine old producer, Crescent Beauty Mutual Burke. She was sired by a son of Crescent Beauty Butter Maid, a famous show cow that won many prizes when exhibited by R. E. Haeger of Illinois and John Hetts of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin who also owned Queen Juliana Dirkje.

Lyons Mutual Burke combines type and production

which desirable characteristics he has transmitted to his offspring. His daughters are making good in their everyday work and every lover of good black and whites will hope that this grand old sire will be spared for many more years of usefulness.

NOW, AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

A hen is not supposed to have
Much common sense or tact,
Yet everytime she lays an egg,
She cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot
Of intellect to show;
But none the less most roosters have
Enough sense to crow.

The mule, the most despised of beasts
Has a persistent way
Of letting folks know he's around
By his insistent bray.

The busy little bees they buzz,
Bulls bellow and cows moo,
The watch dogs bark, the ganders quack
And the doves and pigeons coo.

The peacock spreads his tail and squawks,
Pigs squeal and robins sing,
And even serpents know enough
To hiss before they sting.

But man, the greatest masterpiece
That Nature could devise,
Will often stop and hesitate
Before he'll advertise.

A Dandy Pair!

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy D. Glista, Born December 25, 1928.

Sire: Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Glista Girl, Milk 451.2, Butter 20.64 lb., a daughter of the 31.26 lb. sire, Model Daniel Glista.

HEIFER: Maple Grove Dora Ybma Glista, Born February 13, 1929.

Sired by our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Model Princess Glista, Milk 553.1, Butter 21.16 lb.

This is a nice thrifty pair, color more white than black.

Price \$200 for the two.

A good bargain for someone.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, Vt R. D. 4

PENNSYLVANIA

F. Jones, Manager

Herd Accredited

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Spots

THE popularity of wash materials for this year's summer dresses has been a boon to those who wish to be both modish and immaculate; for the good wash materials will stand many a trip to the tub—an operation usually much more successful than continual efforts to take out spots, many of which refuse to be entirely removed. But even with wash goods, one must still reckon with stains, and there are also many garments made of materials that may not be sent to the wash tub. And about this time of the year, the clear fall sun light shows only too plainly the effects of the summer's wear on clothing of all sorts, and as it is yet too soon to don the new fall or winter outfits, a little renovating will add greatly to one's personal appearance and ease of mind.

SPONGING

In directions for cleansing garments, sponging is frequently recommended. To do this, spread the article on a flat surface and use a cloth that will not shed lint. If possible, use a piece of the material itself. When just freshening a garment, use clear water to smooth the wrinkles, but if it is soiled, use mild soap flakes, well dissolved, or a solution of soap bark, such as tailors use, which may be purchased at the drug store.

After these, sponge well with clear water. Professional cleaners say that one reason that home cleaning is not more successful is that the amateur does not rinse well enough. And this applies to cleaning with gasoline as well as with water. To remove the gloss that comes from wear, add a tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water, and sponge well, then using the clear water. Sponge with light even strokes in the direction of the warp of the material, using a cloth which has been dipped in the cleaning liquid and partially wrung out. In sponging out stains, lay the fabric wrong side up and apply the stain remover to the back of the goods. Be sure to have a thick blotting paper underneath to absorb any superfluous liquid, or should you have no blotting paper handy, use several folds of very soft cloth. When a dark serge dress or suit becomes shiny, sponge it with hot vinegar, and press.

REMOVING STAINS

There are many ways of removing stains from wash goods, but one principle applies to all—do it as soon as possible. Many a stain can be removed if attended to at once which otherwise defies all efforts. For many of them clear water is the best remedy. Never apply soap to a fruit stain. If it is fresh, try clear cold water, if an old one use boiling water. If a trace remains, dab with lemon, rinse and expose to the sunshine. Meat juice stains are best removed by washing first in cold water, then washing with soap and water. To take out coffee stains, stretch the piece over a bowl

and pour boiling water through, from as high a distance as possible to give force to the fall. This should be continued until the stain disappears. Peach stains are about as obstinate as any but sometimes may be removed by being covered with salt and being allowed to remain for several hours, then rinsed in lukewarm water. To remove other fruit stains, try soaking them in milk for an hour or two, rinse in lukewarm water, then pour boiling water through with some force. Chocolate stains may be removed by sprinkling with powdered borax, soak in cold water and follow the usual procedure. Egg stains, of course, should be treated with cold water, and grease stains, if on wash clothes which cannot be boiled, will need benzine or naphtha. Iron rust yields most readily to lemon juice and salt and hot water. To remove chewing gum from clothing, take a piece of ice and hold it over the gum for a few minutes, when the gum will become hard and may be brushed off. And even when one's clothes are guiltless of spots or stains, don't forget that pressing will add hours of wear to any garment, when otherwise the wash tub seems the only fitting place for it.

Do You Know That

A FEW kernels of rice in the salt shaker will prevent the salt from becoming damp and lumpy during the warm weather?

Stains on a mattress may sometimes be removed by covering them with a thick paste of laundry starch and soap jelly, allowing it to remain on till dry then removing it with a whisk broom?

You should let pongee dry before ironing it. Then roll the article in a damp towel, place in the basket of dampened clothes until ready for pressing, when it will press beautifully.

The kitchen broom should be dipped in a bucket of boiling water every few weeks, to keep it clean and make it last longer?

When the bottoms of the rockers are waxed they will not leave marks on hard wood floors?

If, when preparing bluing water in which to rinse clothes, you add a little salt, the bluing will not streak the clothes?

The rip in an otherwise perfectly good raincoat may be mended by pasting a piece of adhesive tape larger than the slit on the underneath side of the coat?

An easy way to pare carrots? Boil them for about ten minutes, remove from the fire, and the skin will

come off easily. Return to the kettle and finish cooking them.

Hot milk is better to use when mashing potatoes than cold, and that too much butter makes them flavorless? If you want to use more butter, place it on the top when serving.

A Rural Educational Creed

I BELIEVE that the boys and girls of the country are its greatest asset; that their proper training is one of its most pressing problems; and that they have a right to an education in the terms of their own life. I believe that there is true culture in a knowledge of the things of nature; that the fields, woods, and rural institutions furnish teaching materials which should be largely used in our schools; and that some training by means of agriculture is essential to the development of an enjoyable life upon the soil. I believe that country young people should have more opportunity to play together; and that there is great educational value in such when rightly directed; that the rural schools should teach a larger measure of teamwork. I believe that all right country life can be made to minister to the spiritual needs of man.—Edward J. Ruliffson.

There is nowhere in the land any home so remote, so humble, that it may not contain the power of mind and heart and conscience to which nations yield and history submits its processes. Nature pays no tribute to aristocracy, subscribes to no creed or caste, renders fealty to no monarch or master of any name or kind. Genius is no snob. It does not run after titles or seek by preference the high circles of society. It affixes its humble company as well as great. It pays no special tribute to universities or learned societies or conventional standards of greatness, but serenely chooses its own comrades, its own haunts, its own cradle even, and its own life of adventure and of training.—Woodrow Wilson.

SUMMER NIGHT

One by one the Twilight drops her shrouding veils
Before the throne of Night;
Pale amber, purple, amethyst, they fall,
A floating scarf of light;
Now wrapped in thinnest gauze of flame
She takes her stealthy flight.

Suddenly one star flutters out bashfully,
Tremblingly toes the invisible mark
And fumbles her pinafore;
The heavens empty, silent, but a breath before,
Have caught their cue
And marshal all their waiting hosts
In quick review

For Night's recurring pageantry.
—Nellie Burget Miller.

I asked the cow, "Why don't you kick
The man who whips you with a stick."
"Ah! I must be lashed," said she
"So can give whipped cream, you see."

Page Dispersal

THE dispersal of the herd of George E. Page, New Milford, Pa., will be held Saturday, September 14, 1929. Mr. Page has been breeding Holstein-Friesian cattle for over fifteen years. He started in poverty and after ten years of hard work had saved less than a thousand dollars.

He then bought a run-down farm and finally purchased one Purebred Holstein cow, Lady Gibson 2d. The work of Lady Gibson 2d filled Mr. Page with enthusiasm for the breed and today he has one of the best dairy farms and one of the best dairy herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle in this section of the country.

Mr. Page says that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is the most wonderful in the world.

The herd is entered in the Western Susquehanna Cow Testing Association, and the Tester, Archie W. Bush, has given us the following information about the herd.

"The registered Holstein-Friesian herd owned by George E. Page of New Milford, Pa., has just completed a year's work in the Western Susquehanna Cow Testing Association No. 2. This herd of 31 cows averaged 12,585 lb. milk, 427.6 lb. butterfat, and showed an average profit of \$262.45 above feed cost.

"Stomper" produced 23,252 lb. milk and 835.6 lb. butterfat in 338 days.

"Galispie" was second with 15,319 lb. milk and 565.0 lb. butterfat.

"A third registered Holstein-Friesian was credited with 16,099 lb. milk and 564.1 lb. butterfat in 320 days on twice a day milking.

"A number of these cows are by bulls noted far beyond Susquehanna County."

There is an old saying that the sire constitutes 50 per cent of the herd. In a sense, this may be true. However, we are often inclined to think that it is erroneous and the herdsire should be credited with constituting 95 per cent of the herd, and we believe Mr. Page was working to improve his herd with that thought in mind. For example, KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE stood at the head of the Page herd for several years and has a number of daughters in the sale. When his name is mentioned no further explanation is needed, as he is widely known among breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The present herdsire, PIETERTJE ORMSBY WAYNE LAD, is by a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and is a real show bull.

The herd consists of 46 cows, 1 two-year-old, 8 yearlings, and 23 calves. One of the outstanding individuals in the sale is a bull calf, a half brother to the cow, Voliska Segis Lilith, 1,035 lb. butter. Mr. Page selected his foundation animals from the best dairy herds in this part of the state.

Owing to poor health Mr. Page is compelled to dispose of this great herd. Those interested in good producing Holstein-Friesians that combine type and production should not miss this sale.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

A Great Money Saving to Breeders



*New Association Making
Good 100 Per Cent.*



**One of the Many Letters that Are Constantly Being
Received from Breeders Everywhere by the
Secretary of the New Registry Association:**

August 5, 1929

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.,
c/o Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

"I must congratulate you for your prompt service. I was accustomed to waiting at least fifty or sixty days for my papers from the Old Association. I got my papers from you in less than one week.

"Please find enclosed the papers for my former herdsire, which I sold for beef, to be cancelled. Also the corrected application for the heifer. I did not notice that she had a white breast.

"I also enclose other papers for transfer from the Old to the New Association.

"Yours truly
E. G. R."

**Are you receiving this "BETTER SERVICE?"
Are you experiencing a "SAVING IN FEES?"**

**Join in this GREAT FORWARD MOVEMENT. Tell your
friends and neighbors about it.**

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

FORTY STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
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SEPTEMBER 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Pay to Get In and Pay to Get Out

IN REFERRING to the present plan of classifying cattle adopted by the Old Association, one breeder sizes the situation up as a scheme to make money on the part of the Association's management, and a waste of money on the part of the breeders.

The Association charges the breeder for registering his culls and then after he is put to the expense of keeping them several years they send a man around and charge him for the inspection to have the registry certificates cancelled, the breeder losing the price of having the animals registered plus the cost of raising plus the cost of having them inspected.

The successful breeder and dairyman has always practiced culling in his Purebred breeding operations. He was forced to do it. The only market he had for his scrubs and culls was the butcher. The fact that the dairy farmer who bred Purebred Holsteins practiced culling accounts to a great measure for the fact that he bred and raised the best cows and has supplied the best animals for breeding and show purposes.

It is the Advanced Registry that really has worked a destructive influence upon the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, in that all of the offspring from Advanced Registry animals have been retained for breeding purposes, the good animals being retained on their merit, the inferior ones being retained or sold for breeding purposes entirely on the strength of the official record of their dam or granddam.

The making of official records has acted as a two-edged sword in destroying the efficiency of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle:

First—many good cows that should have been retained as breeders had their life of usefulness cut short as a direct result of being forced in an effort to produce high records.

Second—thousands of inferior cattle have been re-

tained for breeding purposes on the strength of some royally bred high-record ancestor, when such scrub and cull Purebreds should have been sold to the butcher and would have been if raised in dairy communities where economical dairy standards were used in culling inferior animals.

Common sense tells us that our best females should be and must be preserved for breeding purposes and our inferior cattle must be discarded if the breed is to increase in numbers and improve. Any system of recording milk records that encourages the over-taxing of the animal's ability works destruction to the breed and any system of estimating values that makes it possible to sell inferior cattle for breeding stock, likewise works to the destruction of the breed.

The attempt to exploit the Purebred Industry from a speculative standpoint operating through the Registry Association has inflicted a heavy tax upon the dairymen and works a great injury upon the breed. Therefore, if the Registry Associations encourage breeders to follow sound, conservative and economical practices in their breeding operations, the breed and the dairymen would be better for it and the speculator and the promoter would be largely eliminated from the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry.

Avery's Oxen

THE Draft Horse Breed Associations are attempting to stimulate or revive interest in the breeding of draft horses through the demonstration of multiple hitch and pulling contests at Fairs.

It is sometimes hard to give up old ways and customs and adopt modern and up-to-date methods but if we want to revive old customs and adopt antique methods of transportation, why attempt to revive the "Horse Age"—why not go back to the time of the canal boats and ox teams?

Our cover carries a reproduction of a photograph of "Avery's Oxen." They were evidently most notable animals of the Holstein-Friesian breed—weighing over 3,000 pounds each.

Why not raise more oxen and less horses?

A Real Valuable Book

RECENTLY we have read and studied Mr. Leon F. Whitney's book, "The Basis of Breeding," and we find it full of valuable information which every farmer and livestock breeder should know.

The author deals with the subjects of breeding and heredity both from a scientific and a practical standpoint. In many cases the facts are stated clearly and then are carefully explained and the results when following out such practices are shown by illustrations. If each breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle could grasp a few of the fundamental and essential principles of breeding out of this book, it would be one of the best investments that he could make.

After studying the book from cover to cover it is easy to see why the plain dairyman who breeds purebred cattle more often makes a success than his richer neighbor. It is also clear why breeding dairy cattle for records or for show purposes has met with very

unsatisfactory results. First of all, a breeding enterprise to be successful must be confined to families on strains of cattle. Animals, both male or female, in the breeding operation must be selected from within the family or families and when records and show type are considered in making the selection within these families the breeding operation should be successful and a thousand pound bull or a thousand pound cow that might result would be or should be valuable for breeding purposes and transmit to its offspring the milking qualities, butter producing qualities and show ring qualities that were represented in its pedigree.

Small breeders and dairymen, because of their limited means have had to select their breeding stock from among the best animals of their own raising, because they did not have money to go out and buy new blood of popular blood lines. The fact that the dairy farmer has been forced, through lack of funds, to practice in-breeding or line-breeding is really a blessing in disguise. When he had the right animals to start with he has made the greatest success as a breeder. This success would many times have been turned into failure had he headed his herd with a royally bred sire from outside sources. We do not mean to condemn the use of a good bull which represents an occasional outside cross on the herd. However, when such a cross is introduced into the herd the resulting offspring are always a lottery; whether the offspring be better or inferior than the original stock can only be determined after birth.

Possibly no breeding practice will be so disappointing as the results from the use of one popular bred bull followed by another popular bred bull to breed upon his daughters. Such repeated out-crossing weakens the prepotency or transmitting power of the animals and all the bad qualities in the breed seem to crop out.

Mr. Whitney's book gives his readers the scientific reason as to why such a condition might or does result.

Farm Prices Rising

PRICES of farm land are said to again be on the upward grade. Figures from Ohio say that the average price of farms transferred at involuntary sales during the first six months of this year was \$8.27 per acre higher than the average of involuntary sales for the period of 1926-1928. Remember that these prices are for forced sales.

For the whole state the average price of all sales of farm lands was \$75.18 per acre. The price at forced sales was \$62.94 but had been only \$54.67. Evidently Ohio farmers are getting more optimistic.

How the Cow Stores Milk

FOR many years dairymen have argued the question whether a cow stored milk in her udder until milking time or whether she manufactured most of her yield as she was being milked. The majority of practical dairymen hold to the former conclusion but experiments seemed to indicate that they were wrong. A number of experiments recently conducted at Beltsville, Maryland however, indicate the cow really stores the milk in her udder.

For ten days before the experiment was conducted, the cow was milked regularly at a definite hour in the

morning. A record was kept of the quantity of milk given and analyses of it were made to determine its composition. On the eleventh day, at the same hour in the morning at which the cow had regularly been milked, the animal was killed. The udder was removed from the body and attached to a frame so that it could be milked. It was then placed in a chamber heated to such a degree that the udder could be held at blood temperature. The udder was milked and a record was kept of the quality and composition of milk removed. The milking was repeated about four hours later. A very large proportion of the milk in each amputated udder was obtained at the first post-mortem milking.

In recent tests made on six cows, the average quantity of milk obtained from each udder after it was removed from the cow was more than fourteen pounds, or about three-fourths as much as was obtained each day, on the average, for the ten days previous to the removal of the udder.

Subsequent study of the structure of the mammary gland indicates that the udder acts as a sponge and holds the milk until it is released when the cow is milked. The butterfat content of the milk obtained from the amputated udder is lower than that obtained before death.

New Wisconsin Trespass Law

THE Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill which has been signed by the Governor making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, to enter the enclosed or cultivated lands of another without the consent of the owner or occupant, for the purpose of hunting, fishing, trapping, nutting, gathering fruit, straw, turf, or herbs.

In earlier days farmers seldom objected when anyone crossed their land but it was usually a neighbor or someone from a near-by village with whom the farmer was acquainted. Today the automobile brings parties from distant cities. Sometimes from ignorance, sometimes from sheer love of mischief considerable damage is done to the farmer's stock or other property. There is really no more reason for the city man and his family trespassing over the farmer's land than for the farmer and his family to go to the city and trespass on the city man's property. The time is not far off when other states will pass laws similar to the one just passed by the Wisconsin Legislature. The next thing is to enforce the law. The new regulation is a step in the right direction.

There are those who shudder at the thought that agriculture is doomed and that farmers are about to be reduced to a condition of peonage. They shake sorrowful heads, and point to older peoples of the earth with the admonition that, in the struggle with industrialism agriculture has always gone down. I do not share their fears. Mostly because this is America; because equality of opportunity is an inherent principle of American polity; and because the American farmer has the intelligence and the means at hand to enforce his right to a place of equality in American civilization.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Sec. of Agriculture.

The Roser Herd

EIGHT years ago Harvey E. Roser, of New Windsor, Maryland, made an investment by purchasing some purebred Holstein-Friesians. At the present time he has a herd of 60 head of black and white animals, half of them purebred and registered. The foundation animals of the purebred herd were purchased in Wisconsin and were largely of one strain of breeding. No others have been purchased since and the herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for the past four years.

The herd is headed by Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby, son of Sir Ormsby Akkrummer Hengerveld and Barbara of Mountain View. This cow has production records of 29.26 lb. butter in a week, 831 lb. butter, 19,615 lb. milk in ten months. She was by Terracelawn Hengerveld Segis and her dam was Doetje Nellie Concordia. She is closely related to a recent national dairy show grand champion and the offspring of Terracelawn Hengerveld Segis are noted for their individuality as well as producing ability.

Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby was sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first cow to be credited with the production of 1,500 lb. butter in a year. The bull himself is a very handsome animal. He has a number of good producing daughters in the Roser herd as well as others that have not yet freshened.

The Roser herd has earned quite a reputation in Carroll County for large and persistent production. In the local Cow Testing Association several of the cows have made well over 300 lb. butterfat in a year, one of them reaching 418 lb. This is on twice-a-day milking and the general feed and care Mr. Roser gives all of his animals.

The older females in the Roser herd are of Korn-dyke, Burke and Pontiac bloodlines. There are also a number of daughters of Sir Fayne Alcartra Johanna De Kol, a son of Fobes Fayne De Kol and Helene Douglass 2d. These are large handsome cows and their performance records as evidenced by their work in the Cow Testing Association indicate that they are excellent producers.

The Roser farm proper consists of sixty acres but Mr. Roser also runs the adjoining one hundred and twenty acres owned by his brother-in-law. He is a firm believer in the value of alfalfa and every year raises large crops which help to bring down his grain bills and so lower the cost of production.

Harvey Roser believes that machinery saves labor, consequently he has a number of up-to-date labor-saving machines which, when not being used, are kept well-housed under cover. Limestone rock lies very close to the surface of this farm and Mr. Roser has a small portable rock crusher and crushes some of this rock. This is applied to the clover and alfalfa fields and evidently is of great benefit, judging by the crops growing and harvested.

Owning to the ill health of Mrs. Roser, this herd will be dispersed at public auction on Saturday, September 21st. As it is Federally Accredited the animals should bring satisfactory prices.

DISPERSAL SALE!

Saturday, Oct. 19

Sale will start at 1 o'clock sharp

25 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Herd Accredited Since 1921

All cows in sale have Cow Testing Association Records

The Herdsire is from a cow that produced 11,000 lb. milk, 575 lb. butter in a year as a two-year-old. His sire is by **KING PIEBE OF YORK**.

Special feature of the sale will be

Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d, No. 9610 H. B.

with over 18,000 lb. milk and 740 lb. butter in a year. One of her daughters in the sale.

Three daughters of my former herdsire whose dam made 36 lb. butter in 7 days and over 26,000 lb. milk and over 1,100 lb. butter in a year.

Most of these cows will be fresh before sale or soon after sale.

Also about 35 Head of Hogs

Sale will be held at farm 7 miles West of Carlisle. To reach farm take concrete road from Carlisle to Newville, turn to right at West Hill.

Pedigrees: Jay Miller.

For Catalogs write the owner

Fred C. Lehman,
Carlisle, Pa. Route 9

Way to Make Sweeter Milk Sugar

DISCOVERY of a commercial process for making a form of milk sugar, called Beta anhydride lactose, which is sweeter and much more soluble than the present commercial form was announced at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Minneapolis by Dr. R. W. Bell of the research laboratories of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry, by whom the process was developed.

Lactose is the sugar of milk and in its natural state is found only in the milk of mammals. Its value as a constituent of infant food and for use in the diet of patients suffering from intestinal disorders has long been known to medical science.

The present commercial lactose, known as the alpha hydrate form, is a chalk-like powder having a flat and

but slightly sweet taste. Furthermore, it is not readily soluble. These reasons, particularly the low degree of sweetness, were cited by Doctor Bell as largely responsible for the lack of a much wider use of milk sugar in the diet.

Beta anhydride lactose, on the other hand, is four times as soluble as the alpha form and because of this increased solubility is apparently much sweeter.

The annual production of lactose from cow's milk is from three to four million pounds. This, said Doctor Bell, is but a small fraction of what could be made from milk by-products now utilized inefficiently. He believes the new process will increase the demand for milk sugar because of the economical method of manufacture and the availability of the sugar in a more desirable form.

Many Holsteins at Lewistown Fair

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS dominated the dairy cattle exhibits at the Mifflin County Fair held at Lewistown, Pa. The majority of the cattle came from near-by establishments but had to compete with a show herd owned by A. T. Reigel, of Schuylkill Dairy Farm, Landingville, Pa., with R. A. Chambers in charge. The Reigel herd carried off thirteen first prizes as well as the junior championship for males and

The first prize aged bull was owned by Samuel Mitchell, of Lewistown, Pa., who beat out Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad owned by W. J. Crissman for that honor. The Mitchell bull was made senior and grand champion and is a very handsome animal. Mr. Crissman had brought seventeen head to the Fair and exhibited them in their everyday form without preliminary



DALE SENSATION ORMSBY LAD
FIRST PRIZE WINNING BULL
at Lewistown Fair, owned by W. J. Crissman, Lewistown, Pa.



ORMSBY KING MECHTHILDE DE KOL,
FIRST PRIZE TWO YEAR OLD
at Lewistown Fair, owned by A. T. Reigel, Landingville, Pa.

all the female championships. At the head of this herd was King Mechthilde De Kol, the first prize two-year-old bull who the previous week at Kutztown, Pa., was senior and grand champion male. This bull is a son of King Ona Button De Kol and Ormsby Holigen Mechthilde. He is a real nice bull, and is a full brother of the first prize senior bull calf. Mr. Chambers says that they have two full sisters in milk at home.

fitting. Crissman was first in the get of sire class which many breeders believe to be the most coveted honor of any show ring. Good Holsteins were also exhibited by W. T. Moore, T. B. Goss, Jay Fisher and H. M. Bradford, all of Lewistown, Pa., and Palmer Dreese, of McClure, Pa.



PARADE OF PRIZE WINNING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
at Mifflin County Fair, at Lewistown, Pa.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

THE REASON WHY

Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

Order Through The
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



Cows of This Quality

Bred to our great herdsire **Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago**. Stock for sale at all times. Herd Federally Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS, RUMMERFIELD, PA.
Bradford County

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 14—New Milford, Pa. Dispersal of the George E. Page Herd.
September 21—New Windsor, Md. Dispersal of Harvey E. Roser's Accredited Herd. 25 Purebreds, 40 Grade Holstein-Friesians.
October 3—Albion, N. Y. Complete dispersal sale of Daniels and Perkins herd. Harry Scott, Auctioneer.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
October 19—Carlisle, Pa. Dispersal of Fred C. Lehman's Accredited Herd.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

PRODUCER AND CONSUMER BOTH BENEFIT

Official reports say that Americans and Canadians have mutually benefited from the first years enforcement of the Import Milk Act.

The Import Milk Act, made effective May 15, 1927, but not under full enforcement until a year ago, is called the first control system on milk and cream production by a Federal agency where the standards set were strict enough to result in a definite and lasting improvement of quality and where the safety of the project from a health standpoint is very carefully guarded.

According to the administration, Canadian milk and cream importations into the United States show a continual and fairly uniform rise from 1923 to 1927, the respective totals for the two years ending March 31st being 156,849,240 pounds and 430,871,940 pounds.

For the year ending March 31, 1929, however, importations dropped to less than one-half the 1927 total with 213,984,711 pounds. In 1928, the total for the equivalent period was 343,309,417 pounds.

Three factors explain this decrease. Sour cream and milk importations for butter making in this country are barred by the Import Milk Act because of high bacterial count. Prohibiting these importations accounts for decreases of many million pounds.

The second factor is the Federal embargo from March 25, 1927 to September 4, 1928 on all milk and cream originating in and around Montreal because of the typhoid epidemic in that city and vicinity. This embargo was felt particularly in the eastern district and especially in New York State since that State continued the embargo several months after the lifting of the Federal embargo.

Active enforcement of the act during the past year caused a further marked decrease in volume of importations. Exclusion of Canadian milk and cream has been due to stringent permanent permit requirements and elimination of poor quality products by application of bacterial and temperature standards.

A total of 10,746 samples of milk and cream were examined during the year

ending June 30th, by inspectors of the administration operating in and out of Rouses Point. Of these samples 6,945 were of raw milk, 594 of pasteurized milk, 214 of raw cream and 2,953 of pasteurized cream.

The improvement in Canadian farm conditions, as a result of inspections by Canadian veterinarians and the check-up by American veterinarians and inspectors, have been revolutionary. Canadian estimates say that more than 5,000 new milk houses have been built during the past 12 months on farms supplying milk and cream to the United States as part of the effort made to produce milk products which will comply with all requirements of the Import Milk Act. Many farmers have increased the lighting in their stables, installed adequate ventilation systems, given more attention to the cleanliness of their cows, and improved the sanitary conditions of their milk handling utensils. Even more marked has been the improvement in milk plants and creameries.

Canadian officials are given credit for their comprehensive and constructive inspection work which has helped to raise the standards of the Canadian dairy industry to the benefit of the American consumer and the Canadian producer.

The efficiency expert is worse than the statistician but he belongs to the same breed. He will tell you that if a farmer's boy can pick six quarts of cherries in an hour, and a girl five quarts, the two of them together will pick eleven quarts. But any farmer knows that the two of them together won't pick any.

Spraying the foliage of poison ivy or poison sumac with a saturated salt solution or with crank case oil diluted with kerosene is recommended as a means of killing these obnoxious plants that causes discomfort to thousands of people who venture into the woods and fields at this time of the year.

Cows have to pay rent just as humans do. If the dairy is loaded up with high rent for fancy buildings you can't expect to make much profit.

HOW TO REACH OLD AGE

"If you want to live long be sure to pick the right kind of parents and the proper sort of home," prescribes Dr. James H. McKee, pediatricist. "Be sure your mother nourishes you with mother's milk, because it is better for humans than any other."

"Be sure your parents have you vaccinated and also immunized against diphtheria before you are a year old. Infectious diseases are the worst enemies of childhood, and the allegation that toxin-antitoxin depresses the heart or causes paralysis is an absurdity."

"If you're a mouth-breather as a child be sure your parents have your adenoids or diseased tonsils attended to. See to it that while you are a baby your parents protect your eyes against lights that are too bright, eye strain and infections, and that they have your eyes examined every two years till the end of your student days."

"If your baby teeth don't arrive on time, find out why."

"Your heart has far to go and much work to do—protect it from damage by infectious diseases in your childhood and see to it you are banned from competitive athletic sports until you arrive at college days."

"The man who becomes an invalid ought to be encouraged to continue some sort of work," says Dr. L. Napoleon Boston. He points out that during the two years and a half of confinement in bed with tuberculosis, Robert Louis Stevenson wrote "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island" and four other books; that Shelly, Mrs. Browning, Poe, Jane Austen, Locke, Sir Walter Scott and Voltaire all kept on writing masterpieces while suffering from tuberculosis and that Napoleon and Alexander the Great both refused to allow their epilepsy to interfere with continuance of their careers.

"The crude materials which make up a man's body could be bought for 98 cents, yet we spend about \$30,000 raising one human animal," says Dr. W. A. Pearson, dean of Hahnemann Medical College, "A man is a moist colloidal solution, supported by a mineral framework. In chemical composition he is about the equivalent of 1,000 eggs. His body is 65 per cent water and his make-up includes about two pounds of lime, enough phosphorus for 800,000 matches and 3,500 cubic feet of gas."

"The aviator must see to it he keeps the labyrinth in his ear in good working order," warns Dr. Carroll Haines, otologist, "or he will be in danger when flying through clouds. Only when the semi-circular canals of the ear are functioning properly can the flier tell whether he is flying upside down or right side up."

"The nonflier needs a good earlabyrinth, too," Dr. Haines says, "because when these canals work right a man can receive warning through a feeling of vertigo, that he is being poisoned by bad tonsils or teeth, or, in middle life, recognize nature's admonition—given by the sensation of vertigo—that defective kidneys or unduly high blood pressure are calling for protective medical attention."

—Public Ledger (Phila.).

DISPERSAL SALE

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH I AM OFFERING MY ENTIRE HERD OF

77 Purebred 77
Holstein-Friesian
Cattle

Saturday, September 14, 1929

Promptly at 10 A. M. Eastern Standard Time

The offering includes:

42 Milking Cows, including 24 fresh cows and close springers.

VOLISKA SEGIS LILITH, 1,035 lb. butter and 23,378 lb. milk in her first 11 months and she is still milking 57 lb. She has two daughters in the sale, one a 11-months' calf—a real show animal, and the other a two-year-old due in October.

VOLISKA PAULINE LILITH, dam of the above animal. She produced 7,056 lb. milk, 3,235 lb. butter in 92 days in C. T. A. work and is now milking 75 lb. a day. She has 1 yearling daughter and 1 bull calf in the sale. He is a wonderful individual and a half brother to the 1,035 lb. cow.

Three daughters of the world's famous bull, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, all with large C. T. A. records.

ARTIS CLOTHILDE LILITH, 16,597 lb. milk, 785.50 lb. butter in 348 days and

KORNDYKE TERRACE PONTIAC, 15,319 lb. milk, 768.50 lb. butter in 348 days, are two other very prominent members of the herd.

There are many others with high records and the entire herd average in C. T. A. work is as follows:

Milk per cow for lactation period	12,585 lb.
Butter per cow for lactation period	534.50 lb.
Value of product per cow	\$357.81
Net profit per cow above feed cost	262.45

PIETERTJE ORMSBY WAYNE LAD 390276, now stands at the head of the herd. He was sired by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and out of Queen Ann Pietertje 3d 154481, one of the most wonderful cows of the breed.

THE HERD HAS HAD THREE ANNUAL CLEAN TESTS

The farm is located two miles from New Milford, on the Lackawanna Trail, and on the D., L. & W. R. R.

Sale will be held rain or shine, and in tent if it rains.

Col. George W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
Auctioneer In the box

GEORGE E. PAGE
NEW MILFORD, PA.

COLORADO CHANGES DAIRY COMMISSIONER

After sixteen years as state dairy commissioner of Colorado, Professor George E. Morton, head of the animal husbandry department of the Colorado Agricultural College will be succeeded by Walter Freeman who formerly was inspector in the commissioners' department. A recently passed law provides that the man who teaches the course in dairy inspection at the State College shall be the dairy commissioner.

Colorado is the only state in the Union which has the state dairy commissioner located at the agricultural college as a member of the college faculty. This provision was enacted into law when the state grange backed a measure for this purpose which was mothered by Senator Agnes Riddle, Colorado's first woman state senator, in 1913.

Commissioner Morton has had some interesting experiences. In 1913 a trainload of cattle suspected of being infected with tuberculosis was shipped into the state from Illinois. The commissioner in cooperation with the state veterinarian and the chief milk inspector of Denver stopped the sale and quarantined the animals. The animals were tested, more than 600 of them reacted and were slaughtered.

During the World War the commissioner stopped the sale of imitation condensed milk in the state, maintaining that the article in question was in reality skim milk.

More recently there was an attempt to market within the state a colored product sold as shortening or as a cooking compound. A law was passed which defined this product as oleomargarine. The sellers obtained a temporary restraining order in the federal district court at Denver restraining the commissioner from enforcing the law while they tested its constitutionality. Later this restraining order was dismissed and the sale of the product was stopped throughout the state. The test of the constitutionality of the law is still pending.

OFFERS FRESH COWS

The Old Home Farm advertisement in this issue offers a number of grade and purebred Holstein-Friesians, fresh or due to freshen before very long. With the present shortage of milk throughout the east Mr. Bennett should receive dozens of answers to his advertisement.

Less than a year ago the Old Home herd consisted of 104 animals of which 63 were in milk. The rapid increase of such a large herd of mature animals has made the herd grow to such an extent that there are not enough stanchions to take care of all the milkers. Otherwise producing members of the Old Home Herd would not be offered for sale.

The Old Home cows are used to twice-a-day milking, for this is a practical dairy establishment. A representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited this farm the 4th of last October and on that day, with 63 cows milking of all ages

and all stages of lactation, 21 cans of milk were delivered at the shipping station.

The Old Home Herd has been on the State and Federal accredited list for several years and all of the animals have been submitted to the abortion test and passed clean.

ADAMS COUNTY PRODUCERS

Beauty, a registered Holstein owned by Hiram H. Miller, of Fairfield, Pa., leads the Adams County Cow Testing Association by producing 61.1 lb. butter-fat, 1,528 lb. milk during August. She is followed by Doll, a three year old owned by Harry E. Brown also of Fairfield, with 58.3 lb. fat, 1,457 lb. milk. A twelve year old, owned by John E. Bair, is next with 54.7 lb. fat, 1,764 lb. milk. This cow is followed by a Guernsey and by a grade Holstein. R. M. Spangler, of Gettysburg, Pa., George Motter, of Littlestown, Pa., A. B. C. Williams, Hiram Miller and Harry Brown owned the other five members on the Honor Roll.

During the month Tester Robert Coble reports that there are 225 milking cows in the twenty-five herds making up the Association. Of the number 27 produced 40 lb. fat or more and 20 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

FORMER BREEDER HONORED

J. G. Voss, a former breeder of Holstein-Friesians was recently appointed a member of the School Board of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a lady member of the board. The mayor of Elkhorn nominated Mr. Voss and the vote of the council was unanimous.

Mr. Voss graduated from the Elkhorn High School in 1892, then taught school four years and later attended the Oshkosh Normal School from which he graduated in 1898. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools that fall, a position which he held for ten years. He is now serving his third term as clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Voss was active in the Holstein-Friesian industry for a number of years and has friends among the breeders of many states.

THE HORSE IN A NUT SHELL

The decrease of horses on the farms of the United States during the past fourteen years will no doubt continue for several years to come owing to the scarcity of breeding stock and the increasing death rate from old age of the existing horse population. And as the only possible stimulus to breeding is price, no stable market can be expected until the actual rôle the horse is to play in future farm operations is definitely settled. Wise farmers may raise horses for their own use but the majority of farmers will want tangible evidence that they have a definite market value at least equal to the cost of raising them before they turn their attention to horse breeding again. —North American Veterinarian.

LENKER CATTLE TAKE PRIZES

Practically all of the Holstein-Friesians exhibited at the Linglestown Fair held in Dauphin County, Penna., came from the two Lenker herds owned by the brothers, William B. Lenker and Dr. Jesse L. Lenker. These herds are entirely distinct being on different mail routes but each contains some purebred Guernseys as well as registered Holsteins. Honors were well divided.

Lakefield Konigen Ormsby Fobes was the first prize age bull and the grand champion male. Lenker's Hazel Butter Girl was the first prize age cow and was made senior and grand champion female.

THE RELATIONS OF BACTERIAL COUNT AND DIRT IN MILK

Bacterial Counts in Sanitary Milk Control (by Robert S. Breed, N. Y. State Agr. Exp. Station) emphasizes the fact that a high bacterial count is not necessarily evidence that milk is dirty. Quoting: "The common incorrect statement of earlier years made by overzealous public health workers that high count milk is filthy or dirty has caused much confusion. High count milk is very frequently milk that is undergoing normal lactic acid fermentation, a process which is not properly described as a filthy or dirty process. Moreover, really dirty milk may not contain excessive numbers of bacteria as the actual amount of dirt that gets into milk even under bad conditions is almost infinitesimal in amount when compared to the bulk of the milk itself. When this dirt carries relatively small numbers of living bacteria, a thing that may very easily happen, the effect on the count is negligible. This fact necessitates a control over the type of dirt that appears in milk as visible sediment that is quite independent of bacterial counts."

A group of professors in the dairy department of one of our agricultural colleges decided to conduct an experiment dealing with the flavor of milk.

When a cow is milked in filthy and unsanitary stables, the milk is known to absorb odors which are objectionable and under such conditions, cow manure may also get into the milk.

The College Professors conducted a little test to determine the quantity of cow manure required to taint the flavor of milk and the quantity that would destroy its salability.

One group weighed out the cow manure and mixed varied quantities with milk while the other group remained in adjoining room, tasted and passed upon the flavor of these samples. After the experiment had been completed, much to the surprise of all, the milk that had the largest percentage of cow manure was classed as having the best flavor.

It was concluded that the professors had been accustomed to drinking milk produced under rather unsanitary conditions and to please their palate it required a certain amount of stable filth.

Even if milk which contains stable filth tastes a little better to college professors we prefer ours uncontaminated.

RECORDS GALORE

Horton, Crary & Company, owners of one of the best producing Holstein-Friesian dairies in northwestern Pennsylvania are offering in this issue a bull which should certainly please anyone who believes that records are important in a bull's pedigree. The dam of the bull calf in question is Dow Farms Pontiac Juven and has a record of 30.57 lb. butter, 601 lb. milk in seven days, 871 lb. butter, 19,429 lb. milk in a year.

King Ona Crestmont Ormsby, sire of the bull offered, was by King Ona, one of the best sires of the Ona family, a strain noted for large and persistent production which desirable trait has been transmitted through a number of generations.

King Ona Crestmont Ormsby was from Crestmont Duchess Ormsby, a cow with a number of year records. Tested as a five year old she is credited with 1,271.77 lb. butter in a year and as a six year old with 1,204.94 lb., each time producing over 27,000 lb. milk.

"CORN"

BY MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Poets and orators have celebrated the glory of American corn; but corn remains its own best interpreter. It seems forever to be uttering a message. Even on windless nights there are infinite stirrings and whisperings, as though an invisible spirit walked the furrows.

No other plant known to our fields is at once so interesting, so opulent, or so decorative as corn when it has sprung to full height and the grains await their transmutation into ivory or gold. A field of wheat is a thing of beauty and grace, tremulous and shimmering in the lightest airs; but corn challenges attention like a militant host that marches with banners flying.

Corn gave to the American pioneer what was truly the hard-won bread of democracy, and corn remains a fitting sign and symbol of American ideals. It is finely representative of the vigor and wholesomeness of American life. Planted in hope, it is watched and tended with full confidence of reward. It publishes broadcast its lesson of patience, industry, and tolerance. No stalk jostles or tramples its neighbor. Each full, ripe ear is a renewal of the old pledge between America and Nature, her mighty and unswerving ally.

"That only holds men together," wrote Whitman, "which aggregates all in a living principle." The corn's serried ranks in the vast plains of the Mississippi Valley give the impression of a harmonious whole, no stalk more favored than another, but all drawing life in amity from a common soil, and warmed and quickened by the same sun, dew, and rain.

The average price for fresh milk in leading American cities for April, 1929, was 14.2 cents per quart according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A REAL FARMER

BY HARRY P. WEAVER

Unless a man loves the soil for its own sake he's no farmer. Just watch him during his leisure hours. Instead of sitting near the edge of his orchard, gazing in the direction of the city, cursing the capitalists, he's moving among his trees, looking 'em over, appraising them according to their promise, lopping off a cross-branch here, cutting out a sucker there. Instead of raving at the industrialists motoring about on the highway below he's more'n likely setting out a few ornamental shrubs or a coniferous tree or two. Or he can probably be found down below the pasture considering a dam so's to have a little lake of his own.

That's the way he does. He'll support a beautiful apple in his hand, without plucking it from the branch, and gaze at it for five minutes. His horses neigh at him; his cattle bawl at him, his hogs squeal at him; the birds sing for him; the breezes blow for him; his dogs and kids follow him around.

Yep, that's a farmer. And there ain't a dang thing the matter with him.—Farm and Farmside.

FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, eight weeks old, mostly white. Dam 50 lb. milk, 3.8 test, on ordinary feed; grand-dam and great grand-dam, 30 lb. cows. A perfect type at \$75. This one is cheap. Don't wait. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

Produce Milk Instead of Horns!

THE best milk producing dairy anywhere around this section of the country—That's what the neighbors and the shipping station officials say of my Herd.

Two Splendid Hornless Holstein Bulls

are in service. Both are backed by wonderful producers of the noted KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM family.

You can obtain from me some Purebred Hornless Holsteins, young stock, say a pair of heifers and an unrelated young bull.

Start your own herd of High-Testing, Big-Producing Hornless Cattle—the best of all dairy stock.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Wayne Co. Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

CARROLL HERD is headed by



ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

His dam, LADY K CALAMO, a handsome cow of wonderful capacity, is backed by the Korndyke, Canary, Segis, Calamity and Dutchland strains.

His sire is the great ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE, the showy son of the World's Champion Producer ROLO MERCENA DE KOL.

RALPH G. ROOP

NEW WINDSOR :: :: MARYLAND

Carroll Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



BLOATING

Bloating is the dread of every livestock owner. Changing from a scant pasture to a luxuriant one, a radical change especially of green feed, sometimes for no reason at all except a slight digestive disturbance, cattle will bloat and before the trouble is discovered the animals will be beyond help. Consequently there has always been a demand for some kind of medicine or feed that can be depended upon to prevent bloat of sheep and cattle. Scientific authorities, however, claim there is no sure preventative.

Giving the animals a generous amount of dry feed and watering them before turning them into the new pasture often helps. It is best to gradually accustom the animals to any radical feed change.

The bloated animal needs immediate attention. Mild cases may be relieved by walking the animal for fifteen minutes. Some cases may be helped by putting a stick in the mouth of the animal in the form of a bit, which may be covered with pine tar or grease. This will start the flow of saliva, and when the animal swallows gas will be belched up.

The worst cases must be tapped by use of a trocar. The trocar is inserted into the left side in the triangle formed by the last rib, hip-bone, and transverse processes of the backbone. After the animal is relieved from the gas a physic should be given.

TEN DAIRY TEL-U-GRAMS

1. A cow well fed on pasture and grain in summer is two-thirds wintered.
2. A cow well fed in winter is one-half pastured.
3. A cow buyer complained because the cow he bought did not milk as much as the farmer promised. The seller replied, "You should have bought my pasture too."
4. It takes all winter for a good cow to recover from the effect of poor pasture and no grain.
5. Cows don't starve to death on pasture alone because, the summer is too short.
6. If the cow makes her record when she stands dry, she must be fed well to make a good record.
7. Culling one-fourth of the herd and feeding the rest more liberally helps to increase the profits.
8. A man cannot be stingy at the feed bin if his cows are to be liberal at the milk pail.

9. A horse doing field work always gets his feed of grain. You wouldn't think of just turning him out to pasture. He couldn't keep up on grass alone. The energy used in making milk and repairing body tissues calls for even more grain than the horse gets.

10. A good bull is half the herd. A poor bull is the whole herd. Let the bull be the better half.—*Wisconsin News-letter.*

DISINFECTANT WHITEWASH

Few dairymen in the Northern States use whitewash extensively, yet it has many advantages over paint. It is easier applied, lower in price and there is no possibility of animal poisoning. There are many good formulas. Where a mild disinfectant or insecticidal whitewash for general sanitation is desired, the following is suggested:

Make a thick cream by thoroughly mixing 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime with about eight gallons of water, or by carefully slaking 38 pounds (½ bushel) of quicklime. To this mixture add one quart of crude carbolic acid and thin to desired consistency.

The above formula has marked antiseptic properties but is not proof against scaling nor rubbing.

Where a strong germicidal wash is needed, as in chicken houses which have become infested with mites, etc., the same formula may be used except that two quarts of crude carbolic acid should be used.

SILOS AS FLYKILLERS

How a dairyman can turn his empty silo into a flykiller is an idea that emanates from Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. This is the plan:

Suppose every empty silo—and most silos are empty in August—had two doors at the base, through which the cattle could be driven, this passageway filled with leafy branches and tree tops. Each cow passing through would get rid of her flies. These would fly upward to the screened top, especially if helped up with a power fan similar to those placed in ceilings of ice cream parlors, set just above the brush tops. When the herd had passed through, an automobile or tractor could be backed up to one door, the other door tightly closed and the exhaust gas passing up through the screen would smother every fly. These would fall to the bottom where the chickens could get them."

MILK DON'T NEED EXTRA IRON

Small patches of bare iron in milk pails and cans may appear of little consequence, but it has been discovered that rusty utensils are responsible for metallic flavors in milk and cream and a tallowy or fishy taste in practically every dairy product.

Twenty-four hours contact of milk or cream with a rusty can will increase the iron content 250 parts per million. However, only one part per million is needed to produce a noticeable injury to milk and the products made from it.

Milk when drawn from the cow contains traces of iron and copper. Recent experiments have shown that both of these are of vital importance to the body, but nevertheless they must be kept down to a minimum in milk in order to maintain high dairy quality.

Dairy farmers can take an important part in reducing losses caused by the objectionable flavors, if they discard rusty pails and cans and use only properly tinned utensils.

Strong washing powders should be avoided as they corrode and dissolve the tin. Never use washing powder that is too strong for the hands. Moisture is responsible for much of the rust so immediately after the cans are washed they should be turned up-side-down so that they will drain and dry.

ROUND BIN CAPACITY IS FIGURED EASILY

To find the number of bushels of grain in a round or cylindrical field grain bin is a matter of simple figuring.

The first step is to get the circumference or distance around the bin in feet. Then, square this figure and multiply the result by .07958. This will give the area in square feet. Now, multiply this area by the depth of grain in the bin and the result will be the number of cubic feet of grain in the bin. Multiply the number of cubic feet by .8 or divide by 1¼ for the number of bushels of grain in the circular bin.

TO PREVENT SWITCHING

A simple device used in California to prevent a cow switching her tail across her milker's face consists of a circle of three-quarter or one inch rope. This is made long enough so that it reaches in front of the hip bones of the cow and lets the other side of the circle drop down over her thighs reaching about sixteen or eighteen inches lower than her pin bones. This holds the tail against the cow so that she can not do much switching.

HERDSMAN WANTS POSITION

Lifelong experience with Holstein-Friesian cattle. References gladly given. Ready to go to work October 1-15. R. A. Chambers, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

BEWARE OF ADJECTIVES

If you plan to write anything, from a newspaper article to a novel, you would do well to consider remarks made by the late Senator Albert J. Beveridge, whose recent "Abraham Lincoln" is hailed as a masterpiece of biography.

Beveridge, pointing out that he used as few adjectives as possible, said:

"Adjectives are like emergency medicine and must be given sparingly and seldom, like strychnine and other powerful stimulants. Adjectives often employed mean little or nothing. They are signs that blur vision in the reader and save the writer the toil of description. Great writers are not victims of the adjective habit."

Plain, unadorned writing is always the most forceful. This is a good thing for everyone to remember, from club reporter to historian.

COLLEGE COURSES IN DAIRYING

Inspired by the lists of courses proposed at some of our colleges, the *New York World* suggests that all milkmen should be college trained and proposes the following list of courses:

Milk Delivery 1. A broad survey designed to acquaint the student with the principles of the trade; the percussive properties of cans and bottles; keeping the wagon in the car tracks, and how to make it squeak when rounding corners.

Milk Delivery 2. A continuation of 1. Three hours a week during second semester.

Milk Delivery 3a. Cans. A thorough drill in how to roll, push, and kick cans so they can be heard five blocks.

Milk Delivery 3b. Bottles. How to rattle bottles so they sound like a carillon; how to jamb a dumbwaiter; how to drop cream bottles with the maximum effect. Prerequisite: Milk Delivery 1, 2, and 3a.

Milk Delivery 4. A look at the future. What can be done about paper bottles? Is it feasible to blow these up and make them pop? A 5000-word thesis will be required of all students.

SHARPENING OLD FILES

Dissolve 4 oz. saleratus in 1 qt. water and boil the files in it for half an hour; then remove, wash and dry them. Put in a glass or stone vessel 1 qt. rain water into which add slowly 4 oz. best sulphuric acid and keep the proportions for any amount used. Immerse the files in this from six to twelve hours, according to fineness of them. Then remove, wash clean, dry quickly and put a little sweet oil on to cover the surface. If the files are coarse they will need to remain in about twelve hours, but for fine files six to eight hours is sufficient. This plan is applicable to blacksmiths', gunsmiths', tinners', coppersmiths' and machinists' files. Copper and tin workers will only require a short time to take

the particles out of their files, as the soft metals with which they become filled are soon dissolved. Files may be recut three times by this process.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS

Ordinarily wooden fence posts last about five years only but with a very slight additional cost they can be made to last three or more times as long.

Untreated posts may last for a long time; twenty-five to thirty years for black locust or red cedar is not uncommon. Willow, cottonwood, and many common wood-lot trees are short-lived as posts and are good for only a few years at most. Between these two extremes are such woods as white cedar and chestnut. The life of woods which have been given a preservative treatment can be accurately predicted. Even the most perishable woods can be made to resist decay for 20 years or more. Unless thorough treatment is given little value will result. It is not enough to paint the wood with a preservative, such as creosote. Best and most thorough results are obtained by what is commonly known as the hot-and-cold-bath or open-tank method. The posts which have first had all the bark removed and have been thoroughly air-seasoned, are kept for from five to eight hours in hot creosote at about 200 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. During this hot bath the air and moisture in the wood expand and are partially driven out.

An imitation silk has been made from the glue obtained by processing swine ears. This imitation silk produced from glue is so similar to the genuine that experts are required to detect the difference between silk derived from worms and glue. The adage, "you can't make a silk purse of a sow's ear" must be relegated to days gone by.

There is law of nature which reads something like this—Like begets like or the likeness of their ancestors. Old breeders who wrought improvement conceived this law in a practical way in terms of "breed the best to the best."

"A gift for your daughter? How about this dainty garter purse?"

"No, I don't think it would be wise for her to carry her money in plain sight."

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Perfect LEAR TAGS
For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
MADE IN 3 SIZES
PATENTED NOV. 12, 1907 MAY 8, 1909 MAR. 12, 1910
NUMBERED AND LETTERED AS DESIRED
ATTACHED BY ONE OPERATION
DON'T BE FOOLED BY IMITATIONS
TAC CLOSED
SALT LAKE STAMP COMPANY
46 West Broadway
THE ORIGINATOR OF SELF-PIERCING EAR TAGS
Send for Free Samples

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS
SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
—Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Staffs, etc.)
SPENCER BROS. Box 445 SAVANNAH, GA.

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Show Blankets Our Specialty
KANT-KOM-OFF Cow Cover
Pat. Nov. 23, 1909 Nov. 29, 1921
Try a Sample Order Today
R. LAACKE COMPANY,

Where Quality Determines Choice
KANT-KOM-OFF Blankets Predominate
A check-up of blankets seen on prize cattle at one of the Fairs last summer showed KANT-KOM-OFFS on 663—next nearest 284, next 142. This is typical of the Preference Shown for Laacke's KANT-KOM-OFF Blankets everywhere.
Satisfaction or Money Back
Order From This Adv.
STYLE To 48 in. 50-63 in. 70 in. up
12oz Satin Finish Burlap \$2.90 \$3.20 \$4.40
Khaki or Gray Duck 3.40 4.10 5.60
Wool Felt (all colors) 8.90 10.90 13.90
Lining (extra, each) 1.40 1.75 3.00
Lettering, Stenciling, Trimming, Extra. Discounts for Quantity.
538 Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KING OF THE ABBEKERKS LILITH

King of the Abbekerks Lilith heads the Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Elmer Dolin of Millin, Pa., Juniata County. As King was born August 6, 1925, he is now four years old. His pedigree combines a number of well-known strains of breeding for his sire was a grandson of two well-known sires, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and King of the



KING OF THE ABBEKERKS LILITH
A good herd sire owned by Elmer Dolin
of Millin, Pa.

Changelings, and of the great cow Previous Abbekerk Changeling. Through his sire he gets a double cross of the Abbekerk blood, through the sire's dam a double cross of the Changeling blood.

Pietje Pauline Lilith, the dam of King, was a good producing daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son whose dam, Lilith De Kol, made a number of tremendous milk and butter records more than a quarter of a century ago. She is claimed to be the first cow that ever produced in a supervised test 28 lb. butter in a week, an average of four pounds daily.

Mr. Dolin has a good producing herd, the younger members are daughters of King and show promise of being even better than their dams.

ADAMS COUNTY HOLSTEINS ARE BIG PRODUCERS

The Holstein dairy owned by R. M. Spangler, of Gettysburg, Pa., led the second year of the Adams County C. T. A. with an average production of 389.6 butterfat, 11,546 lb. milk.

In second place was the Holstein dairy of Elmer A. Bubb, of East Berlin. This herd averaged 358.5 lb. butterfat, 10,695 lb. milk. Not far behind was the large Holstein dairy owned by Harry E. Brown, of Fairfield, Pa. This dairy averaged 350.9 butterfat, 10,356 lb. milk. Another Gettysburg dairy, owned by Roy A. Weaner, averaged 340.4 butterfat, 10,153 lb. milk.

Other Holstein dairies prominent in this Association were owned by; Paul Price, of East Berlin, average 334 lb. butterfat, 9,370 lb. milk; Hiram H. Miller, of Fairfield, average 326.8 butterfat, 9,356 lb. milk; John C. Leinart, of Hampton, average 325.4 lb. butterfat, 9,236 lb. milk, and the dairy owned by Guy Tanger, of York Springs, average 311.1 lb. butterfat, 9,370 lb. milk.

The highest milk producer was Annette Pietje Alcartra Ormsby, a daughter of Uneda Alcartra Lad and Annette Pietje Korndyke Ormsby, owned by Harry Brown, of Fairfield, Pa. She is

credited with 14,768 lb. milk, while her butterfat was 434.2 lb. A grade Holstein, Bess, also owned by Mr. Brown, led for butterfat productions with 535.3 lb. Her milk was 11,713 lb.

Two other members of this dairy were credited with productions of more than 400 lb. fat in a year. They are Meadow Brook Bess Korndyke and Meadow Brook Lunde Pontiac, full sisters, being sired by Korndyke Pontiac Lunde, while their dam was Cumberland Korndyke Bess. Bess Korndyke was credited with 492.6 lb. butterfat, 14,104 lb. milk and Lunde Pontiac with 402 lb. butterfat, 11,833 lb. milk. Johanna De Kol Pietje, a daughter of Uneda King Alcartra Lad 2d., owned by Guy E. Tanger, was credited with 446.1 lb. fat, 13,588 lb. milk as a four-year-old; Meadow May Queen, a daughter of Spring Meadow Lion and Sarcastic Queen Leo Derol produced 472 lb. fat, 12,928 lb. milk. She is a member of the Leinart dairy.

Lady, owned by R. M. Spangler, has to her credit 515.5 lb. fat, 13,696 lb. milk. Two other members of this dairy each produced above 12,000 lb. milk and 400 lb. fat.

Holsteins certainly occupied prominent positions in this Association. Of the eleven herds that each averaged 300 lb. fat or more, eight were purebred Holsteins, either in part or exclusively, and the four highest cows were also black and whites.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, COWS or Hay? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,

121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

TRICK INSECTICIDES

Farmers, suburban dwellers and housewives are warned by the U. S. Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration against buying preparations to be added to feed and drinking water which their makers say will control external parasites on poultry and other animals consuming them.

One of the misbranded preparations sold to control lice, mites, ticks and fleas on poultry and other animals by being taken into the system with the food and drinking water, can be bought for 18 cents a gallon in the open market. This preparation, retailed in small containers, netted the producer \$64 a gallon. Neither this mixture nor any of the many similar mixtures could produce the results claimed for them.

Liquids, powders, and capsules to be placed in a hole in the tree, under the bark, or in the soil, and paints to be applied to the trunk of the tree, have been examined for their alleged powers to control fungous diseases and to kill insects when, according to the advertising literature, the substances are taken up by the sap and carried to all parts of the tree.

Housewives are especially cautioned

not to believe the glittering promises made for attractive little cases containing a chemical, which, when merely hung in a room, will drive away or kill moths, ants, roaches, flies, and mosquitoes, and at the same time disinfect the room, purify the air, and prevent disease.

DRY HAY BY HOT AIR

Agriculture has borrowed another idea from industry in the development of artificially heated plants for the drying of alfalfa and other green hays.

These plants, several of which are already in successful operation, make the farmer entirely independent of weather when hay is ready to harvest, and yield a product with a higher protein content than sun-cured hay.

There are now two such driers in the east. One is located near New Castle, Delaware, and the other at the Walker Gordon plant, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water in ample quantities and of unquestionable purity is essential in the proper operation of dairy farms. Water is usually derived from one of two sources; viz., springs or wells. All wells should be carefully constructed. One of the most important points is to extend the casing at least 18 inches above the surface of the ground. See that the opening of this casing is protected from all contamination.

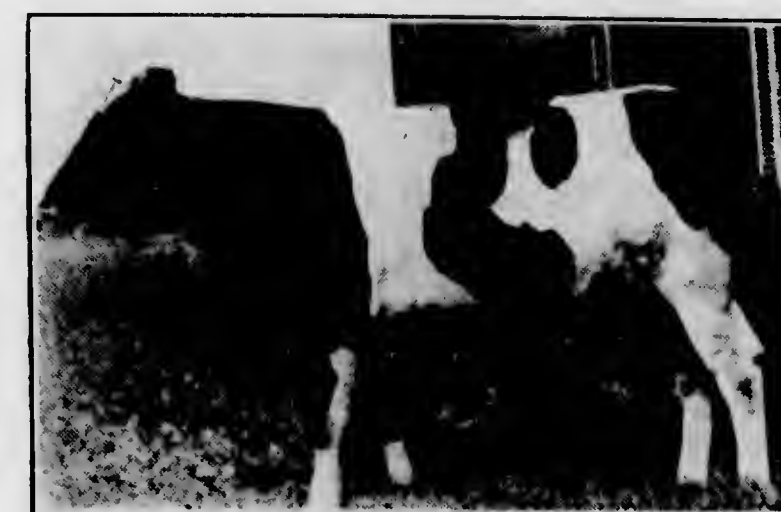
Springs may be polluted from various sources. The surface layer of soil may be too thin to remove the contamination of surface washings from undesirable surroundings, such as stables, privies, etc. They may also be contaminated by direct surface washings. To prevent this, provide a cement casing around the spring and have it high enough to ward off the washings.

Water supplies should be carefully investigated. Send samples of water to a laboratory for bacteriological analysis. A sanitary inspection of the immediate surroundings is necessary. Such an inspection will include the nature of the soil; slope; drainage in relation to stables, houses, barnyards, privies, etc.; construction of well or spring; and housing and casing.

Conditions affecting a water supply vary considerably over a period of time. The character of a water supply is not always constant. It may vary with the seasons or an excessive dry or wet spell may cause distinctive and important changes in its bacterial flora. For this reason one analysis of the water and one sanitary survey of conditions is not sufficient. Systematic and regular inspection is advised.

MAPLE GROVE NEWS

Mr. Charles Jones, owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa., reports the sale of a fine heifer born December 22, 1926 to Mr. Wayne Byham of Guys Mills, Pa. This heifer was sired by Clever Model Glista whose dam, Glista Coreva has a seven day record of 34.08 lb. butter, averaging practically 83 lb. milk a day for thirty days. The following year she was credited with 31.21 lb. butter in a week. She has several other records and several high record daughters.



PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL
Junior herd sire at Maple Grove Stock Farm,
Centerville, Pa.

Mr. Byham's heifer was from a 16.28 lb. daughter of Model Daniel Glista whose dam, Glista Dinah, made 31.26 lb. butter in a week and was the highest record daughter of Glista Coreva.

The purchased heifer has been bred to the junior herd sire at Maple Grove Stock Farm. This is Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl, a son of King Segis Alcartra Prilly from Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, 31.39 lb. butter in a week, 822.4 lb. butter, 18,736 lb. milk in a year on three milkings a day. She was sired by Creator and her dam was a daughter of King Pontiac Champion.

The Maple Grove Stock Farm has for a number of years been on the State and Federal Accredited List while Centerville is in Crawford County which is a modified accredited area.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is a practical dairy breeding establishment and Mr. Byham's purchase is backed by several generations of dams bred and raised at Maple Grove.

LOVE FOR A SCRUB COW

My scrub cow gives me employment every day of the year. She consumes my hay and grain, and she grows sleek and fat. She is a thing of beauty, although a burden forever. To produce milk and butterfat would detract from her physical beauty therefore it is unreasonable to expect it of her. She hopes to reduce my income tax.

I love my scrub cow. She is a luxury. Dairymen are entitled to luxuries as well as other people. My neighbor tells me to sell her to the butcher, but my neighbor is a hard-hearted man. So is the butcher. The cow tester says the profits from three of my best producers will keep her in comfort, so why should I worry?

I love my scrub cow. It requires a lot of time to feed her, but little to milk her. My banker says that the small amount of milk she contributes can justly

be called "the milk of human kindness," for it is human kindness that allows her to exist. Even Parson Jones was heard to remark that a greater love hath no man than he who wears his young life away to support a scrub cow, expecting no reward, not even the respect of real dairymen.

SCOTCH DAIRY INVESTIGATIONS

Some years ago a Scotch student, Andrew McCandlish, pursued an Agricultural Course at the Iowa State College and graduated from that institution. Although offered several positions in this country, he preferred to return to his native country and became affiliated with the Scottish Agricultural College at Glasgow.

In recent issues of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN we have mentioned that the British are taking considerable interest in ascertaining the producing life of a dairy cow which has been set by them as low as two and one-half years. Professor McCandlish and a coworker have been investigating Scottish herds and the following is a summary of their conclusions:

The average producing life of a dairy cow in Scottish herds is around four years. As milk and butterfat production increase until a cow is about seven years of age and then shows a decrease many animals are removed from the herds before they reach the limit of their producing ability.

The fat percentage for three-year-olds is higher than that for older cows. After three years of age there is little change in the fat percentage with age that is of little practical significance until advanced ages are reached, when, says the authors, there may be a fall of importance.

The increase in production associated with age is probably attributable, in part, to the growth of the secretory tissue of the udder and to body growth in general.

Part of the increase may also be due to an improvement in functional activity through use.

The tendency for milk to show a slightly lower fat percentage as the cow advances in age is probably due to the fact that as the milk yield changes the fat yield changes in the same direction, but at a slower rate.

There is little known regarding the influence of very advanced age on production, but it is probable that many cows maintain for a long time the production associated with maturity and then decline slowly.

Heifers with a low fat percentage need not, as a rule, be expected to test higher on reaching maturity.

It is probable that the increase in production with maturity is associated more closely with high initial production than with persistency of output.

It makes no difference how smart you are, the old cow won't back up to you to be milked while you are sitting in the shade.

BULL

Born February 17th, 1929

SIRE: Son of King Ona.

SIRE'S DAM: Average 2 years, 1,238.36 butter, 27,122.80 milk.

DAM: 30.57 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Nicely Marked, Well Grown and Developed.

PRICE \$200

F. O. B. Our Station.

HORTON, CRARY & CO.

Warren, Pennsylvania

"Make Animal Tagging Easy" Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags

J. S. PARKER
SALEM, N. Y.

Size of Clinched Tag

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively
50 "	2.50	and lettered.
100 "	4.00	Special prices on larger orders.

CLINCHER PUNCH
Strong & Serviceable

Japanned \$1.60
Nickel Plated 2.25
Postage paid in U.S.A.

BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
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FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

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PAINTING GALVANIZED ROOFING

The problem of painting the galvanized iron and steel roofing and siding around the farm, on sheds, corn cribs, garages and barns, has concerned farmers almost since galvanized iron and galvanized steel were invented. It is often desired to paint these materials for decorative reasons. Another important consideration is rust prevention when the protective galvanized coating has begun to wear away.

It is very difficult to make paint stick for any length of time on brand new galvanized metal. The zinc coating left by the galvanizing process is so smooth and slippery that paint can not get the proper grip.

While it is difficult to obtain successful results in painting galvanized metal when it is new, this should not be taken to mean that galvanized iron and steel can never be satisfactorily painted. It is possible, by taking suitable precaution, to obtain on galvanized metal a paint job that runs very little risk of failure. The method requires patience but little extra trouble.

First of all, it is necessary to wait six months while sun, wind, rain and changes in temperature work for you. This weathering roughens the smooth surface into infinitesimally small irregularities. So small are they that they can hardly be seen with a microscope, but paint finds in them means of getting a grip. Letting the weather do the work has been found much better than trying to do it "synthetically" by scrubbing with sand soap, acetic acid or vinegar. If the metal has started to rust, corroded spots should be cleaned off with a wire brush, before any paint is applied.

Then comes a priming coat of red lead mixed as follows: 100 pounds of paste red lead, 2½ gallons of raw linseed oil, a pint of turpentine and a quart of drier. This first coat should be well brushed on with enough "elbow grease" to force it

into every microscopic irregularity in the surface.

Many an otherwise good job of painting on galvanized iron and steel has gone wrong simply because the paint was not brushed on "close," as painters say. This formula makes approximately five gallons of paint.

THE SECOND COAT

The second coat is mixed on the basis of 100 pounds heavy paste white lead in oil, 1½ gallons of raw linseed oil, 1½ gallons of turpentine, a pint of drier and an ounce of lampblack. The lampblack is added to turn the second coat a gray which serves better than pure white to hide the bright red undercoat.

The formula for the third coat is 100 pounds heavy paste white lead, 4 gallons of raw linseed oil, a pint of drier, and a pint of turpentine. If the paint is not to be left white, this third or final coat is tinted with colors-in-oil.

These last two formulas each make about six gallons of paint.

TAKE ENOUGH TIME

A pound or round brush is best suited for painting metal. Bolts, rivet heads, edges and corners particularly should be carefully painted, since it is at these points that corrosion usually starts. Plenty of time should be allowed between coats. A week is not too long. These simple precautions make it possible to preserve sheet metal almost indefinitely and to greatly improve its appearance. —Idaho Farmer.

POOR LITTLE FLY

You poor little, sprawled-out article—you measly little black speck. Just a second ago you seemed a large, seething, engine of destruction. You were a pest and a nuisance, landing on my head where there wasn't any hair. And you got in your work, too. It took a lot of swinging of both arms, like a fan on a windmill, to dislodge you. Then away you

flew, independent, saucy, defiant. Then you landed on that sheet of paper, the only newspaper on the table; and then I landed on you.

So there you lie. Your career on earth is ended. Your working days are over. You will flit to and fro no longer. No more will you carry disease and death in your feet, nor destruction in your wings. You will never more be able to drill wells in my cranium, nor suck from them my royal blood. One cruel swat, and out went your light.

As I gaze upon your remains, which now seem so small, unimportant and insignificant, I wonder at the size of your power while you were alive. Were you important, or just ornery? I reckon a little of both, like most of the rest of we creatures of earth. Anyway, I am glad you are gone; and I cannot weep at your funeral. I can only rub my bald head and say, "God bless the man who invented the fly swatter."

BOOKLEARNING NOT EVERYTHING

That the lack of education may handicap but cannot thwart a man of the right kind of courage is shown in the case of a young country farmer, who was never inside a school building until he was elected a school trustee, but who has received more than 200 awards and blue ribbons in the last five years on live stock and agricultural products grown by him.—Fletcher's Farming.

Colorado sunshine has been found to be highly efficient in the prevention and cure of rickets. It has been noted that rickets is relatively rare in that state due to the fact, it is claimed, that a large amount of the ultra-violet rays of light is permitted to pass through the rare, dry atmosphere.

It often happens that a man is not suspected of being dumb until he begins to talk.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write **WALTER BROTHERS**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS, (Smith Hatched) Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, all leading breeds. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Prices reasonable. Custom Hatching. **BROOKVILLE HATCHERY**, Brookville, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. **CHARLES McCLAVE**, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints, 25c. regular price. **WEST SUPPLY**, Huntington, Ind.

WANTED—Experienced Herdsman to take complete charge of about 50 Purebred Holsteins. Married man with small family preferred. To commence about October 1st. **BLOOMINGDALE FARMS**, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. **HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO.**, 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

208—ACRES. Highly improved, irrigated, \$6,736.00. Terms. **M. MEADOR**, Norwood, Idaho.

BEESCENT—Beehunters use my Beescent, one man did and found three beehives in one afternoon. **WILL GROVER**, Bristol, Vermont.

TRUE TO NAME. Howard 17 strawberry plant; and other varieties. Catalogue free. **S. E. HOLDRIDGE**, Norwich, Conn.

LIME—Before buying lime, write us. Highest quality—low delivered prices. **NATURAL LIME—MARL COMPANY**, Roanoke, Va.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. **CHAS. EARLE**, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—337 acre farm one-half mile from highway 37. Has good 8-room house, three barns and other out-buildings. Fine for dairy or stock farm. **LUDWELL SPENCER**, McConnellsville, Ohio.

RABBITS—Boys, Girls, Make Money! Raise Chinchilla Fur-bearing Rabbits! Easier raised; more profitable than chickens. **BOOHER'S RABBITRY**, Dept. B., Rochester, Ind.

BALED SHAVINGS—You can buy now at lowest summer price. The efficient and economical Cattle Bedding and Poultry Litter. Let us quote on car lots delivered your station. **OSCAR SMITH & SON**, P. O. Box 215, Albany, N. Y. (Shippers of Baled Shavings for 35 years.)

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed timothy and straw. **HENRY JARVIS**, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. **MITCHELL HAY COMPANY**, Lima, Ohio.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 93% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. **GEO. BOWMAN**, Concordia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy-Clover mixed. Attractive prices. Save your money. Write today. **JOHN DELVIN HAY CO.**, 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover timothy and mixed. Delivered prices **Harry D. Gates Company**, Jackson, Michigan.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—Best strains Danish Seed, chemically treated. Satisfaction or your money back. Postpaid: 200—65c; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Collect: 5,000—\$7.50. List free. **PORT MELLINGER**, Department HBD, North Lima, Ohio.

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MILK DISEASES DYING OFF

Milk-borne epidemics seem in a fair way to become tradition, especially in the cities. In towns there is still some danger. Since the country people rarely use common milk supplies they have few milk-borne epidemics which extend beyond the limits of one family or one farm.

In 1926 the U. S. Public Health service got reports on 69 milk caused epidemics. These resulted in 3,363 cases and 95 deaths. There were 1,189 cases of typhoid, 19 of paratyphoid, 1,518 of septic sore throat, 271 of scarlet fever and 24 of diphtheria. By contrast, in 1927, they found records of only 36 epidemics, causing 952 cases and 41 deaths. The distribution was 23 epidemics of milk-borne typhoid with 421 cases and 35 deaths; 2 epidemics of paratyphoid with 53 cases; 5 of scarlet fever with 398 cases and 5 deaths; 2 epidemics of diphtheria with 15 cases. The prevalence of milk-borne contagion in 1926 was much less than was that of ten to twenty years ago.—*W. A. Evans in The Chicago Tribune.*

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

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Akron, Ohio.

OHIO PRODUCERS

The purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by W. C. Carmean of Kenton, Ohio, is building up quite a reputation as producers in cow testing association work. The eleven milkers averaged 377.3 lb. butterfat, 11,639 lb. milk despite the fact that four of the eleven were young heifers. The top cow was credited with 537.4 lb. butterfat and there were four that exceeded the four hundred pound mark.

The Carmean herd is one of the best in Hardin County. The animals combine the Pietertje, Johanna and Korn-dyke strains. The herd is headed by Home Grove Major Ormsby Ona, a son of Clover Leaf Duke Ormsby and Home Grove Beauty Rag Apple Gem.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

BLEND PRACTICE WITH THEORY

The North Texas Agricultural College last fall established part-time cooperative commercial courses in which the student of "limited means" receives business training with some business firms while

taking college courses. Just why this experiment is confined, if it is, to students of "limited means" is not made clear nor is it stated why it is being tried only in commercial courses. The name of the school indicates that its major efforts should be in agriculture, and certainly agriculture affords a fine field for coordinating instruction with practical work.

Education that fails to combine instruction with practical life, whether in the elementary grades or in the universities, is about nine-tenths waste. The great reason why this is not general is that so few educators know anything at all about the practical side of life. Most of them are visionary theorists as helpless as babies when detached from their books.—*Fletcher's Farming.*

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FOR FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

A fly poison recommended as being comparatively safe as well as effective consists of: Three teaspoons of sodium salicylate dissolved in one pint of water, with a little brown sugar added to it for sweetening.

A device for using the poison can be made of an ordinary drinking glass, a saucer and blotting paper. Place the blotter in the saucer and invert this over the glass filled with the poison solution. Turn over so that the glass stands upside down in the saucer out of reach of small children. If necessary, insert a match at the edge of the glass so that the poison will moisten the blotter.

Mosquitoes are another kill-joy of summer. They may be repelled by the following: One ounce oil of citronella, one ounce camphor, and one-half ounce of cedar oil. A few drops on a towel will keep the mosquitoes away for a whole night. If they are very persistent, a few drops may be rubbed on the face and hands.

BIG PRODUCTION BY A BIG HERD

The largest purebred Holstein-Friesian herd in the state of Pennsylvania is owned by the State School at Polk, Pa. This herd has been enrolled in the Venango County Cow Testing Association which finished its fifth year August 1st. The School Herd monthly average of milkers during the C. T. A. year was

120.7. This large dairy averaged 12,755 lb. milk, 436.7 lb. butterfat.

No less than 68 cows exceeded 10,000 lb. milk and 400 lb. butterfat. The highest butterfat producer is credited with 691.5 lb. fat. High honors for milk production went to another cow in the herd with 20,607 lb. milk. Number 74 in the herd was second in both milk and butterfat, her total being 20,351 lb. milk, 661.8 lb. fat.

In April 1899 this herd was founded by the purchase of a bull and six cows from the herd of Edgar Huidekoper of Meadville, Pa., then one of the most prominent herds in the United States. These six cows were all daughters of Pietertje King whose sire was the imported bull Pietertje 2d's Holland King and whose dam was the imported cow Peterina. The bull was Monk Netherland Fay, a son of Sophia Netherland and Lady Fay's Monk. When Mr. Huidekoper retired from the Holstein business twenty-six additional cows were purchased and ten more were added a little later. Since 1913 the only animals purchased have been bulls for herdsires. Today every animal in the large herd traces, some of them several times, to the bull Pietertje King.

The buildings, ground and farm of the Polk School occupy 2,014 acres of which 1,000 acres is tillable land and about 150 pasture. There are more than two thousand inmates, boys and girls of school age who are mentally deficient. The herd has been on the Accredited List for several years.

ZOBERLIN MAKES GOOD SALE

A carload of sixteen head of purebred Holstein-Friesians was recently purchased by a resident of New York State from John Zoberlin of Plymouth, Wisconsin. The animals go within sixty miles of New York City and the purchase price was \$9,000. Mr. Zoberlin thought so much of the sale that he traveled in the car with the animals. After delivery he spent about a week seeing the sights of New York City.

PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few
West Chester, Pa.

EMBARASSING

The boys of the village choir had decided to form a baseball team and appointed one of their junior members to the position of secretary.

In due time the youngster appealed to the minister for support. This is how the letter ended:

"And we should be very pleased, sir, if you would allow us the use of the bats which the choir men say you have in the belfry!"

YEARLING BULLS
READY FOR SERVICE!

Light colored, straight and level, good rumps and back.

From big producing cows that return a substantial profit for feed and labor.

Sired by PRINCE ORMSBY BUCKEYE who is backed by Virginia's best known, transmitting Holstein-Friesian sires.*

Priced for Quick Sale.

E. E. Artz,

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Delray Herd has been State and Federally Accredited for FIVE Years.

CRAIGE HILL HERD
NOW NUMBERS 100 HEAD
OF ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS

TYPE AND PRODUCTION

You will find these desirable characteristics combined in my dairy which is managed on business principles, i. e. The cows MUST pay a good profit for their feed and care. Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for yourself. Prices Right.

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Bred for Production

ACCREDITED AND ABORTION FREE.

Ravenswood Herd Is Headed By

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whose dam,—Josephine Mechthilde Hartje was a big producing daughter of one of the greatest sires ever in this country, KING HENGERVELD HARTJE.

Ravenswood Herd is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods and I stand back of any stock you may buy from me.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

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Our Dairy Cows Pay Their
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This was the First Accredited Herd in Washington County and has been on the Accredited List for 9 years.

Herd is now headed by a son of
JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST
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Prices Reasonable.

Best Quality.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

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THE HARVEY E. ROSER HERD

NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND

65 HOLSTEINS—25 Pure Breds—40 Grades

Herd is headed by Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby who was sired by a grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first cow to produce over 1,500 lb. butter in one year. His two nearest dams average 34.41 lb. butter and 584.3 lb. milk in seven days. A wonderful individual whose get are most promising. He is to be sold.

There will be offered a real choice lot of fresh cows as well as heavy springers. There will also be included 20 two-year-old bred heifers.

Cows with Cow Testing Association records up to 418 lb. of fat.

Come and avail yourself of the opportunity to purchase the members of this herd at your own price. A Complete Dispersal.

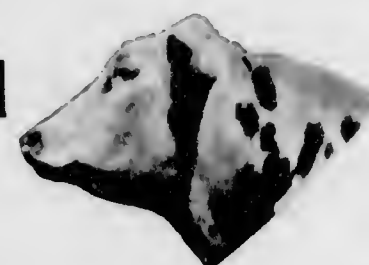
A FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD

Sale will be held on the farm located one-half mile south of Wakefile Station on the Western Maryland Railway, on the main road between Westminster and New Windsor, Md.

Plan now to attend this sale.

Don't Raise Horns, Raise Holsteins!

Domesticated
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Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait,—a Hornless Buli bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

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George E. Stevenson

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As I am short of stable room I am offering for sale a few very choice COWS, FRESH or about to come in.

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A good chance to buy something good.

Herd Accredited and Abortion Free

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PRODUCTION AND TYPE



OUR KIND

A Producer that Makes Good at the Pail.

INTRODUCE THE BLOOD OF

**King Segir, Colantha Johanna Lad and
King of the Ormsbys**

into your herd with one of our young sires that will transmit 1000-lb. production.

The Price Is Only a Fraction of Their Value.

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The Holstein and Friesian

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1929 No. 16

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



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SHAMOKIN, PA.

Small in Size and Price
but Big in Results

Maple Grove Stock Farm HOME OF PRODUCING HOLSTEINS



Maple Grove Spottford Princess and her Fourteenth Calf

This is the kind we raise, cows that are big producers over an extended life of usefulness, that are healthy, live long, breed regularly and are profit makers.
MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
An Accredited Herd in an Accredited Area

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1929

No. 16

How Cunningham Developed a Purebred Herd

FOR more than a decade E. J. Cunningham of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, has been a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. In 1919 a consignment sale was held at Middletown, Dauphin County, Pa., and at this sale Mr. Cunningham purchased two animals, Towanda Princess Spring Farm, a two year old, for \$215 and a yearling heifer, Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol, paying \$105 for her. Both heifers were from strains of breeding well and favorably known in northern Pennsylvania.

This was not Mr. Cunningham's first purebred as his herd had been headed by a registered bull for some time. In 1917 he had purchased from his neighbor, Don Quincy Adams, the bull Ridge Farm Champion Hengerveld, a son of Little Judge Hengerveld De Kol

that Grand Hope Prince Pontiac developed into a good sire.

The present head of the Cunningham herd is Penstate Korndyke King. His sire, Sir Beets Korndyke, was both a son and grandson of the old sire Pontiac Korndyke. Penstate's dam was Sir Jessie Pontiac Korndyke Helen and she was sired by Sir Jessie Pontiac Korndyke who, also was a son and a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Thus the animals in the present Cunningham herd have in their pedigrees a preponderance of Pontiac Korndyke blood.

Towanda Princess Spring Farm, after dropping the bull Grand Hope Prince Pontiac, only had one other calf, a heifer. Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol, however, dropped a number of heifers and nearly every member of the present herd has descended from her in the female line.

As most of them are also descendants of Grand Hope Prince Pontiac the present members of the Cunningham herd trace to both of the foundation females.

The 1928 report of the local cow testing association shows the producing capacity of some of the present members of this herd. Sophia De Kol Hengerveld is credited with 18,197 lb. milk, 583 lb. butterfat in a year. Her full sister, Albina Lily De Kol Hengerveld, is credited with 16,580 lb. milk, 528.5 lb. butterfat. Both of these cows were sired by Ridge Farm Champion Hengerveld and their dam was Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol. Front Line Myrtle De Kol Pontiac is a daughter of Sophia and is credited with 12,235 lb. milk, 424.3 lb. butterfat. Myrtle has a full sister, Queen De Kol Pontiac Pet, that produced 13,259 lb. milk, 445.1 lb. butterfat. Front Line Hannah De Kol Pontiac is a daughter of the Lily cow and is credited with 12,220 lb. milk, 440.9 lb. butterfat. All three of the younger cows are daughters of Grand Hope Prince Pontiac.

The Association report shows that ten of the Cunningham cows produced above 400 lb. of butterfat in a year and that five of them exceeded 500 lb. Of the ten Sophia and her two daughters, and Lily and her daughter are descendants through the direct female line of Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol.

The history of the Cunningham herd indicates how much influence "luck" has upon the success of a herd and the perpetuation of a family or strain. When the two foundation animals were purchased Towanda Princess Spring Farm was thought to be decidedly



E. J. CUNNINGHAM AND PENSTATE KORNDYKE KING

and Ridge Farm Esther Pietje De Kol, and this bull was kept in service for several years.

Towanda Princess Spring Farm had been bred before Mr. Cunningham purchased her and that fall she dropped a bull calf which was given the name of Grand Hope Prince Pontiac and was kept as a herdsire. His sire was It Reuben Pontiac, a grandson of King of the Pontiacs and also a grandson of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, one of the best known producers of her day. These famous animals were three-quarter brother and sister, that is, they were both sired by Pontiac Korndyke and their dams were both daughters of Hengerveld De Kol. By breeding a son of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d to a daughter of King of the Pontiacs the Korndyke and Hengerveld blood was concentrated and intensified. Towanda Princess Spring Farm was sired by a bull who also carried a percentage of Korndyke and Hengerveld blood and it is no wonder

the best animal. She only dropped two calves before her life of usefulness was ended and evidently her daughter was not at all prolific. On the other hand, Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol dropped a number of heifer calves and her daughters in turn have a preponderance of female offspring. The result is that we find many more of the present members of the herd tracing through the female line to Beauty Fayne than we do to Towanda Princess Spring Farm.

Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol, who went by the herd name of Fayne, made a good cow testing association record being credited with 17,303 lb. milk, 590 lb. fat. Sophia has another fat record, a little higher, as one year she produced 635 lb. fat, 17,936 lb. milk.

In the association year ending in 1926 the herd of twelve cows averaged 12,484 lb. milk, 439.2 lb. butterfat. The next year with one cow more milking the herd average was 12,842 lb. milk, 439 lb. fat. In 1928 the monthly average of milkers was 14.28 and the



SOPHIA DE KOL, HENGERVERELD AND ALBINA LILY DE KOL, HENGERVERELD

Big producing full sisters, owned by E. J. Cunningham and Sons, Mifflintown, Pa.

average production for the year was 14,131 lb. milk, 453.2 lb. butterfat. During the association year ending in 1929, there were practically the same number of milkers but the average production dropped to 12,164 lb. milk, 410 lb. fat. The reason for this drop was that five mature cows were sold and were replaced with heifers that had come into milk. This is an illustration of the fact that figures alone do not tell all the story for the herd has been gradually improving year by year.

The Cunningham herd has made quite a reputation for itself from the production standpoint. The result has been that a number of heifer calves have gone to neighboring herds whenever the owner would set a price on them. There has never been any trouble in disposing of bull calves which have gone to head dairy herds in Juniata, Perry, Franklin and Westmoreland Counties. The product of the dairy has been sold to a local ice-cream company which has marketed part of it in fluid form. The herd is regularly tuberculin tested and has been accredited for several years.

Animals from the Cunningham herd have been occasionally exhibited at local fairs and whenever shown have won their share of prizes. Asked if he found the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow to be a profitable dairy animal, the answer of the head of the firm was brief and emphatic "Absolutely."

Mr. Cunningham is now 71 years of age. Both Mr.

and Mrs. Cunningham were raised on farms although not on dairy farms. They have eight children, four boys and four girls.

Mr. Cunningham's sons are associated with him in the business and the firm name is Cunningham and Sons. The herd prefix "Juniata" has been reserved and is used in naming the younger animals. The Cunninghams are enthusiastic boosters for the New Association.

Canadian Association Takes Drastic Action in Fraud Case

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada through its Secretary, W. A. Clemons, reports that the Association has completed its investigation of the cases of William C. Stevens and Archibald Stevens of Philippsville, Ont.; J. C. Eyre of Harlem, Ont., and Frank Tackaberry of Plum Hollow, Ont., and the facts may now be given to the public.

"You will recollect that Eyre and Tackaberry were heavily fined for fraudulent registration of Ayrshires, and were debarred from further registrations with the Ayrshire Association. The Holstein-Friesian Association then arranged with the Dominion Department of Agriculture to have an investigation of the dealings of Eyre and Tackaberry in connection with Holsteins and also to deal with others in the same locality, particularly William C. Stevens, about whose doings rumor was rampant. Detective-Sergeant Frederick Syms of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was secured to make investigation, and he proved no exception to the old rule that "the Mountie always gets his man." After weeks of patient work, Sergeant Syms laid bare the system under which this little group had operated. He not only prepared his cases for trial but handled them in court, although in the case of William C. Stevens he was up against Hon. W. F. Nickle, former Attorney-General of Ontario and one of the outstanding lawyers of the Province. He secured convictions of William C. Stevens with a fine of \$3,000 or 18 months in jail, of J. C. Eyre with a fine of \$2,000 or 12 months in jail, and of Frank Tackaberry with a fine of \$500 or 3 months in jail. The case against Archibald Stevens was not proceeded with, as he is a man of some 87 years and it was felt that he had probably been misled by his son.

"We have cancelled the registration of 163 animals which we are satisfied were grades.

"The four men above mentioned were all expelled from membership in our Association August 30th at a meeting of the Management Committee held in Toronto. No more applications for registration or transfer signed by any one of them will be accepted in future by this office.

"While this tale of fraudulent practices is greatly to be regretted, it must be remembered that it was confined to one township and in no way affects the rest of the thousands of registrations made annually in Canada. We have dealt drastically with the offenders and we feel sure that it will prove a warning to any others who may be tempted for the sake of a little easy money to run the risk of similar punishment."

High Official Records vs. Low Testing Holsteins

BREEDERS of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who have been using POPULAR BRED SIREs with high official record backing to head their herds find a large number of low testing females has resulted from the use of such Bulls whose milk is so low in butterfat that it does not come up to the required, legal butterfat standard in many states.

A careful study into the system followed in selecting and breeding, as a result of the craze to make high official records, discloses that for the most part cows that inherit a natural tendency to produce large quantities of milk which tests low in butterfat are the cows that respond most readily in the making of high official records.

The heavy-producing, low-testing Holstein-Friesian cow when highly fitted or fattened before freshening can be made to produce milk testing extremely high in butterfat by feeding a ration that is deficient in fat forming materials causing the cow to draw upon her reserve body fat. Scientists tell us that by getting the cow excessively fat, expert herdsman and test cow milkers are able to increase the test of a Holstein-Friesian cow from 3.5% so that she will test 6, 7 or even higher for the purpose of making official records and the high average test for a week or a month or one or two days each month are used in computing the butterfat credited to them on official test.

This juggling process can be repeated at intervals throughout the lactation period if the animal is kept in a high state of flesh.

The system of recording official records fits in very nicely where cows on official test are kept fat. It is the over-fitting and feed juggling process that has made it possible to make high official records of milk and butter production in which the cow is credited with butterfat which she did not produce and a high percentage of fat that she is not capable of duplicating under practical and economical milk producing conditions, or transmitting to her offspring.

Professors Henry & Morrison in their textbook on "Feeds and Feeding" state that "the feeding and management of a cow on forced production is fully as much an art as a science. Starting with a cow of high producing capacity, which is always necessary, the completion of a notable record depends largely upon the intelligent feeding and painstaking care of an expert herdsman."

If we accept the above statement to be true, then we must concede that the official record represents in part the cow's ability to produce milk and in part the herdsman's or test cow milker's ability as a helper. Therefore, in order to give the cow credit for her part in the making of official records, we must first take into consideration the credit due to the herdsman.

In passing upon official records it is safe in most cases to give the cow credit for producing the milk and the herdsman or test cow milker credit for supplying the increased fat through the over-fitting and feed juggling methods referred to above.

If we scan the Blue Books, which are the published records of the Advanced Registry Department, we find cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed credited with producing milk on official test with a butterfat percentage of 5, 6 and even 7 per cent and yet we are unable to find that cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed produce milk containing such high percentages of butterfat in the working dairy herds, or receive credit for any such high percentages of fat at the receiving station where the milk is sold.

Cows credited with producing milk containing a very high percentage of fat on official test are not able to demonstrate this excessive high percentage of butterfat when tested later. The making of high official records is an art and a science and like the magician, only those who know how to handle the cow are able to produce the results.

We are making no references in this article to the destructive effect that the making of official records have upon the cow other than to mention that in most, if not all, of the official record making establishments there are usually a number of bovine cripples with bad udders, irregular breeders, and showing symptoms of being affected with a general rheumatic condition. All three diseases are common to test cows.

MANY EXAMPLES OF HIGH RECORD, LOW TESTING HOLSTEINS FOUND IN THE BLUE BOOK

Let us select one outstanding cow of the Holstein-Friesian breed and review her official records for the purpose of determining to what extent her official records are a true index of her milk and butter producing qualities, and whether her butterfat producing ability was real or manufactured for the purpose of exploitation. Further, let us determine whether she was a cow whose butterfat test would reflect credit upon the Holstein-Friesian breed or whether she naturally produced milk so low in butterfat that it would be unlawful and illegal to offer it for sale in many public markets.

There are many cows which we could select and in making our selection we are not attempting to reflect on the owner or on the cow or on the family of cattle which she represents. Our only purpose is to show how it is possible under the present system of making official records to juggle the cow's milk and butter producing qualities and yet have the records endorsed by the Registry Association as being reliable and trustworthy.

Let us select May Echo Sylvia, a Canadian bred cow, born February 3, 1909, that established a world's record for milk production. She is credited with having produced 152.1 lb. milk in a day, 1,005.8 lb. milk in seven days, 12,899.9 lb. milk in 100 days. As a two-year-old she is credited with an average butterfat test of 2.89%, producing something over 17,000 lb. milk in a year. During the forepart of her lactation period her test was much above the average of 2.89% and during a part of her lactation period she must have tested much below 2.89, otherwise the yearly average

would have been higher. The record, if taken at its face value shows that the cow naturally is a low tester.

Scientists tell us that by making a cow excessively fat with soft flesh before she freshens it is possible, by changing the feed, to greatly increase the percentage of fat in the milk, but that this increase in butterfat is brought about at the expense of a decrease in milk production. This point is clearly illustrated in studying the record of May Echo Sylvia. She is credited with 1,005.8 lb. milk in seven days. Evidently this record was established for the purpose of seeing how much milk she would produce under the most favorable conditions. In studying her butterfat record we find that her high record of 32.8 lb. fat was made when she gave but 853.7 lb. milk. Under ordinary normal conditions she would have made the most butter during the week she gave the most milk. The record lends the appearance that, in making of the butter record, an attempt might have been made to increase the butterfat percentage at the sacrifice of milk production. The average percentage of butterfat during the week that May Echo Sylvia made the high butter record is given as 3.84%, the average test for the 30-day period is given as 3.61% and for the 90-day period 3.17%. This drop off in butterfat percentage shows the possibility of increasing the fat test for the purpose of making high official records, yet the Registry Association, through the Advanced Registry Department, contend that official records are reliable, accurate and trustworthy and become peeved when the integrity of such records are questioned.

May Echo Sylvia's official records offer sufficient proof to establish the fact that she was a heavy-milking, low-testing Holstein. If practical dairy standards have been used in judging her milking ability she would have been classed as an exceptionally heavy producer that tested rather too low in butterfat to be desirable, yet the 7-day, 30-day, 60-day and 90-day official records with the endorsement of the Advanced Registry Department gives her a very creditable recommendation.

The Advanced Registry Department records semi-official records, the tester spending two days at the farm each month weighing and testing milk. This latter scheme has many advantages over the old short time record making system in that between test periods the herdsman is given the opportunity to permit the cow to relax and prepare her for the next test period. It is under this system that cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed have been credited with average butterfat percentages that makes the Jersey and Guernsey look like pikers.

A son of May Echo Sylvia was sold in the United States at public auction in 1918 at a reported price of \$106,000.00. There appears to be nothing in the dam's record or breeding that would justify the payment of such a price for one of her sons. However, the price paid was in accordance with the common practice of that time of reporting the sales of record cattle at high prices for advertising purposes. Whether the prices were actually paid is entirely another matter. It might be like the high butterfat percentage in that they were manufactured for the occasion.

This young son of May Echo Sylvia, sold at the quoted price of \$106,000.00, was extensively advertised

and as a result, sons and grandsons, daughters and granddaughters of this cow were sold for breeding purposes—to head herds and as foundation females. Naturally according to the law of heredity, the resulting offspring would not inherit the manufactured butterfat percentage credited to this cow ranging from 3.17 to 3.84%, but they would inherit the normal percentage of fat which must have been below the average of 2.89.

Hundreds of other high record, low-testing cows have been exploited by their owners assisted by the Advanced Registry Department, and the published figures show that on the whole the breed has suffered for it in a lower average butterfat percentage.

The breeder and dairyman who depends on the sale of milk for a livelihood is unable to fake the public on the richness of his cow's milk by any such method as may be acceptable in the making of official records. He must select his bulls and foundation females from strains and families of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that prove to be high testers and good producers not only when they are on official test, but when they are in the working dairy.

Markets and Marketing

POLITICS is a complicated subject. Usually the territory of a country is extended under the excuse of increasing trade. "Trade follows the flag" is the favorite maxim of expansionists. Yet in the western states a number of spokesmen of the dairy organizations have asked that the Philippines be given independence in order that a tariff may be assessed against importations of coconut oil. Coconut oil is used in the making of oleomargarine, the chief competitive of butter. The *Stock and Dairy Farmer* asks if it has occurred to dairy marketing organizations that exportations of dairy products from this country to the Philippines now may be sold there without paying a tariff tax?

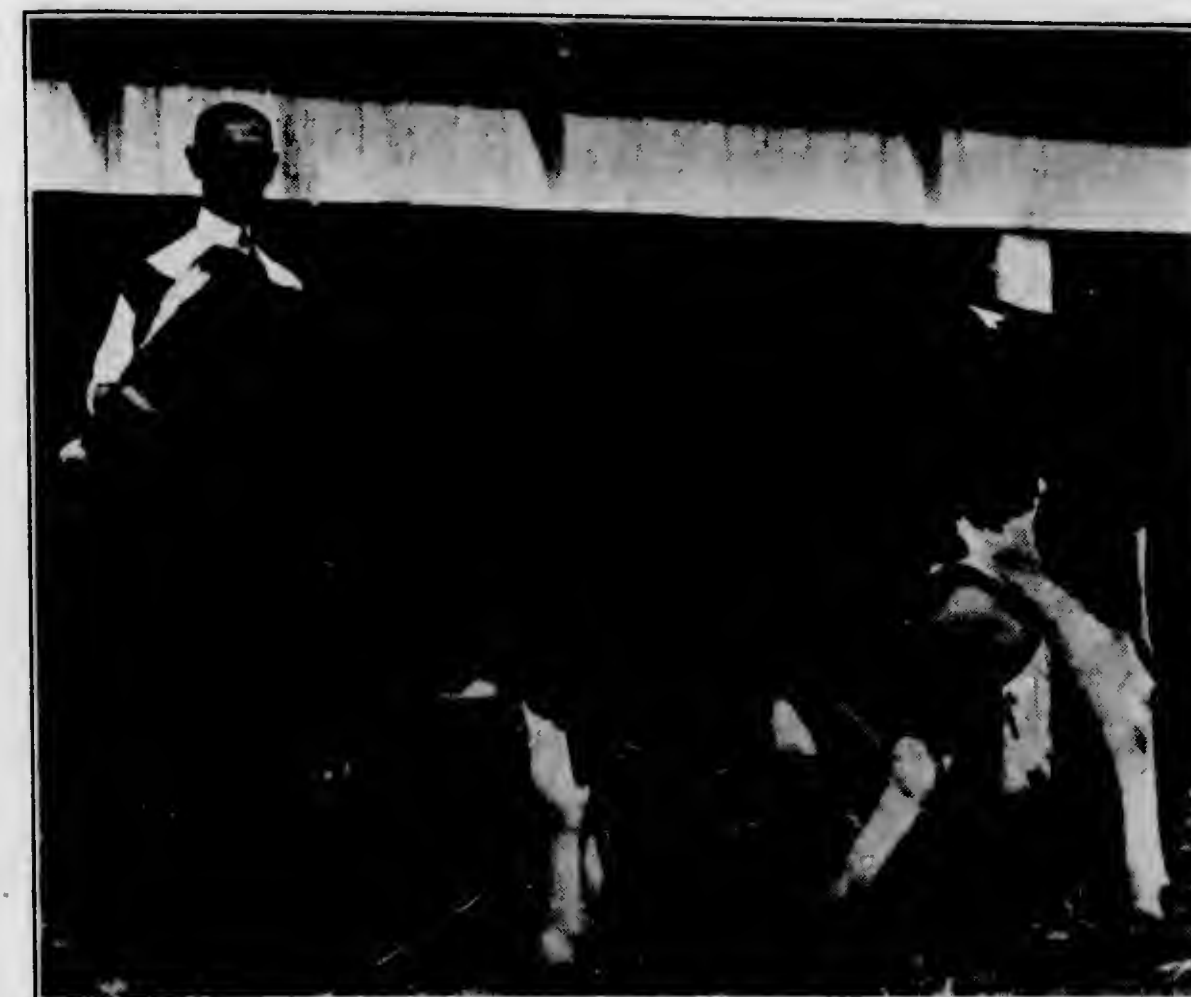
Dairy products in the form of condensed, evaporated and dried milk are now being exported. Practically all the butter made in this country is consumed here and a large proportion of it is sold through dairy marketing organizations. So far their vision has been confined to the United States. If they are compelled to seek outside markets it might be handy to have an outlet in which patrons can buy without paying tariff.

The up-to-date system of keeping Herd Book records, the prompt service and the business form of government adopted by the New Association has placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound basis at a great saving to the breeders.

Every dairy farmer everywhere who breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should join the New Registry Association and thus keep his cattle properly registered.

Quoting Shakespeare, Blackstone, or even Woodrow Wilson will get us nowhere. We have our own economic problems to solve and they will have to be solved by a scientific investigation of facts and not by repeating, like a parrot, the theories of eminent authorities.

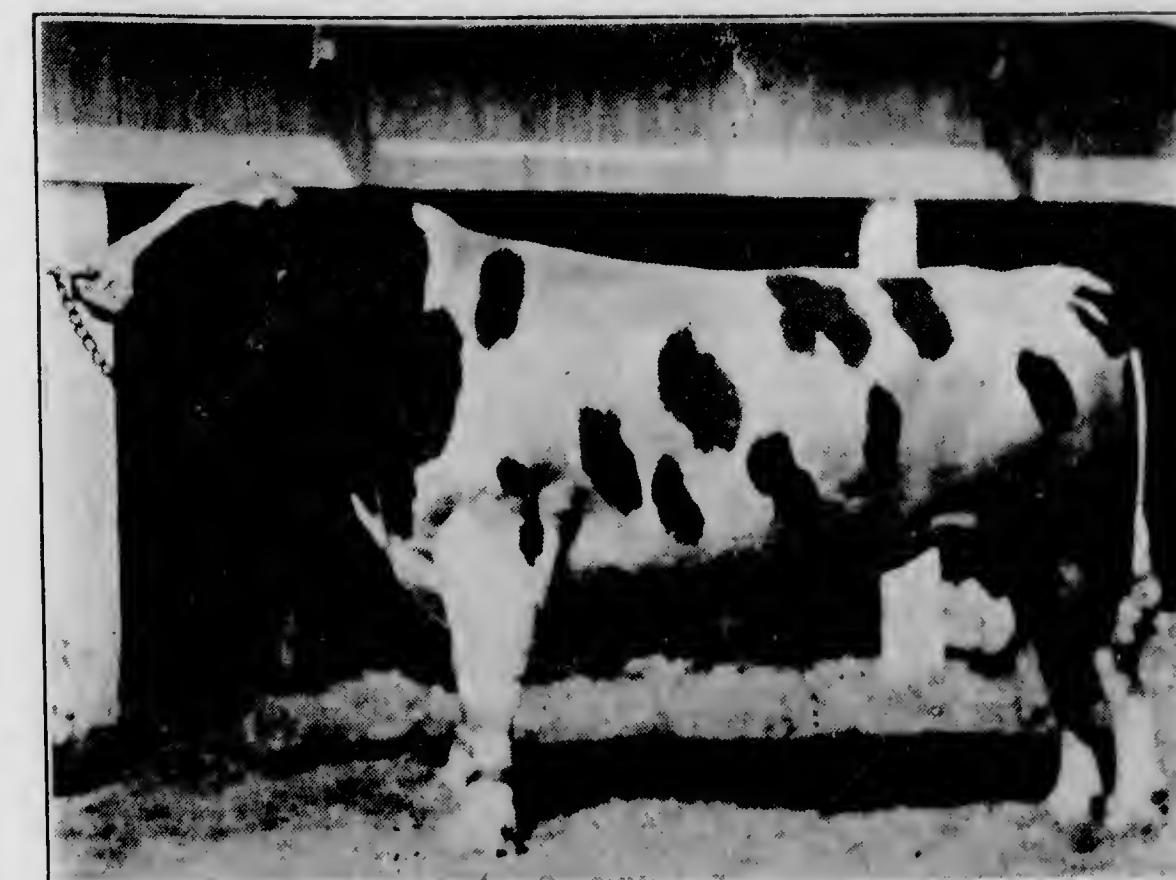
Franklin County Fair Breaks all Records



ALLAMUCHY JOHANNA VALE AND J. BRADY SMITH
Prize winners at the Franklin County Fair.



A FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
Owned by Allen Brumbaugh, Greencastle, Pa.



KING KORNDYKE BURKE ORR NO. 840 H. B.
Second prize three-year-old bull at the Franklin County Fair.
Owned by Paul Kitzmiller, Shippensburg, Pa.



A GOOD-LOOKING TRIO
Reading from right to left: Enos H. Horst, Enos H. Horst, Jr.,
and their prize-winning heifer calf

EXACTLY 168 purebred Holstein-Friesians competed for awards at the Franklin County Fair held near Chambersburg, Pa., September 10th-13th. Even more remarkable than number was the fact that every herd came from Franklin and Cumberland Counties. Much interest was caused by the exhibit of W. H. Shaeffer, who this fall is making a circuit of southern Pennsylvania fairs. This was the only Holstein-Friesian herd that had been especially fitted for show purposes, the other animals were in their everyday dairy form. Perhaps this statement may be slightly qualified. Last year a Holstein-Friesian Boys' and Girls' Club was formed in Greene Township. The young owners had brought back their animals, several of which had calves at foot. This year a similar club of ten members had been formed in Lurgan Township and the young owners and their animals competed for prizes.

The newly formed Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Club helped to bring out the big showing. The club made a special donation of \$50.00 to be used as prizes for Holstein-Friesians, \$10.00 to each of the calf clubs and \$30.00 to be divided into special prizes to be competed for by cattle owned in Franklin County. The members of the club and the Fair officials, particularly

Superintendent of Cattle Enos H. Horst, were enthusiastic over the size of the show and the quality of the animals exhibited. While the black and whites dominated by reason of numbers there was also a large showing of good Guernseys.

The Shaeffer herd carried off the championships and won the blue in all the groups. Ideal King Clothilde, owned by Allen Brumbaugh, was the first prize aged bull and was champion in the classes open only to Franklin County herds. Shaeffer had first prize two-year-old bull, Ralph Smith the first prize yearling, and Shaeffer animals took the blue in each class for females except for junior heifer calves, which was won by a very nice little animal from the herd of H. W. Allison.

Space forbids individual mention of all the prize winning animals but we will mention a few. J. Brady Smith and Son exhibited a very nice senior heifer calf that won second prize in her class. Guy W. Kitzmiller had only four head at the Fair. His aged cow, Lost Spring Fayne Korndyke, carried off the first prize in her class and was the champion female in the class for Franklin County animals. This cow had produced 94 lb. of milk in a day and over 19,000 lb. of milk in a year.

Paul Kitzmiller, brother of Guy, had a real good

three-year-old bull, King Korndyke Burke Orr, which stood second in class to Ideal King Clothilde. The juniors furnished some stiff competition. William Ile taking second prize with a nice senior bull calf; Enos H. Horst, Jr., having the second prize junior bull calf; Pauline Andrews, the third prize two-year-old heifer, with Lester Creider's heifer in fourth place, while Brady Smith's boy's heifer calf took third place.

In both quality and numbers the 1929 Franklin



SMITHDALE HELEN ORMSBY KORNDYKE

Second prize senior heifer calf at the Franklin County Fair. Bred and owned by J. Brady Smith and Son, Shippensburg, Pa.

County Fair was outstanding for an event of this kind. The exhibitors were: J. Brady Smith and Son, Shippensburg; H. W. Allison, Shippensburg; Enos H. Horst and Son, Chambersburg; Paul Kitzmiller, Shippensburg; Guy Kitzmiller, Chambersburg; W. H. Shaeffer, Huntsdale; H. E. Snider, Mount Alto; Allen Brumbaugh, Greencastle; Ralph Small, Chambersburg; S. Blaine Lehman, Chambersburg, and the Boys' and Girls' of the Lurgan and Greene Townships Calf Clubs.

A Dandy Pair!

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy D. Glista, Born December 25, 1928.

Sire: Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Glista Girl, Milk 451.2, Butter 20.64 lb., a daughter of the 31.26 lb. sire, Model Daniel Glista.

HEIFER: Maple Grove Dora Ybma Glista, Born February 13, 1929.

Sired by our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Model Princess Glista, Milk 553.1, Butter 21.16 lb.

This is a nice thrifty pair, color more white than black.

Price \$200 for the two.

A good bargain for someone.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, R. D. 4 PENNSYLVANIA

F. Jones, Manager

Herd Accredited

Dairy Herd to be Sold

C. L. PAHL, Parkersburg, West Virginia, R. D. No. 4, writes that on October 2d he is dispersing his Holstein-Friesian herd, consisting of twenty-two purebreds and twelve grades of all ages. The Pahl herd has been headed by Sir Ormsby Eleanor Walker and the younger members of the herd are his daughters. This bull was by Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Eleanor Boy whose sire was Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th (noted for his type and the individuality of his descendants) and whose dam was Kolrain Eleanor Pontiac Korndyke, thus combining strains of breeding noted for both individuality and production.

The herdsire's dam, Tressa Belle Walker, was raised in the Pahl herd and is considered one of the best producing cows ever at this establishment. Her dam was Tressa Belle Clothilde De Kol and her sire was Rose Hall Walker Korndyke 2d, a bull backed by the Pontiac, Korndyke and Walker strains.

Space forbids individual mention of the many good cows in the Pahl herd. They carry the blood of some of the best known and best producing strains of the Holstein-Friesian breed and their pedigrees show a combination of blood lines representing the Concordia, Johanna, Artis, Pontiac, De Kol and Ormsby families, all of which are noted for their producing and transmitting ability.

The Pahl herd has been managed on a practical dairyman basis and some of the females, purebreds and grades, are backed by several generations of animals raised at this establishment.

Memorial to Secretary Wallace

AT AMES, Iowa, on October 18th, a memorial program will be given, dedicated to the life and work of Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinets of Presidents Harding and Coolidge. This is to be one of the features of the twelfth annual conference of the American Country Life Association with which Mr. Wallace was greatly in sympathy.

A boulder will bear a plate telling of the service of Secretary Wallace to agriculture. This will be set among a group of trees on the college campus and the entire plot dedicated to Mr. Wallace who was a graduate of the Iowa State College.

Bull Injures Vermont Breeder

A WELL-KNOWN Vermont breeder of Holstein-Friesians, Mr. F. B. Howe, of Burlington, was recently seriously injured by his herdsire.

Mr. Howe was fixing the chain on the bull's exercising cable and although two men were holding the bull, he broke away, charged Mr. Howe and knocked him down. The bull was driven away by means of pitchforks but not before he had seriously injured his owner, breaking a bone in one wrist, a bone in the other arm and several ribs. The latest report was that Mr. Howe was likely to recover.

Advertise your surplus stock in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Wisconsin Milk Prices

THE average price per hundredweight paid to Wisconsin dairymen for milk during July of this year was 15 cents lower than for the same month of 1928, according to preliminary figures by the state crop reporting service. Last year the price increased instead of decreased during July. The preliminary figure for July, 1929, was given as \$1.94, while for 1928 the price was \$2.09.

Sheffield Prices

DAIRYMEN who market the products of their dairies through the Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association, Inc., will receive for milk sold by them during August the net cash price of \$2.56 per hundred pounds for three per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.75 for milk sold on a 3.5 basis. It is an increase of 18½ cents over the July price and with a single exception it is the highest price paid for August milk since the Association organized.

West Virginia State Fair Holstein Awards

BY JAMES V. HOPKINS

WEST VIRGINIA celebrated her 49th fair anniversary by staging one of the greatest dairy shows ever held in the state. Although West Virginia is naturally an industrial state, visitors were greatly interested in the splendid showing of dairy cattle which filled the barns as well as a large tent located on the Island at Wheeling. Only one West Virginia breeder, Mr. S. P. Wood, exhibited Holstein-Friesians and although Mr. Wood lives in the State his herd is kept at West Alexander, Pennsylvania. The other exhibitors were: Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; Firestone Farms, Akron, Ohio; A. F. Randolph, Canton, Illinois; H. A. Jones, Fredericktown, Pa. and R. A. Johnson, Bentherville, Pa.

The 60 head of Holsteins included show herds from five states and while the number exhibited does not compare with some of the larger shows yet the quality would be a credit to any. In most of the classes there was a three cornered fight for top honors between Echo Farms, A. F. Randolph and Firestone Farms. When

the smoke had cleared away the honors stood about even with Randolph probably having the edge with seven firsts and two championships followed closely by Firestone with four firsts and three championships, while Echo Farms came in third with three firsts and one purple.

The first real contest developed in the senior yearling heifer class with Echo Mutual Piff of Echo Farms carrying off the Blue. In the "get of sire" class the get of Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad was placed first because of their uniform type and straight tops, but the real contest in this group was for second place which was finally won by the get of King Valdessa Pontiac Pietertje. The maturity of this get aided them in their contest with the get of King Rena of Firestone Farms which placed third.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Side Hill Ormsby Segis, owned by Firestone had little trouble in winning her way to senior championship in the female classes. In making Echo Mutual Piff the junior champion the judge remarked "It won't take a minute to decide this class, this heifer is outstanding." But it took quite a bit longer to decide the grand. In making Side Hill Ormsby Segis the grand champion the judge said, "She has a wonderful udder, quality and condition. In fact I have not seen a better rear udder in a long time. The heifer is a little cleaner cut but does not show the capacity or udder of the old cow."

The grand champion bull, Guiding Star Reuben Dekol, attracted the attention of the crowd because of his tremendous size, he weighing 2,850 pounds. In placing him the judge said, "Here we have a very large bull, yet one that stands up well on his feet and carries a very straight top."

H. A. Jones carried off the blue in the calf herd class. Randolph won first prize in the graded herd, his offspring of Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad won in the Get of Sire class, and his offspring of Whitehurst Chloe Segis won in Produce of Cow. Echo Farms took first in the yearling herd. The awards were distributed by A. A. Borland of Pennsylvania State College.

Education is that process of instruction and inspiration by which a man is enabled to use his body, mind, heart, and will to the best advantage.—Dr. Henry van Dyke.



A GROUP OF PRIZE WINNERS AT THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

Good Holstein-Friesians at Schuylkill County Fair

REPRESENTATIVES of four Holstein-Friesian herds competed for prizes at the Schuylkill County Fair, held at Cressona, Pennsylvania. Three of these were from around Schuylkill Haven and were owned by A. T. Riegel, I. Earl Paxson and J. F. Dietz. The other herd was owned by Hubert S. Miller of Myerstown, Pa.

The Dietz herd contains only thirteen purebred animals of which five were at the fair. These five head won eight prizes carrying off first premium for two-year-old heifers, first for senior yearlings, and the two



DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE
First prize two-year-old at Schuylkill County Fair. Owned and bred by J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

half-sisters were placed second as Produce of Cow. The heifer calf, Schuylkill De Kol Tehee Pontiac, was second in her class. The bull, De Kol Tehee Joe, was first prize two-year-old, senior and grand champion of the breed and then won a silver cup as the grand champion of any breed, bred and raised in Schuylkill County.

Mr. Dietz received many congratulations as he was the owner and breeder of these four animals. He re-



A BLUE RIBBON SHOW COW
Prize winner at the Schuylkill County and Mifflin County Fairs. Owned by A. T. Riegel, Landingville, Pa.

ceived special congratulations from a number of members of the New Registry Association of which Mr. Dietz is a member and in which the animals are registered.

The Miller herd furnished the first prize aged cow and she was made senior and grand champion female. Mr. Miller had the first senior heifer calf, the first prize aged bull and won a number of other prizes.

The Paxson exhibit contained a number of really good animals that were shown without any preliminary fitting whatever. These ten head won seven prizes; 1 second, 3 thirds and 3 fourths.

The Riegel exhibit in charge of R. A. Chambers was in its usual good form accounting for first in all the groups as well as a number of individual prizes. In

the class for two-year-old bulls, Ormsby King Mechthilde De Kol met his first defeat of the year, but he and his full brother, the first prize bull calf, was placed first as Produce of Cow and then won a special prize of a handsome silver cup for the best Produce of Cow



PRINCESS ONA MECHTHILDE
First prize senior yearling at Schuylkill County Fair. Owned and bred by J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

raised in Schuylkill County, all breeds eligible to compete. Judge Olmstead hesitated quite a while between them and a pair of very nice Jersey bulls, both first prize winners, the property of William Beauchley, Jr., of Pottsville, Pa.

Easy to Learn the Truth

TWO breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle recently related a similar experience in that they had both purchased cows credited in Cow Testing Association work with an average yearly butterfat test of from 3.8 to 4 per cent. After taking several samples of the cow's milk to the creamery to be tested the butterfat test was nearer 3.0 per cent than 4.0 per cent.

It was a very simple matter for these two experienced dairymen to get at the truth in regard to the butterfat test of the cows they had purchased.

The Kalbach Dairy

A HERD of which we believe more will be heard is owned by John A. Kalbach, of Shartlesville, Pa. Mr. Kalbach now has thirty-four cows milking but only four of the cows and some young heifers are purebreds. Of course, the herd is headed by a purebred bull.

Mr. Kalbach purchased a few of his animals but he has raised the majority of them and has gathered together one of the best herds of grade black and white milkers that we have ever had the pleasure of examining. Evidence that they are producers is the fact that in the Northern Berks Cow Testing Association, the Kalbach herd led for both milk and butterfat, being credited with an average of 10,172 lb. milk, 346.5 lb. butterfat for 25 milkers. Black, one of his grade Holstein-Friesians has to her credit 513.6 lb. butterfat, 12,936 lb. milk in a year. Lady Segis Quality, a seven-year-old registered cow, produced 12,573 lb. milk, 434.8 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of King Quality Hartog Johanna and Lady Segis Manor De Kol.

The Kalbach farm consists of 178 acres. It has a splendid barn, convenient and commodious, equipped with electric lights, water buckets and modern stan-

chions with wood partitions between each pair of animals. The cows are exceptionally large, heavily veined with extra good udders and the loads of milk which go daily from this establishment indicate that performance keeps up with promise.

Among his neighbors Mr. Kalbach has the reputation of being a high class farmer and dairyman. We believe he could also qualify as a poultryman for he has a very large flock of good looking white Leghorns.

While specializing in cows and chickens the Kalbachs also have a good orchard. The milk is sold to the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Hamburg. Route 43 passes the door and several of the good dairymen around Shartlesville take advantage of this splendid concrete road to market the produce of their farm in Hamburg.

Worth Your Attention

A COMING Cumberland Valley sale that should attract lots of attention is the dispersal of the Fred C. Lehman herd to be held on the farm seven miles west of Carlisle, Penna., on Saturday, October 19th. For eight years this herd has been State and Federally Accredited. It is, however, the size and producing ability of the cows, demonstrated in their everyday work and in the local Cow Testing Association, that has given this herd such a reputation.

Probably the stellar attraction of the sale will be the great cow Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d. This daughter of Plantation Pontiac Judge is a wonderful



FRED C. LEHMAN AND ONE OF HIS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN PRODUCERS

animal and has produced more than 18,000 lb. milk and 740 lb. butter in a year. Her daughter, Snowball Prilly Segis, by the well-bred bull Pabst King Pontiac Creator Segis will also be sold.

In the herd there are three daughters of Serradella King Doress, a former herdsire who has a large number of daughters scattered through Cumberland Valley herds, where they have made good. His dam, Doress Canary Rag Apple, three different years is credited with producing more than 30 lb. of butter in a week and as a nine-year-old has a record of 35.49 lb. butter in seven days. For a full year she is credited with more than 26,000 lb. of milk and 1,121.65 lb. butter. These young cows are desirable in every way.

At present the head of the Lehman herd is Evendale Piebe of York Alliquippa. His dam as a two-year-old in her first lactation period produced 11,000 lb. of milk and 575 lb. of butter in a year. His sire, King Piebe

of York Maida Boy, is a double grandson of the noted King Piebe of York, a bull whose descendants have won high honors in many show rings. Last year the offspring of this bull were exhibited at the leading State Fairs as well as the National Dairy Show and they ended the season with a record of unbroken triumphs.

Space forbids individual mention of the good animals in the Lehman herd. Mr. Lehman's skill as a cattle raiser and as a cattle man is well known in Cumberland County. He is a dairyman who believes that purebred Holstein-Friesians are the most profitable dairy animals on earth and that only the calves of real, good, profit-making cows should be raised. He has a small fertile farm, is as good a farmer as he is a cattle raiser and anyone in need of cattle can bank on finding the animals in this herd in a condition that will reflect credit upon the purchaser for his judgment as well as the breeder for his skill and care.

Mr. Lehman also has a good head of hogs and 35 of these will be sold before the cattle are offered. In a subsequent issue we expect to say more about this herd and the Lehman establishment but wish at this time to impress upon our readers who need good Holstein-Friesian not to overlook the Lehman sale on Saturday, October 19th.

One way of farm relief is to stop relieving the other fellow at the expense of the farmer.

Don't tell what you would do if you were someone else, but just show what you can do yourself.

CRAIGE HILL HERD NOW NUMBERS 100 HEAD OF ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS



TYPE AND PRODUCTION

You will find these desirable characteristics combined in my dairy which is managed on business principles, i. e. The cows MUST pay a good profit for their feed and care. Every morning a Load of Milk leaving this farm tells more about our Cows than we can write. Come and see for yourself. Prices Right.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
MESHOPPEN, PENNA.

Glenholm Farm and Its Owner

FOR sixty years David G. Zentz of Glenholm Farm, Thurmont, Maryland, has lived on a farm. This is by far the major portion of his life as he is now sixty-five years old. Mr. Zentz is a dairyman, is the local director of the Maryland Dairymen's Association and is an enthusiastic supporter of this organization. He has a black and white herd headed by a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull, in fact, some of the females in his herd are registered purebreds.

At the present time Mr. Zentz is devoting a part of his farm to the growing of beans which are sold to a near-by cannery. His average crop yield is 17 tons per acre. A liberal amount of commercial fertilizer is used and evidently pays as it was very easy to pick out two rows where the drill had clogged and the driver had not kept close watch of its operation.

Mr. Zentz is a father of eleven children, of whom one, the eldest, is at home and is unmarried. Competent farm help is difficult to secure in this section of the country and so Mr. Zentz has been hiring a number of boys. With a twinkle in his eye, Mr. Zentz told how the boys the day before had tried to fool him. They were hoeing and pulling weeds in the corn that was as tall as themselves and had decided to take a rest and, to fool their employer, stuck their hoes in the ground and put their hats on the handles. But it is difficult to fool an old farmer about his own kind of work and by squinting across the rows he ascertained that the hats were stationary and he soon broke up the little social gathering.

A POCKET HERD BOOK



is just the thing for the BUSY BREEDER who wants the pedigree, breeding data and production facts of his livestock with him whenever needed. It really should be called "The BREEDER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."

You can obtain this Herd Book by sending One Dollar for a two-year's subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—New or Renewal.

The handiest premium you ever saw. If you once use one you will never be without it while you own Purebred Dairy Cattle.

A few years ago he said he would have led his help in the field but lameness, increasing age and many things to look after prevents him from setting the pace as he used to be able to.

Glenholm Farm has a number of soil types, deposited in ages past by a near-by stream. Hence the name, Glenholm—holm meaning low, flat land by the side of a river. A near-by well wooded hill accounts for the first part of the name, which under the circumstances is very appropriate.

Diversified agriculture is practiced on this farm. Besides dairying and growing crops for the cannery, large flocks of poultry are kept and a well-cared for orchard supplies a number of varieties of choice apples. There are a number of the Zentz family in this district and there is not a poor farmer among them. All are more or less interested in dairying with Purebred Holstein-Friesians, but Dave Zentz, because of the number of his farm enterprises and because he can generally be found in the field directing his help, is considered one of the agricultural leaders of this community.

Prodding Mother Nature

DURING rainy days when farmers find their cornfields and hay crops half submerged with repeated rains they may find more than passing interest in announcements made of farming methods employed by Mr. Arthur J. Mason, a nationally known industrial engineer of Chicago, who owns and operates a dozen farms in different parts of the United States.

According to the story, this man is upsetting tradition, prodding old Mother Nature and then taking the job off of her hands before she has finished it as she has been permitted to do ever since man planted and harvested crops. By his engineering methods he raises three crops each year instead of one, on a factory or mass production.

He operates on the theory that much of the feed value of crops is lost by letting it ripen, so he has the crops garnered while yet green, puts them through a comparatively quick drying process and retains virtually all the nutritive qualities of green stuff. He says that there is nothing beautiful about the golden harvest, but holds that it is dead waste. Therefore he has devised a "portable summer" in the form of a soft coal heater and twenty-foot blower fan. After his crop is cut it is put through a drying process and in about thirty minutes air heated to 300 degrees and blown through it has dried it and it is in the bale ready for market, with no spoilage probable from moisture. Stock and leaf in toto are thus saved, full of succulency.

Great claims are made for this farming process. It is maintained that planting of three crops per year binds the soil and prevents erosion, and that he can plant various crops on soil where it is now regarded as practically impossible. He says he thus harvests his first crop of alfalfa before his neighbors have their corn planted, and at the other end of the season he puts up green crops of cow peas in November, and by his process increases the "present average of 200 pounds protein per acre to 1,500 pounds per acre."

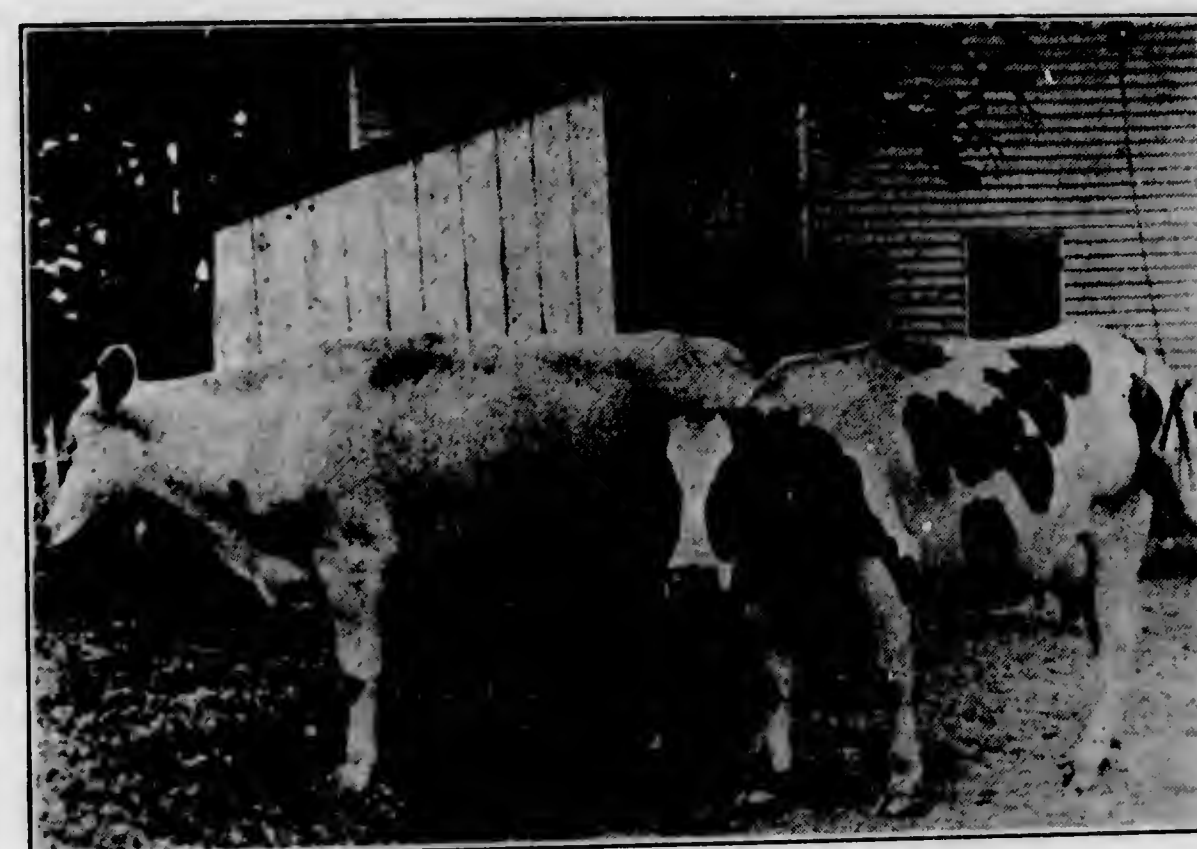
It is especially interesting to dairymen, if practicable,

because he is able to store the best dairy cattle feed possible. He has gone so far that in addition to his own operations he has interested groups of farmers to combine their holdings and make use of the methods employed by him, it is declared.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

Sleepy Hollow

FOR fifteen years G. L. Rothgeb, of Stephens City, Virginia, has been breeding purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle on Sleepy Hollow Farm. He started with just two animals and he had the misfortune to have the first female react to the tuberculin test. She left, however, a young heifer calf which subsequently passed a number of clean tests and the purebred herd developed from this animal has never contained a reactor nor has their been a reactor among the grades making up the rest of the dairy.

For twenty years Mr. Rothgeb has been running Sleepy Hollow Farm. The herd has always been headed by a purebred bull or, if there was not one in the herd, the females were bred to a neighbor's bull,



MATRONS OF SLEEPY HOLLOW HERD
Owned by G. L. Rothgeb, Stephens City, Virginia

a registered Holstein-Friesian. The first registered sire was obtained from J. S. Haldeman, of Winchester, Virginia. The second herdsire came from Ohio and was also owned in partnership with a neighbor. A third herdsire owned with another neighbor came from the United States Soldiers' Home, of Washington, D. C. The fourth herdsire was home raised, closely related females being bred to other bulls. The fifth herdsire came from the Haldeman herd and this animal was re-sold to Mr. Haldeman when the Sleepy Hollow herd was dispersed last fall on account of the ill health of Mr. Rothgeb.

Some real good cows have been raised at this establishment and some of the best producers have been grade daughters of the purebred bulls. Several of the cows raised here have produced the owner says close to 12,000 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking and the general care and feed given the dairy. Records were kept of the production of each animal but unfortunately they were not preserved.

Mr. Rothgeb was born on a farm. At the age of seventeen he thought he would prefer commercial life which he followed for a little over twenty years. Then about twenty years ago, because of his father's death, he returned to the farm on which he resided until

sickness forced him to give up active participation in farming. Now he lives in a neat bungalow at the edge of a woods so situated that from his front porch he can overlook the farm and so see how the crops are growing and farm work is progressing. Mr. Rothgeb has always studied his dairy cows and took great pride in his herd. At the time of the sale three of the younger cows were retained together with a heifer calf dropped by one of them ten days before the sale. These the farm tenant handles on a joint proposition. Each of the cows has since dropped a heifer calf so that the present purebred herd consists of three cows, a yearling heifer and three heifer calves, these are not accidents but the result of careful painstaking breeding. Very few bull calves have been dropped in recent years in the Sleepy Hollow herd and these go to head herds owned by neighboring dairymen.

The product of the dairy is separated and cream is sold to the Coöperative Plant at Strasburg, Virginia, which Mr. Rothgeb was instrumental in helping to organize. He was on the directorate of this company until about three years ago when on account of his health he resigned. He continued the management of the farm hoping for restoration to health but not recovering he gave up active participation in the farm work last September. When health and weather permits he can be found on the farm, although it is managed by the tenant.

Looking back over an active and well spent life, Mr. Rothgeb says that he only has one regret and that is that he could not continue to actively associate himself with a business that has brought him so many pleasant and profitable friends.

In western Germany there are two or three districts in which the cows are black and white and of the same race as the Holstein or Holstein-Friesian breed. One of these districts is East Friesland and is the home of the black and white cow Ameise, that has produced a little over 30,000 lb. milk in a year, the highest milk production officially credited to any German cow.

Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

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Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Washing Dishes

THE daily dishwashing is as inevitable as death and taxes, and, like the poor, always with us. It is perhaps the most monotonous of house work for while laundry work may be done once a week, dusting twice a week, bed making once a day, dishes are soiled three times a day every day of the week. No wonder the small girl craftily attempts to dodge them. But they have to be done, and the wise housekeeper will make the work as agreeable and easy as possible, and in order to do this she must consider methods and equipment.

METHODS

In small families, the dishes may be stacked after each meal and washed once a day, preferably in the morning. This is quite practicable where there are only two or three in the family, and it is interesting to know that a certain college girl received a master of arts degree for her study of dishwashing and that her most interesting conclusions had to do with the method of work for she found that the quickest way to do the work was to stack the dishes after the three meals, and then to do them at one operation. Her research had shown her that the day's dishes for a family of four could be cleaned and put away in twenty-two and a half minutes, and that 1,015 movements were used in doing the work. Should this method be used, the kitchen would be much tidier if there was a cupboard into which the soiled dishes could be popped while awaiting washing. One reason why the average housewife objects to stacking the dishes is that it makes an untidy kitchen, and clutters up the sink. Yet there is quite a lot to be said for leaving at least supper dishes until the next morning. Women are usually dressed in afternoon frocks, which often means long, close-fitting sleeves—not at all conducive to efficiency in presiding over the dish pan. Often there is the family to consider, for it is the one time of the day when all can be together at leisure, and if the mother is in the kitchen washing dishes, she loses that valuable time with her husband and children. It is another case of choosing between being a housekeeper and a homemaker. Of course, if there are children old enough to help, it is not so bad, for not only will the work be done quickly, but with a certain amount of chatter and fun.

There are on the market dish washers which work very successfully, and if one has enough dishes, glassware and silver, doing the work once a day is the best way. Unfortunately, the very families that could use such a machine to advantage do not possess one, or do not own enough dishes or have the proper water supply, for the average dishwasher calls for water pressure. Moreover, it should be permanently installed if it is to be a real help, for its efficiency is greatly reduced if water has to be carried or lifted and poured in.

But whether there be many or few dishes, there is a certain routine which must be followed if the work is to be made easy. After being gathered and carried to the sink, the dishes should be rinsed under running water, or in a pan of water, this will prevent the dishwater from becoming too greasy. If there has been milk in the glasses, they should be rinsed in cold water. Then they should be placed in orderly piles, each after its own kind, on a table at the right of the sink. Glasses should be washed first, then silverware, then cups and saucers and small plates, then the large plates and tureens. Glasses need not be rinsed. In the days of long ago, when cut glass was so popular, women who owned beautiful pieces, used to instruct their maids not to rinse the pieces of cut glass as they had a more brilliant polish if dried straight from the suds. If the silver knives have blades cemented in the handles they should not be allowed to lie in hot water as that might loosen the cement or crack or discolor the handles. The rinsing water should be as hot as can be borne. If a draining rack is used, the hot water may be poured from a kettle; if the dishes are dropped into a pan of hot water and have to be picked out, it will be possible to put the hands in hotter water if they are first dipped in cold water, or they may be held under running water for a short time. Glasses and silverware should be dried with a towel, but china will drain dry, usually without a "tear."

COOKING DISHES

The last straw often proves to be the washing of cooking utensils and much of this drudgery may be avoided by a little forethought. On baking day, a dishpan of soapy water should be kept in the sink and as dishes are used they should be given a preliminary rinse and put in it. When the baking is finished it is a small matter to finish the washing of the accumulated soiled utensils, which would loom large if left to be done with the dinner dishes. Egg beaters or any dishes that have egg mixtures in them should be placed in cold water, as this softens the albuminous and starchy materials and makes them easier to wash off; if hot water is used, they are cooked on. Dishes that have had icing or any sugar mixtures in them should be soaked in warm water, after which they can be easily washed in the suds. All fats should be emptied from pans while still hot and all such utensils should then be filled with hot soapy water. Sometimes it will be necessary to use steel wool or some commercial abrasive on roasters or pans that have been in extreme heat.

EQUIPMENT

The first piece of necessary equipment is a sink installed at just the right height. It may be of beautiful white porcelain, of iron or of soapstone, but it should be just the right height for the woman who is to use it. Years ago little attention was paid to this item

in installing kitchen sinks but the modern plumber has been enlightened by thoughtful women who no longer care to stoop over their work. Experience has shown that a sink should be set thirty-five inches from the floor to the inside working surface, for the average woman whose height ranges from five feet two to five feet six. Below that height it should be dropped two inches, and above it a similar amount should be added. The pans used should be large enough to hold a good number of dishes comfortably, for nothing is more annoying than trying to work with pans that are too small. For the sake of the worker's hands a good mild soap or soap flakes should be used, and if one has a wire soap shaker the small remnants of toilet or bath soaps may be used for dishwashing. A table or drain board on the right for the soiled dishes, a drain board on the left for the clean ones, towels, brushes and cleansers within easy reach, and a high stool on which to sit while doing the work, all contribute to the ease and pleasure with which this daily task may be done. A bottle of hand lotion nearby will help to keep the hands in good condition and, though it hardly seems the place for them, if manicuring necessities are at hand, a good time to give the nails a little attention is just after they have been in soapy dish water for fifteen or twenty minutes.

SANITATION

Care should be taken that dish cloths, towels, brushes and pans are kept in a sanitary condition. We have all smelled some dish cloths that we would hate to use on a stove. They should be well scalded frequently, and personally, I always keep two—one for the dishes proper, and another for cooking utensils which sometimes need scouring and that means a discoloration of the cloth that renders it unfit for china and glass. Towels should be frequently rinsed and given the usual treatment with the weekly laundry. The unfailing return of this particular piece of housework renders it important that everything possible should be done to render it easy and attractive.

Tell your neighbors all about the New Registry Association. Get your neighbor interested in keeping his cattle properly registered. They will be pleased with the service and great saving in fees and will be building their business on a sound and permanent basis.

HOME

Out of the harbor sweeps the ships,
Away and away to sea—
And some ships go to a glowing place,
Of wonder and mystery.
And some ships go to a waiting shoal,
Where the phosphorescence burns;
And some ships go to a long-lost goal,
From which no bark returns!

But, oh, no matter which land they reach,
No matter the gale that blows;
There's a thrill in each vivid off-shore wind,
That the voyager always knows!
There's a throb in the rush of the ocean wave,
There's a song in each flash of foam—
For there's always a harbor that some heart hails,
As the place that the soul calls "Home!"

DISPERSAL SALE!

Saturday, Oct. 19

Sale will start at 1 o'clock sharp

25 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Herd Accredited Since 1921

All cows in sale have Cow Testing Association Records

The Herdsire is from a cow that produced 11,000 lb. milk, 575 lb. butter in a year as a two-year-old. His sire is by KING PIEBE OF YORK.

Special feature of the sale will be

Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d, No. 9610 H. B.

with over 18,000 lb. milk and 740 lb. butter in a year. One of her daughters in the sale.

Three daughters of my former herdsire whose dam made 36 lb. butter in 7 days and over 26,000 lb. milk and over 1,100 lb. butter in a year.

Most of these cows will be fresh before sale or soon after sale.

Also about 35 Head of Hogs

Sale will be held at farm 7 miles West of Carlisle. To reach farm take concrete road from Carlisle to Newville, turn to right at West Hill.

Pedigrees: Jay Miller.

For Catalogs write the owner

Fred C. Lehman,
Carlisle, Pa. Route 9

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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SEPTEMBER 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

We Commend Their System

THE Canadian Government and the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada are to be commended for their method of investigating and handling fraudulent registrations.

We are printing a brief announcement by Secretary Clemons in regard to the investigation of fraudulent registration of Holstein-Friesian cattle that resulted in the cancellation of 163 registrations and the conviction, fine and sentence to jail of the guilty parties.

Particular reference is made in Mr. Clemons' announcement that the Canadian Mounted Police, through their detectives, investigated the fraudulent registrations and prepared the case for trial.

Under such a system there is little opportunity for officers of the Registry Association to form an alliance with cattle crooks, shield or cover up the activities of guilty parties.

Compare the investigation of the fraudulent registration, as revealed in Secretary Clemons' report, with the investigation conducted by the Old Registry Association, through the Chairman of their Executive Committee, in the alleged fraudulent registration of Grades as Purebreds at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, and the attempt to shield the making of fraudulent records.

If Government officials could have had the handling of the investigation into the alleged fraud at Springfield State Hospital, it is believed by many that the names of all the guilty parties would have been exposed and that a thorough investigation conducted into the alleged fraudulent registration of Purebreds and the making of fraudulent records.

Briefly what happened in Maryland is this—those in charge of the making of official records at Maryland Agricultural College, believing that fraud was being perpetuated in the making of official records at Spring-

field State Hospital, sent two of the most capable testers on the College force to make a special investigation at the Hospital.

As a result of this investigation the test supervisors and one test cow milker made affidavits before the College Authorities to the effect that cows were being doped and cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

Under the Association's rules all official testing at the Hospital should have been discontinued until the question of the honesty of the records had been disposed of. However, such was not the case. The College continued to send test supervisors to the Hospital and the making of official records was continued until early in May, 1926, when many of the cows then on official test had completed their yearly records and one cow, Howard Star Annette Prince, was admitted to the thousand-pound class and given special publicity over the signature of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

Through the testers who made the investigation and uncovered the fraud and the professors at the Agricultural College who had charge of the making of official records, the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN learned of the attempt to make fraudulent records and conceal the facts from the public, and conducted a thorough investigation, and in our issue of September 8, 1926, we exposed the whole affair.

In our investigation it developed that after the College had made the investigation and uncovered the fraud in the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital that Mr. Farr had some political friends on the Hospital Board who were also members of the Board of Regents at the College.

It was further alleged that Mr. Farr was appointed to his position as Superintendent of the dairy herd through the influence of one particular politician and that this man had been sending cows from his own herd to be placed on official test under Mr. Farr, and further the politician had been exhibiting State-owned cattle in his private show herd, one of which was alleged to be a Grade that was substituted and fraudulently registered as a Purebred.

When the College Professors were asked why they continued to send testers to Springfield State Hospital after fraud had been uncovered they replied by stating that the matter had been taken out of the hands of the College authorities by the Board of Regents and it was under the direction of the Board of Regents that the making of official records was continued after fraud had been uncovered.

Thus in the Springfield State Hospital case it would appear that those who were shielding and protecting Mr. Farr in his attempts to make fraudulent records and alleged fraudulent registrations had been able to corrupt the machinery designed to supervise the integrity of official records and this machinery was used to place the stamp of approval on fraudulent records.

After the Springfield State Hospital record fraud was exposed in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, some of the officers of the Old Registry Association became very bitter and indignant which might be taken as an indication that they knew about what was going on in Maryland and were a party to concealing the fraud.

The Superintendent of Advanced Registry, through a printed leaflet, bitterly attacked the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for exposing the fraud and pretended to infer that the Advanced Registry Department knew nothing about the attempt to make fraudulent records.

On the other hand, in a published statement the Chairman of the Executive Committee was placed on record as stating that an investigation had been and was being conducted, which might be taken to indicate that he knew something about what was going on in Maryland, and had been keeping still about it.

However, if the Association had been conducting an investigation, if they started the investigation at the time or soon after the College had affidavits in its possession to the effect that cows were being doped and cream was being added to the milk, why did they permit testing to be continued and why did they accept the records?

It is impossible in a small space to review the details in regard to the Springfield State Hospital record fraud and the attempt to keep the facts from the public, but why did not the Association's officers in making their investigation go to the bottom of things?

Why were not the test supervisors and test cow milkers, and former herdsman, who knew about the substitution and fraudulent registration of Grades as Purebreds, called upon to offer testimony before the Committee that was making the investigation?

Was it because those who were conducting the investigation did not want to know the whole truth and were attempting through the cancellation of 11 records to whitewash the whole affair, and thus conceal the names of the guilty parties who were responsible for perpetuating this fraud?

Why did Mr. Forrest G. Farr suddenly move his family to California after the fraud which was perpetuated at Springfield State Hospital was exposed by the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, when just previous to our exposure of the fraud it has been announced that he had accepted a position as Superintendent of a breeding establishment in the State of New Jersey?

Who of Mr. Farr's former political friends, if any, would be interested in having him leave for parts unknown?

The attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital and conceal the facts from the public after the College authorities had started an investigation, we consider to be the most vicious crime in the annals of the history of Purebred dairy cattle and while the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN may know who the guilty parties are, many have expressed the belief that the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated by disinterested parties and clear up in the same satisfactory manner that such conditions are being dealt with in the Dominion of Canada.

Purebred dairy cattle registry associations are conducted strictly on an honor basis and should be managed and controlled by farmer breeders and dairymen. Professional politicians, cattle merchants and cattle speculators should be kept in the background. It is among this latter class who are trying to make their living by their "WITS" that the majority of fraud practices are attempted or committed. It is very seldom that the dairy farmer who breeds purebreds is involved in a fraudulent transaction.

Why Freemartins Are Not Registered

A LARGE number of inquiries are being received at the office of the Secretary of the New Association asking information in regard to why in cases of twins where one is a male and the other a female, the Association does not register the females until they prove to be breeders.

A heifer born twin to a bull rarely proves to be a breeder. On the other hand there seems no reason why twin bulls or twin heifers should not prove to be breeders and many such instances are known.

C. H. Eckles, in his book "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production," gives the following explanation: The female of mixed twins in cattle is called a freemartin. It is a matter of common observation that such individuals are non-breeders; although there are isolated cases of freemartins which have successfully produced young. The bull calf of mixed cattle twins is a normal breeder. The proportion of normal females in such combinations is so small that it is not good practice, economically to raise the freemartin unless she is from an exceptionally good dam.

The cause of this condition in female twins of mixed pairs is attributed to the action of hormones, a substance secreted into the circulating blood or lymph by the earlier developing sex organs of the male twin. The hormones inhibit the complete formation of the sex organs of the female.

L. F. Whitney in the "Basis of Breeding" gives an explanation which, while a little more technical, will be easily understood by the average breeder of dairy cattle. "If a male and female happen to be born from the same pregnancy to animals which ordinarily produce but one offspring per pregnancy, the female is quite likely to be sterile, but the male is not. It is believed that the freemartin is caused by the joining of the placenta of both of the twins, so that the blood of each flows through both, and in the process it is assumed that the testicles of the male secrete a hormone which is carried by the blood to the female, where it acts upon her ovaries thus retarding their development. The explanation seems likely.

A Shrine

THE Dennis-Farr faction in Maryland and some of their friends and former associates identified with the Old Registry Association make pilgrimages to Springfield State Hospital where this year they held a Field Day.

It was at Springfield State Hospital, an institution owned and operated by the State of Maryland at the taxpayers' expense, that the Dennis-Farr combination back in 1926 were implicated in a scheme to make fraudulent records on State owned cattle where it was alleged that cows were being doped and cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

Eleven records made at this institution were later cancelled and since the exposure, investigation and cancellation of the records, it would appear that an attempt has been made to keep this herd and the politicians connected with it before the Holstein public. They have continued the making of official records at the Hospital at the taxpayers' expense and animals from

this herd were consigned to the national sale, all of which we believe is against the interest and wishes of the taxpayers and the Holstein breeders in the State of Maryland.

Would it not be appropriate for those who wish to honor Mr. Farr and his associates for the great good they have done the Holstein-Friesian breed and the Holstein-Friesian breeders in Maryland to erect a bronze tablet at Springfield State Hospital on which is inscribed in raised letters the names of Mr. Forrest G. Farr and those associated with him?

Increasing the Herd Average Test

THE fallacy of adding one or two high testing cows to a low testing herd and then expecting the addition to materially increase the butterfat average of the production is pointed out in the September newsletter of the New York State College of Agriculture.

When the herd contains cows of abnormally low butterfat test, some increase may be made by getting rid of those cows or by using their milk for raising calves. If 10 cows gave 350 pounds of milk testing 3.3 per cent butterfat, and three of them gave 100 pounds of 2.8 per cent milk, the higher testing cows alone would give 250 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk.

Several suggestions are given dairymen to enable them to solve the problem of increasing their herd butterfat test in order to meet certain market conditions. The methods suggested are practical where an increase of only a few points or tenths is needed.

Dairymen frequently discard the fore-milk of each cow and use it for calf feeding. If each cow in a herd of 10 cows producing 350 pounds of 3.3 per cent milk had a half-pint of fore-milk discarded from each quarter each milking, the remaining 310 pounds of milk would test about 3.6 per cent.

One or two high testing cows added to a large herd will raise the average test very little. If 2 cows giving 30 pounds each of 5 per cent milk are added to a herd of 10 cows giving 350 pounds of 3.3 per cent milk, the 12 would give 410 pounds of milk averaging 3.55 per cent butterfat. One high testing cow of good production will only raise the butterfat test of a low testing herd of 10 cows about 1 point. To increase the average butterfat test of a herd from 3 per cent to 3.5 per cent, a dairymen would need to add one high testing cow for every two low testing cows in the herd.

A warning is given against changing or mixing breeds and the dairyman is told to raise heifer calves only from cows that produce a large quantity of milk which has a butterfat test satisfactory to his market.

The dairymen are also told to select sires from high producing and high testing ancestry but the writer did not go far enough. He should have added that the test should have been made under conditions similar to those prevailing on the dairyman's own farm and should indicate normal hereditary milk-producing ability. This kind and this only is transmitted from one generation to another.

It is folly to attempt to increase the future average fat percentage of the herd by heading it with a son

of a cow that was fattened for several months before she freshened, then fed high protein feeds and her feed manipulated so that her normal butterfat test was materially increased. This increase is a result of the fitting and the feed manipulation. It is not and can not be transmitted.

Isn't It the Truth?

A WELL-KNOWN cow testing association "took a day off" recently. The newspaper reported the performance to the extent of a full column or more. Nearly half of the account told of a wonderful "model" dairy farm that was visited. Before we had read half way through the account we suddenly remembered that this same dairy farm was the same place that we had been told put the owner "in the hole" every year to the tune of \$30,000.—*Exchange*.

No Reason For a High Price

A KANSAS paper reports receipt of a letter from a man who said he had contracted for the wheat grown on the farm owned by the famous young singer Marian Talley. The buyer proposes to sell part of it for seed and the rest he intends to have ground into flour which will be packed in special bags holding five or ten pounds each.

The editor of the paper suggests that the wheat be sold for "bird seed for canaries."

Paying a big price for wheat grown on the farm of a famous personage is just as sensible as paying a big price for a young herdsire because its first or second cousin has made an outstanding record. We doubt whether any hard headed Kansas farmer will pay a higher price for seed wheat just because it was grown on Miss Talley's farm.

The Coming System

THERE is no better or more reliable method of determining the milk and butter producing ability and breeding quality of a dairy cow than her record in the working dairy over a period of years.

Dairy farmers who breed Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle must adopt a system of keeping an ACCURATE record of their dairy and breeding operations. Such a record with the usual array of milk cans, milk receipts, butterfat tests from the creamery, the deposit slips from the Bank, and a barn full of good cattle would be all the certification that is necessary, in order to place the breeder and his herd in a preferred class.

Official records without other tangible evidence of producing and breeding ability, should not be accepted.

The inspiring thing about work in the field of science is that every bit of new knowledge becomes from the moment of its discovery the heritage of all future ages, enabling coming man, as long as mankind endures, to live just so much more wisely than past man has known how to live.—*Science*.

The major virtues come from holding a majority of the stock in yourself.

Breeding Purebred Dairy Cattle

THE value of a herd of dairy cattle depends upon the methods employed in the breeding and feeding. Other factors enter in to assist or retard the efforts of the breeder, but, regardless of all skill employed in otherwise managing the herd, to ignore the laws of breeding and the principles of feeding is to invite failure.

Breeding and feeding go hand in hand. He who applies the principles of feeding and disregards the laws of breeding, or vice versa, cannot realize the greatest success.

It matters little how well bred the sire and dam may be, improper feeding will dwarf the traits of excellence that should be transmitted to the offspring.

Again, it matters little how expert the feeder, little will be accomplished if the animals are poorly bred, and he who would succeed in attaining either wealth or fame by improperly feeding cattle descended from mediocre breeding has been one chance in a thousand of realizing his aim.

I have been, however, a breeder and feeder of dairy cattle, and I believe those phases of the subject which may be put to practical use for increasing production and insuring improvement of future herds will be more welcome to my readers than a discussion of scientific laws that underlie breeding and feeding.

START RIGHT

To attain success in any business it is necessary to have a proper starting point and then to proceed in the right direction. Failure is often the result of starting wrong and proceeding in the wrong direction or traveling in circles. This is more true of the breeding of livestock than of nearly any other business, for the one who starts with the wrong sire and continues to use sires of this kind forever travels in the wrong direction. He walks on a tread power, and, though he keeps everlastingly at it, never arrives. He who alternates good sires with poor sires travels in circles. He progresses at times, but usually finishes up at about the same point from which he started.

The breeder who is walking in the tread power or traveling in circles—and many of us are guilty—must start over before he can expect to succeed. If he would attain his purpose he must first have clearly in mind what his purpose is. If he would breed cows of great producing capacity he must mate his animals with that end in view. If he would breed cows with show-yard characteristics he must follow systematically the path which leads to purple ribbons.

Comparatively speaking, these roads are smooth and well trodden, but if he could breed cattle possessed at once of great and economical milk and butter-producing qualities together with show-yard characteristics—beauty, type and conformation—he will find a rougher road, for it is traveled less than the tread powers and circles for either of the pathways leading to the productive cow or the beautiful show-ring champion.

It is for the breeder himself to decide definitely just what kind of an animal he will breed. He must have a clearly defined mind's-eye picture of the image he would mould by the persistent and intelligent mingling of blood lines through a lifetime of effort. If produc-

tion is his desire, bulls from long lines of producing ancestry must be used. The greatest of all laws of breeding—like begets like—is as true today as in the days of many students who names will live in history as long as the cattle breeding industry survives.

Truly believing it possible, yet realizing that the process is more difficult; to breed great producers possessing acceptable type, conformation and beauty than to secure either feature without the other, my suggestions will be along that line.

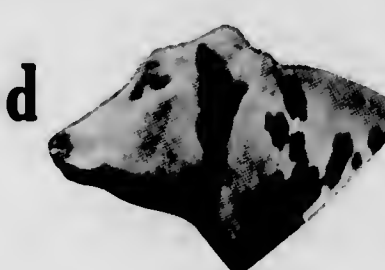
THE BULL

The starting point is in the bull pen. Analyze your bull. Demand that he shall come up to a rigid standard of excellence, and follow up that demand by replacing him with another bull if he does not.

If your mind's-eye picture calls for a cow that yields annually 500 lb. butterfat, makes sure your bull's feminine ancestors were progenitors of such cows. Perhaps the pedigree does not show them with such records, but it should indicate that the ability to make these records was present. I say all ancestors, and I specify six generations of ancestors, for a bull, although more likely to transmit the characteristics of his dam, will also transmit characteristics of his more remote ancestors. That is why Holstein calves sometimes come red and white and Aberdeen Angus calves come all red, though not for scores of years have these foreign colors been accepted to registration. This reversion to species is common to all kinds of livestock.

Don't Raise Horns, Raise Holsteins!

Domesticated
Cattle



Don't Need
Horns

Why Use High Priced Feed to Grow Horns When Hornless Holsteins Use the Same Energy for Growth, Milk and Flesh?

Hornlessness Is a Dominant Trait,—a Hornless Bull bred to Horned Cows will sire Hornless Calves.

I will gladly send you more particulars, or give pedigree and price of a Registered Hornless Holstein-Friesian Bull.

George E. Stevenson

Scranton

Pennsylvania

You can journey but once from the cradle to the grave. Do not let your epitaph read that you made the journey with a dairy bull that did not possess the first fundamental qualities of dairy breeding.

If your bull fails here, dispose of him, but if in each respect the pedigree is acceptable, study the bull himself, remembering that "like begets like as well as the likeness of an ancestor."

Your mind's eye picture of the cow you would breed is clearly defined. She must be good all over.

Starting at the head to insure systematic procedure, it is a recognized fact that a large mouth indicates a good feeder; a large nostril, constitution; a face clean cut and of good length, well dishd between large, prominent bright eyes points to excellence of dairy temperament.

These, being desirable in the cow, are also necessary in the sire that he may transmit them, thus insuring their prominence in the next generation. Furthermore, the head of the bull must, through its appearance of masculinity, indicate strength of character and prepotency. It matters not how excellent in breeding and individuality a bull may be; if he does not have the prepotency necessary to stamp on his get his characteristics and those of his ancestors, he is of little value. The effeminate sire permits the cows of the herd to stamp the various points peculiar to themselves and their progenitors, thus eliminating uniformity of type, conformation and productiveness.

THE COWS

The neck of the cow should be of good length, blending neatly into shoulders free from beefiness and with the backbone slightly protruding above, insuring a wedge-shaped conformation. The sire—though because of masculinity bearing a heavier-crested neck—should also possess length in this part and shoulders bearing close resemblance to those of the desired cow, that his offspring may conform to the requirement.

As surely as it is desirable to have cows long from the shoulders to the hip bones, well sprung in the ribs, open-jointed and free from beefiness along the backbone, deep in the body, with a covering of soft, pliable and elastic hide, which in turn is covered with soft and silky hair, these qualifications must also be presented by the sire if they are to be expected in his offspring.

Prominent hip bones are desirable in the dairy cow, and great length and straightness from these points to the pin bones insure length of udder and one that carries well forward with front quarters well rounded out. Therefore, it is very essential that the sire that is expected to impress these characteristics on the next generation should comply with this conformation.

The cow of your dream must have a broad udder attached high behind. To be thus possessed she must be well arched between thin, incurving thighs. Cows that are beefy in the hind quarters lack place of attachment for long-broad udders.

To insure this essential it is necessary that sires used in the attempt to secure the ideal cow must be thin of thigh, cut high up and well arched out in the hind quarters.

That cows of great capacity and ability may utilize the milk-making nutriment digested from foods consumed, there must be an abundance of blood circulat-

ing from the digestive organs carrying these nutriment to the udder. The volume of this circulation is indicated by large, long and tortuous milk veins and by large and numerous milk wells. Cows with short, straight, small veins and only two small milk wells will seldom be found to be 500 lb. cows. Bulls vary almost as greatly as cows in these respects. Therefore the sire should be well veined.

Rudimentaries, if small and placed close together on the sire, indicate that his daughters will have small teats placed close together.

With all details of form and conformation approaching perfection the sire must possess size, color markings, style and general appearance in keeping with the breed he represents. If your bull is extremely faulty in any of these requirements when in proper condition, life is too short and good bulls are too plentiful for you to use him unless he is especially valuable in correcting certain defects in your herd without incurring worse ones.

Even when the very best sires are used disappointments occur. Progress is slow. Breeders do not accomplish great success in one generation of breeding. Even a lifetime honestly and intelligently employed is too short a period for most breeders to realize their ambitions where lack of experience or financial restrictions compel them to start with a heterogeneous collection of females.

[The above is taken from an article written by Tom Owens and appearing in the *Northwest Dairyman and Farmer*. Mr. Owens started in the dairy business with a few scrub cows, gradually improved his herd and finally developed on Firlock Farm one of the best producing purebred Holstein-Friesian herds in the state of Washington. Sometime ago he sold out and is now in the employ of a feed company.

While we do not agree with Mr. Owens in every particular his article contains so much of value that we are passing it on for the consideration of our readers.—EDITOR.]

Mr. Owens stresses the influence of the sire, yet he admits that most breeders fail to realize their ambitions when they start with a heterogeneous mixed or unlike collection of females. The daughters and granddaughters of a real good, transmitting cow are not heterogeneous as she hands her own good qualities down to her descendants. The use of a succession of unrelated herdsires results in a heterogeneous or unlike herd, the offspring varying in characteristics and differing in conformation and capacity. It is necessary to concentrate blood lines in order to produce and develop a homogeneous or uniform herd.

He has achieved success who has lived long, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the trust of pure women, the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it; who has always looked for the best in others, and always given the best he had.

A New York sculptress excels in carving horses out of cheese. Her horses can be melted into welsh rarebits, later emerging as nightmares.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 2—Parkersburg, West Virginia. R. R. No. 4. Dispersal of C. L. Pahl's herd, 22 purebreds, 12 grades.
October 3—Albion, N. Y. Complete dispersal sale of Daniels and Perkins herd. Harry Scott, Auctioneer.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
October 19—Carlisle, Pa. Dispersal of Fred C. Lehman's Accredited Herd.
Oct. 21-22—National Ormsby Sale.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

THE WRIGHT REDUCTION SALE

Fair weather and a bunch of good dairy cattle helped to bring out a large crowd at the Wright sale held near Franklinville, New York, September 5. This was not a dispersal but simply a sale to reduce the herd. There were 20 registered cows in the sale that were straight and right and they averaged \$201 a head. The high price was \$350, obtained for two of the animals, Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld Wayne and Wright Farms Homestead May. Both of them were six years old and both were purchased by C. C. and W. H. Kinsey, of Holcomb, New York, who took 17 head in all. Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld Wayne was milking heavily and during July was credited with the production of 2,635 lb., 81.7 lb. butterfat while enrolled in the local cow testing association. Wright Farms Lily May Ambrosia, a real good four-year-old brought \$315 and she, with three other females were purchased by William Heath who acted in behalf of the Hubberd Farms of East Aurora, New York, part of the institution founded by the noted author, Elbert Hubberd.

The sale included ten blemished cows, two of which were grades and the ten averaged \$101.50. Three grade cows averaged \$135 a head.

Nine bulls were in the sale, several of them young calves and the nine averaged \$105. The senior herdsire, Wright Farms Walker Pontiac, was sold to W. E. Brown, of Hinsdale, New York for \$175 and he certainly was a bargain at that price judging by the individuality and producing ability of his daughters in the Wright herd.

The grand total of the sale was \$6,390. Colonel Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, New York, was the auctioneer and materially assisted Mr. Wright in arranging the many details necessary to insure the smooth running and success of such an event.

The purchasers were: C. C. and W. H. Kinsey, Holcomb; Hubberd Farms, East Aurora; Elmhurst Dairy, East Aurora; Lewis Kenfield, Hinsdale; Harry Aiken, Lockport; W. E. Brown, Hinsdale; A. R. Beedle Bros., Buffalo; Davis Bros., Hinsdale; E. J. Liss, Michias; L. W. Hudson, Arcade; George Hogue, Arcade; W. H. Hogeres, Springville; all of New York state.

LOOK AHEAD

With fall approaching it is time for the dairyman to look over his barn and equipment and see what will be needed to insure the comfort of his cattle during the coming winter. Water bowls are necessary for the dairyman who wishes to keep his herd up to the maximum of profitable production. It has been found by many experiments that a cow consumes more water when she can help herself at any time she craves a drink and it has also been found that placing drinking bowls in a cow stable brings up the average production. Milk is about 88 per cent water and a cow cannot produce milk unless she has water in some form or the other.

The most expensive item on the modern farm is labor. Litter carriers and feed carriers save labor and expense by enabling the farmer to do his work easier and, saving labor lowers the cost of production which is just as essential and just as profitable as an increased price for

the product. It is also easier for the farmer to obtain.

Stanchions, water bowls and litter carriers have been manufactured by Walter B. Crumb, of Forestville, Connecticut for many years. Crumb equipment is standard and this firm has a splendid reputation for fair dealing with its customers. If you are in need of barn equipment you need have no hesitation in asking this old established firm for prices.

DISCONTENTED AND BLUE

What makes that milk so blue?

The pastures are short, the flies bother and consequently my cows are discontented.

Brown—Is that girl your son plans to marry going to be a help to him?

Black—I imagine so. She's now helping him pay the installments on the engagement ring he gave her.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY



For 25 years I have been successfully selling Holsteins for my satisfied patrons.

I have enjoyed my work and have made lots of good friends.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

THE REASON WHY

Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

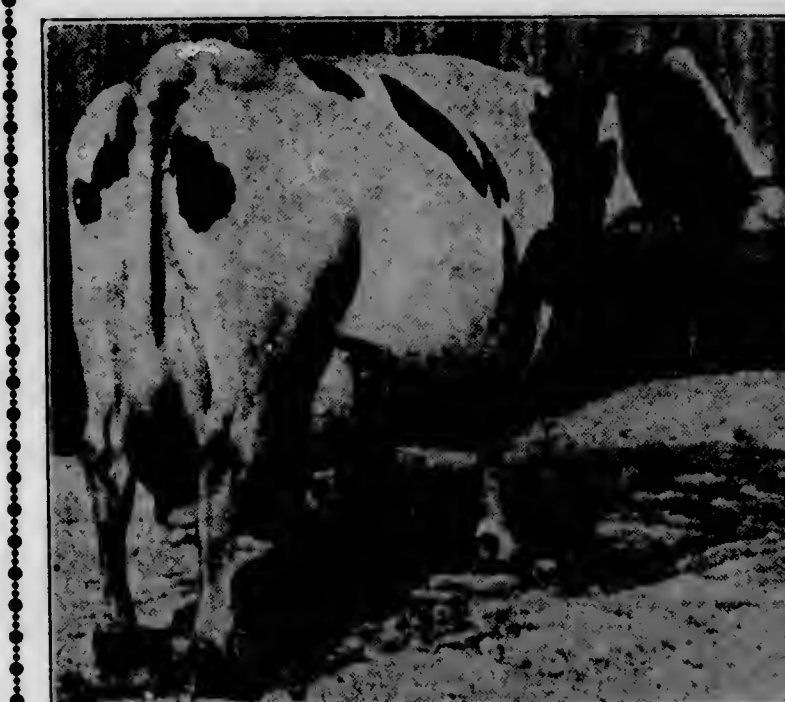
Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

Order Through The
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



Cows of This Quality

Bred to our great herdsire Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago. Stock for sale at all times. Herd Federally Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS, RUMMERFIELD, PA.
Bradford County

ICE WELL REFRIGERATION FOR DAIRY FARMS

"Ice wells" for cooling and storing milk and cream on the farm may be a satisfactory solution of the refrigeration problem on many northern dairy farms where the usual methods are too expensive or impracticable.

The ice well "refrigerator" consists primarily of a pit in the ground in which a large solid cake of ice is formed by running a small quantity of water into the hole daily during freezing weather. The method has been tried to some extent on dairy farms in Canada, but so far as known no information regarding its adaptation in the United States has heretofore been available.

Following closely the plans suggested by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry in cooperation with the North Dakota Agricultural College constructed an ice well last fall at the U. S. Dairy Field Station at Mandan, N. D., to test the possibilities of the method under conditions there.

On a well-drained spot near the milk house and convenient to the well, a pit was dug 8 feet square and 9½ feet deep. The sides were boarded up with cheap lumber and the bottom covered to a depth of 1½ feet with coarse gravel to insure good drainage. A small house was erected over the pit. The floor was of two thicknesses of planking with building paper between the layers, and it was built in sections to permit easy removal during freezing. Windows in the house provided air circulation in the winter, but were closed during the summer. A wooden rack or basket suspended from a pulley overhead served for raising and lowering the cans of cream and other food products held in storage.

Freezing was started in January. A small quantity of water—two to four gallons—was run into the pit each day. Some difficulty was experienced before the first layer of ice was formed because the water drained out so rapidly. By the end of February, however, there was a solid cake of ice 8 feet square and 6½ feet deep. When freezing weather was over, the house was closed tightly and the floor replaced.

The mean average temperature in this vicinity for January and February was -2.9° F. and 4.6° F., respectively. The highest temperature for the two months was 38° F., and the lowest was -43° F.

Storage of cream was started May 25th. The ice lasted through the summer, and on September 1st, after a storage period of 98 days, there was still a block of ice 68 inches square and 22 inches deep, or 58 cubic feet of the 416 cubic feet in the original block. At the same rate of melting the ice will last until well into October.

Careful records were kept throughout the summer. Cream cooled with well water to 56.5° F., and placed in the rack in the pit at 8:30 a.m. was cooled to 48 degrees within three hours and to 42 degrees by 4:30 p.m. Cream in cans placed directly on the ice was cooled to 34 degrees in the same period. Cream was kept in a perfectly sweet condition for 14 days during July, the hottest part of the summer. The temperature in the pit an inch above the ice varied from 32 to 42 degrees. Six inches above the ice it varied from 44 to 50 degrees; and a foot above, the temperature was never higher than 50° F.

The mean average temperature for this region for June, July, and August was 62.9°, 73.6°, and 70.6° respectively. The highest recorded temperature for the three months was 106 in July. During 14 days in July and 10 days in August, the maximum temperature was 90° F. or higher.

Meat, fruit and vegetables, as well as milk and cream, were stored in the pit and kept perfectly. No offensive odors were detected at any time throughout the summer in the well or in any of the stored products.

While the officials in charge believe the ice well may prove a satisfactory means of refrigeration on many farms in the regions where other methods are impracticable, they point out that the results obtained at Mandan represent only one season's trial. The experiment will be continued, however, with some slight variations.

The main points suggested for consideration in building an ice well are the selection of a well drained site and the provision of proper drainage so the ice water can run away from the bottom of the pit. Also the pit should be located as near to the milk house as possible and, for convenience, near to the water supply. The floor of the house should be tight so the air circulation can be reduced to a minimum during the summer months. The cost of an ice well will vary with conditions, but by using home labor and the cheaper grades of lumber the cost will be very small.

THE SUPREME ORDEAL

By J. EDWARD TUFFT

It is folly for a pugilist to establish a training camp and hire a group of maulers to toughen him in. Why doesn't he merely buy a couple of calves and try to teach them to drink milk from a pail?

Personally I am always fit and never have to plan a comeback for I teach at least six calves to drink each spring and four more each fall. Later on you'll smile at that "fit" stuff.

Every calf is convinced that his mother and his mother alone has the right to prescribe and serve his bill of fare. He is determined to recognize no middleman. If he were in the merchandising business I believe he would mob the jobber.

Two weeks ago I forcibly weaned Samson from his mother and began military operations with a 12-quart pail. The first time I approached him with that pail he looked the very condensed essence of benignity. He stood there with a big liquid eye and viewed me in the most kindly manner. I thought I had on hand a very docile cadet so set the pail down and looked toward Heaven. I soon found myself in the midst of the worst kind of guerrilla warfare. I once saw a locomotive jump the track and swat a grain elevator right between the eyes, but let me tell you that elevator got out of it easy. Before I could pronounce the name of the late Mr. John Robinson (well known in speed test conversation) that animal had drawn back a distance of three feet and hit that pail such a withering blow that I am sure it did the leaning tower in Italy no good unless the concussion came from the right side. I believe that blow changed the day of the week and bent the county line. I know little of bookkeeping, but I did on that occasion attempt a trial balance on an opposite manger—I failed. When I had gathered up a few of my arms and legs as well as a bit of wind and a portion of my senses, I took out some more collision insurance and tried it again. Don't ever try to educate a calf unless you have full coverage including public liability, double indemnity, tornado insurance, plate glass and earthquake protection; even then don't try it unless you are a Christian.

Whereas I had formerly tried the pedagogy of kindness I now determined to try strategy. With this in mind I wrapped the calf's legs with inch rope and tied him to three 2x4's. I placed the milk in front of him, forced his vice-like jaws apart, inserted two fingers and then summoning all my physical strength and my religion I drove his head into the pail until only part of his tail could be seen above the surface. My motto was "Drink or perish." He did neither. I almost did both.

If I knew what happened I would willingly tell you, but there is a gap in my autobiography right at this point. My diary has a page torn out of it. All I know is that at 2 o'clock that afternoon the doctor in issuing a bulletin from my bedchamber informed the crowd that I was breathing easier and that he would wait until morning before wiring my uncle to come with his broken heart and his check book.

When I was able to sit up I was told that I had been found in another precinct with a mark on my stomach the size of the bottom of a pail and as pronounced as a race track. Several of my ribs lay near me but six vertebrae could not be found! So much skin had gone from my anatomy that they had to peel a mule in order to replace it—my, what a graft! My friends now think I am obstinate, but I assure you that is only skin deep.

Surrounded by a few foolhardy neighbors I went to the stable late to-day to view the enemy. There he stood beside his mother (he had broken his coil of rope) taking his supper in the most calm and natural manner possible. He showed no concern when I entered the stable and seemed willing to let bygones be bygones. "I never did hold anything against you!" he said in calf English. "You didn't hey?" said I, and I showed him the circle cut on my stomach. But, he apparently was not interested in geometry and history likewise made no appeal to him. He was living in the present, the great and glorious present, with his mother at hand, that pail in ruins, and myself on crutches.

I said something about this kind of thing being good training for a pugilist, didn't I? What I meant was this: If a pugilist can teach a calf to drink milk from a pail and live through it no heavy-weight can ever cause him to take the count. Personally I would not be afraid of Jack Dempsey; I have been in the ring with worse fellows than he.—*Dakota Farmer.*

OFF THE TARGET

It was a very hot day on the rifle range, and the instructor had just about had enough of it.

There was one more man to fire, and, closing his eyes, this individual loosed off his ten rounds in less than a minute.

"Have I got a bull?" he asked, when he had finished.

The instructor, who had just put down his glasses, glowered.

"Oh, yes," he returned, "you got a bull all right, but I expect you will have to pay for it. It's lying dead in the next field."

A family in Switzerland is the proud possessor of a family heirloom in the form of a 14-pound Swiss cheese that was made by an ancestor in June of 1778. According to the official declaration of the caretakers, this cheese is over 151 years old.

The new neighbors were under discussion.

"I heard her father objected to him and so they were married by a justice of the peace," said Mrs. Gossip.

"Well, from the fuss I heard over there last night," remarked Mr. G. "you'd think they were married by the Secretary of War."

NOT CHRONIC

Willie was dejectedly walking home from school and his woe-begone appearance attracted the attention of a kind-hearted old lady.

"What is troubling you, my little man?" she asked.

"Dyspepsia and rheumatism," replied Willie.

"Why, that's absurd," remarked the old lady. "How can that be?"

"Teacher kept me in after school because I couldn't spell them," was Willie's dismal answer.

Mother—"Jessie, the next time you hurt kitty, I am going to do the same thing to you. If you slap it, I'll slap you. If you pull its ears, I'll pull yours. If you pinch it, I'll pinch you."

Jessie (after a moment's thought)—"Mamma, I'll pull its tail."

IGNORANCE IS BLISS

Mistress (to new maid)—Nora, you don't seem to know about fingerbowls. Didn't they have them where you worked last?

Nora—No, ma'am; they mostly washed themselves afore they come to the table.

Beneath the spreading chestnut tree
The smith works like the deuce,
For now he's selling gasoline,
Hot dogs and orange juice!

An advertisement that appeared in the columns of an Indian paper must be among the best examples of foreign English. Here it is, word for word:—

"Mahomedsmen, hair-cutter and clean shaver. Gentlemen's throats cut with very sharp razors, with great care and skill. No irritating feeling afterward. A trial solicited."

If heaven's streets were paved with gold, what a temptation it must be for the Celestial highway department to keep digging them up.

Bill (handing Sam a nickel)—Have you seen the new nickel with Lindbergh on it?

Sam (looking at coin)—I don't see Lindy on here.

Bill—Well, I guess he must have hopped off.—*The Pathfinder.*



MINERALS FOR
HOGS
POULTRY
SHEEP
DAIRY

Vitone Minerals
Greatest Mineral Mixture and Worm Killer ever offered to the public. Guaranteed.

Postpaid	By Freight
20 lbs. \$2.00	100 lbs. \$5.00
30 lbs. \$2.75	300 lbs. \$14.55
50 lbs. \$3.50	500 lbs. \$23.75

Self-feeder free with 500 lbs.
VITONE MINERAL COMPANY
68 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

Restaurant Slang

"Scrambled eggs," ordered a customer in a city market restaurant.

"Milk toast," murmured his companion, who was not feeling well.

"Scramble two and a graveyard stew," sang the waitress with the Titian hair.

"Here," corrected the second man, "I want milk toast."

"You'll get it buddy," replied the girl. "That's what they call milk toast in Chicago where I was working."

Next time the two customers held a conference and decided to "put one over" on the "fresh young thing" from Chicago. The first one wanted a glass of milk and the second one a cup of black coffee.

When the girl appeared to put a "set up" of the restaurant artillery in front of the men, the second man gave the following order:

"A bottle of lacteal fluid for my friend and a scuttle of Java with no sea foam for me."

"Chalk one and a dipper of ink," shouted the girl. She didn't even smile.—*Typo Graphic.*

Teacher (sternly): "This essay on 'Our Dog' is word for word the same as your brother's."

Small Boy: "Yes, sir; it's the same dog."

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

Heifers and bulls, T. B. tested. 1 pair of Belgian mares.

SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y.

The United States has five times as many doctors as Sweden has, in proportion to population. Maybe that's why the Swedes are so healthy.—*The Pathfinder.*

FOR SALE

Can spare 40 head of Choice Dairy Yearling Heifers of good size and excellent type. T. B. tested and loaded on cars with feed and bedding, \$1600 for the lot.

George H. Goodfellow,

Lancaster, Ontario, Canada

Show Blankets
Our Specialty



KANT-KOM-OFF
Cow Cover

Pat. Nov. 23, 1909 Nov. 29, 1921
Try a Sample Order Today

Where Quality Determines Choice
KANT-KOM-OFF Blankets Predominate

A check-up of blankets seen on prize cattle at one of the Fairs last summer showed KANT-KOM-OFFS on 663—next nearest 284, next 142. This is Typical of the Preference Shown for Laacke's KANT-KOM-OFF Blankets everywhere.

Order From This Adv.

STYLE	To 48 in.	50-68 in.	70 in. up
12oz Satin Finish Burlap	\$2.90	\$3.20	\$4.40
F.O.B. Khaki or Gray Duck	3.40	4.10	5.60
Mil. Wool Felt (all colors)	8.90	10.90	13.90
Lining (extra, each)	1.40	1.75	3.00

Lettering, Stenciling, Trimming, Extra. Discounts for Quantity.

R. LAACKE COMPANY,
538 Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



SILAGE CUTS MILK COST

By A. L. HAECKER

The cow's board bill is the largest item connected with her keeping. The first cost of good dairy stock or purebred foundation animals is high. The item of labor is also a big expense in the dairy, but the feed bill year in and year out makes the biggest item of expense.

Our Experiment Stations have conducted many tests to determine the value of silage in the ration. These have been published in bulletin form during the past twenty-five years, and though the figures vary to quite an extent, they all show the economic value of silage. The Ohio Station several years ago showed that corn silage saved the dairy farmer ten cents a pound on the cost of producing a pound of butter, and forty cents on the cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk.

Several other experiment stations have shown figures that range from six to fifteen cents saving on the cost of butter and from twenty-five to seventy-five cents on the cost of a hundred pounds of milk. Many of the early cow testing associations demonstrated that the silo was one of the most important factors in lowering the cost of milk. All of these experiments and tests however are only a small part of the proof of the economy of the silo. The most important proof is the fact that one-half million silos are now being used by our most progressive farmers.

Silage is a succulent grass-like feed. It is cooling in effect, aids digestion, stimulates appetite and is an excellent balance for high protein concentrates. A dairy cow requires such a feed because she is doing hard work when producing a good flow of milk. The cow by nature is a user of roughage, and when fed in an artificial way on grains of high nutritive value there is need for a cooling grass-like feed, and silage comes in to fill this valuable place; silage has a high water content, but water is an important item of the ration. Milk is 87% water and beef over 50%.

Many dairymen who complain over the high cost of producing milk could quickly correct this trouble by feeding more silage. This feed not only lowers the cost of producing the stock and stock products but it also serves as an insurance for many crops. Most of the forage and grasses grown on the farm can be made into silage. A large tonnage of silage can be produced close to the farm buildings and thus eliminate expensive hauling. In times of drought during the dog

days when the grass turns brown and vegetation is hard and woody, a liberal ration of silage will stimulate large production and will keep the cows in a good condition for fall and winter producers. Those who have had the most experience will tell you that the silo should be used for summer as well as winter, especially by the dairy farmer. A crop safely stored in a silo is a sure and dependable asset to the stock keeper. As for the dairyman, every test has proven that silage is a most important item in economic milk production.

THAT FEEDING PROBLEM

During September cows should be fed with the idea of producing as much milk as possible in November and December, when milk will be needed in a number of markets, particularly in New York City.

Feed milking cows liberally of green feed and hay and a 20 per cent total protein grain mixture. Average pastures are poor and furnish little feed. Dry cows should be given 4 to 10 pounds of a 12 per cent total protein grain mixture. Liberal feeding now is an investment that will return good profits during the fall and winter wherever good cows are kept.

A farm shop where needed emergency repairs can be made is a valuable asset for the farmer. It should contain a forge, anvil, vise, screw-cutting tools, wrenches, saw, plane, and the usual small tools.

MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS

Supplementing the cows' rations with mineral feeds is a growing practice. Experiments show that cows make better use of mineral supplements during the pasture season than at other times. It is thought that exposure to sunlight enables an animal to make better use of the minerals in its food.

A mixture of equal parts of steam bonemeal, finely ground limestone and salt, or a mixture of two parts of the bonemeal and one part of salt makes a good mineral supplement. The simplest way is to place one of these mixtures in a box in the barnyard where the cows can eat it at will. Some sort of a cover should be built over the box to protect it from rain. It is a good thing to give the cows access to one of these mixtures even when the grain mixture contains minerals, because the grain fed during the summer may not contain enough. A better way to feed the minerals, but one

that takes more time, is to mix three to four ounces of the mixture with one of the grain feedings each day. All animals, whether dry or milking, should be fed the extra minerals.

Aside from common salt, calcium and phosphorus are the only minerals that are needed as a mineral supplement. Generally the purchase of a complex mineral containing laxatives and tonics is a waste of money.

HETTS HAS BIG CROP

Roy Hetts, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, is a real farmer as well as a good breeder and dairyman. The Crawford County Press reports that Roy had seven acres on which he grew a crop of mixed oats and barley. This when threshed yielded 455 bushels or an average of 65 bushels to the acre.

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

GIRL'S ESSAY ON MEN

From a school girl's composition: "There are three kinds of men—husbands, bachelors, and widowers. An eligible bachelor is a mass of obstinacy surrounded by suspicions. Husbands are of three varieties—prizes, surprises, and consolation prizes. A widower is a man some one has rescued as he goes down for the third time. Making a husband of a bachelor is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires science, sculpture, common sense, and faith, hope, and charity, especially charity.

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, **COWS** or Hay? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

During the World War a very patriotic old lady was passing a farmer's barn one day and observed a young farmer boy milking a cow. He looked to be old enough to be in the army, and she was indignant to find him on the farm. He saw her, but didn't stop milking.

"Why are you not at the front?" asked the indignant patriot, and the quick reply was:

"Cause thar ain't no milk at thet end."

The proper measure of a man is the size of the thing required to get his goat.

GOOD EQUIPMENT SAVES TIME AND MONEY

In the business world there is a continuous effort towards improvement and efficiency. Labor-saving devices are being constantly installed by employers who would not keep up this practice unless bookkeeping showed that such improvements paid in dollars and cents. The dairy business must keep step with the times by installing labor-saving devices, improved machinery and in the dairy barns up-to-date equipment.

Swinging stanchions for the cows are considered necessities in the up-to-date dairy barn. Their many advantages far outweigh any disadvantages they may have. The swinging stanchion keeps the cow in place when she is milked and allows her at other times comparative freedom of movement. They can be adjusted to the length of the cow so that she does not have to stand in the drop or so far forward on the platform that the manure falls where she has to lie in it.

The swinging stanchion is sanitary for it can be easily kept clean. Modern stanchions are so made that they obstruct very little light and give an open airy appearance to the barn.

By the use of stanchions less space is required to keep the cows in the barn than by any other known method. The labor of feeding and milking as well as cleaning the stable is materially lessened. Much less bedding is required to keep the animals clean and comfortable, probably only about one-fourth as much as with box stalls or open sheds.

Few good dairy barns can be found in which water buckets have not been installed. They have two decided advantages. They save time and labor. Then it has been found by a number of experiments that cows give more milk when they can drink water at any time they need it. One need only stand in a dairy barn of a winter evening after the cows have been fed to see how many of them will drink, some of them several times in a course of an hour or so. Water buckets and a good water supply are improvements that soon pay for themselves. No dairyman and certainly no breeder can afford to get along without them.

TEN IN ELEVEN

With one exception the eleven leading cows in the Dauphin County C. T. A. for the month of August were black and whites. The exception was a cow of no particular breed, at least Tester Rufus F. Patton does not designate her in his report. The leader, Mercedes, was a four year old, owned by H. H. Deibler and is credited with 74.3 lb. fat, 1,770 lb. milk. H. H. Deibler has a seven year old, Bess, with 55.1 lb. fat, 1,531 lb. milk. Joe A. Deibler is the owner of Queen with 54.2 lb. fat, 1,748 lb. milk. The Harrisburg State Hospital has a grade Holstein-Friesian that produced 50.6 lb. fat, 1,445 lb. milk. Howard Speece and D. C. Romberger each owned two in the honor list while A. H. Erdman and Sons and D. A. Gerberich each had one representative above 48 lb. fat.

Mr. Patton had twenty-four herds containing 318 milking cows in his charge. Of this number 27 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 33 had produced 1,200 lb. of milk or more during the month.

ON THE FACE OF IT

"Where are you going my pretty maide?"

"I'm going a-milking sir," she said.

"What is your fortune, my pretty maide?"

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.

"Exactly what mine is my pretty maide."

"I pity your poverty, sir," she said—

And the lowing herd wound slowly o'er the lea.

He: What would I have to give you for one little kiss?
She: Chloroform.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St.

Brattleboro, Vt.

If it Pertains to Your Barn



It's a
Job for

LOUDEN

LOUDEN equipment is good; in design, materials and workmanship—that much you know. But—it's the CORRECT APPLICATION of that equipment to your individual needs which brings to you a service that money could never buy.

It is worth your while to know that Louden can give you skilled help in every phase of your farm building program—location, plans, supervision of construction, ventilation, equipment.

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- ☐ Bull Staff
- ☐ Horse Barn Equipment

IF IT PERTAINS TO YOUR BARN, IT'S A JOB FOR LOUDEN

WOOD ASHES AS FERTILIZER

Wood ashes are called Nature's own fertilizer. While they do not contain nitrogen they do contain all the other nutrients needed by the plant. They are among the earliest plant stimulants used by the pioneers who settled this country and every farmer who burns wood makes use, some time or other of wood ashes.

Wood ashes help to destroy bugs, slugs and insects that live on plants. They have many other uses, for instance, some poultrymen like to keep a box of wood ashes where the hens can dust in them. For nearly half a century George Stevens of Peterborough, Ontario, has been collecting unleached wood ashes in Canada and has sold them to farmers in the United States. As far as we know this is the only business Mr. Stevens has ever followed and he says it is the only one he knows. He has customers in many states and we are glad to again note his AD appearing in the Classified Advertising Page of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

MANURE AND FLY MENACE

It is a well-known fact that flies breed in manure and that they are not only a nuisance but also a menace to the health of both man and beast. It is equally well known that if manure is left lying in the barnyard till the corn is laid by a very large percentage of its fertility will be lost through fermentation and leaching. If the bulk of the manure accumulated during the winter months can be hauled out before spring work begins there will be a chance of killing two birds with one shot—of reducing the fly nuisance and of saving valuable elements of fertility that are so much needed by our soils.

DARWIN'S EVOLUTION THEORY

The Darwin theory undertakes to explain one phase of evolution. It is the theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants. The theory maintains that organisms tend to produce offspring varying slightly from their parents and that the process of natural selection tends to favor the survival of individuals whose peculiarities render them best adapted to their environment; also that chiefly by the continued operation of these factors, new species not only have been and may still be produced, but organisms of widely differing groups may have arisen from common ancestors.

The Comedian—That new leadin' man's a cheese. The big stiff! Nothin' but a cheese.

The Soubrette—Naw, he ain't no cheese. A cheese is good to eat. He's a hole in the cheese—just as rank, but nothin' to it.

Ordinance passed by Mayor last week: Cows grazing on parkings or riding bicycles on sidewalks is forbidden.—*Van Buren (Arkansas) paper.*

A GOOD SAMPLE

Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld Wayne is now owned by C. C. and W. J. Kinsey of Holcomb, New York, who purchased her in the recent reduction sale of the Wright herd held on the Wright Farm at Franklinville, New York. Messrs. Kinsey paid \$350 for this cow, the top price of the sale and she evidently looks as though she was worth it. While the property of her former owners she produced while enrolled in the Eastern Cattaraugus C. T. A. 2,635 lb. milk during



EMPSIE PONTIAC HENGERVERELD WAYNE

She averaged 85 lb. a day during July on twice-a-day milking and is credited with 81.7 lb. butterfat. Bred and raised by Leon Wright, Franklinville, N. Y. Now owned by C. C. and W. H. Kinsey, Holcomb, New York.

July on twice-a-day milking. She is credited with 81.7 lb. butterfat for the month. As she averaged 85 lb. a day during July she is certainly a big producer and in her new home should rapidly return to her new proprietors not only dividends on their investment but also the principal.

Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld Wayne is a five year old. Her sire was King Hengerveld Veeman Yankee, a son of Fancher Farm King Veeman and Hengerveld Colantha Yankee Mary. Her dam, Empsie Pontiac Wayne De Kol, was sired by a son of the famous King of the Pontiacs.

Empsie was bred and raised in the Wright herd. In the sale the Kinseys were the heaviest buyers, taking 17 of the animals offered. If many of them were the equal of Empsie Pontiac Hengerveld Wayne, the Kinseys have made a very desirable addition to their herd.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

MILK DRINKS

1. *Flavor.* Put a few drops of any good flavoring extract in a glass. (A few trials will show exactly how much to use.)

2. *Sugar.* Add two teaspoonfuls of sugar.

3. *Milk.* Fill the glass with cold milk. Add a little ice if you have it. The colder the drink, the better you will like it.

Variations. A little nutmeg or cinnamon sprinkled over top of any of these drinks makes them even more appetizing. A dash of whipped cream with a cherry or a few nuts on top is a delicious addition. If almond flavoring is used a piquant "Macaroon Milk" may be made by sifting crushed macaroons over the top of the milk.

FOUNTAIN MILK DRINKS

1. *Flavor and Sugar.* At the fountain both the sugar and flavor are contained in the "syrops." About an ounce of syrup is put in a glass.

2. *Milk.* Whole milk, condensed milk, or whole milk powder is added to the syrup and mixed thoroughly. (The narrow egg beater will fit into an ordinary soda glass.) The glass is then filled with carbonated water in place of ice water.

The addition of whole milk powder to any soda gives it a rich creamy taste and slightly softens the sharpness of the carbonated water flavor.

Whole milk powder is especially well suited for use at the fountain because it keeps perfectly well after the can is opened if the lid is kept on. Moreover, it is always ready for use, while fresh milk is purchased daily for fountain use may be all used up or else may be left over to spoil.

Pronounced flavors such as lemon, vanilla, strawberry, root beer, ginger, mint and sarsaparilla are good. Many pleasing flavor combinations are possible.

Fancy names help to sell milk drinks. Holstein Highball, Jersey Julep, Ayrshire Ale, Guernsey Flip and many others will suggest themselves to the resourceful soda fountain man.

HOT MILK DRINKS

Instead of having plain coffee every morning for breakfast, try serving "Café au Lait" occasionally. This is made by adding five cupfuls of hot milk to 1½ cupfuls of coffee made four times the usual strength.

Hot cocoa or chocolate, made with plenty of rich milk and topped with whipped cream or beaten white of egg, is good for breakfast or lunch.

Other appetizing and nutritious milk drinks are:

SPICED MILK

Mix two tablespoonfuls of powdered whole milk, one teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cold water and one-fourth saltspoonful each of nutmeg, clove and cinnamon. Add one-half cupful boiling water, beat until smooth and serve hot.

EGGNOG

Mix two level tablespoonfuls of powdered whole milk, one teaspoonful sugar, one-fourth saltspoonful nutmeg, one table-spoonful water and one saltspoonful vanilla. Add a beaten egg and one-half cupful of hot water. Beat the mixture thoroughly before serving.

He—I can tell by looking in a girl's eyes just what she thinks of me.

She—How annoying.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLANT COLOR MARKING SKETCHES

There is a difference in testers. Some seem to consider that they are doing the dairyman a favor by testing his cattle. The majority of men, however, take an interest in the patrons and are willing to help in a number of different ways as the opportunity offers. The illustration shows Robert Coble of Bendersville, Pa., who for some time has been in charge of the Adams County C. T. A. When the photograph was snapped Mr.



POSING FOR HER PHOTOGRAPH
Tester Robert Coble lends a helping hand.

Coble was holding a calf so that her owner, Mr. John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, could file an application for registry of this animal in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., without making sketches of the color markings. Mr. Bream evidently concluded that he was not enough of an artist to place on the registry application the correct color markings of this variegated animal.

It is our understanding that this was about the last official act of Mr. Coble as a tester for he has resigned his position and has enrolled in the State Teachers College at Shippensburg, Pa. Mr. Bream said that the members of the Association, while regretting that Mr. Coble will no longer be connected with them, wish him every success in his studies and his future vocation.

CONCRETE WALLS

Frequently concrete barn walls are disfigured with white spots or efflorescence. Rain soaks in from the outside or dampness collects on the inside and as it comes to the surface in drying carries with it sulphates and other ingredients of the concrete which were not completely set or fixed when the blocks or wall was made.

Probably the best treatment is to wait for a dry, hot day when the wall has pretty well dried out. Then brush off all loose material with a wire brush, and give the surface two coats of hot paraffin. The first coat should be made very thin with gasoline or kerosene, and applied with a white-wash brush, so that the kerosene will strike into the pores and carry the paraffin with it. The second

coat can be mixed in about the proportion of three pounds of paraffin to two gallons of kerosene kept hot by means of a hot water bath. Another method which will help is to coat with an alum-soap coating. First mix 2½ lbs. pure hard soap per gallon of water and apply boiling hot when the wall is dry and warm. Allow it to dry 24 hours and then apply another solution made by mixing about ¾ lb. aluminum sulphate, improperly called alum, to each gallon of water, have the temperature tepid or about 70 degrees, and apply over the first coating. These combine in the pores of the surface and make an insoluble, water-proof coating, which will last for quite a long time.

A LABOR SAVER

When putting in a foundation on a hillside, use an ordinary carpenter's level, on the bottom tie a small tube or pipe along the entire length. Take two sticks and stick them in the ground a little closer together than length of level. At the top of each stick, on the side, drive a small nail, also drive a nail in the bottom of each stick to wind string on. Tie string around each end of level and pass over nails on top of stick. After level has been adjusted, make strings fast on lower nails. Then sight through pipe, and have a second party mark where you say on your other stake. Of course there are other ways, but this is within any man's ability and doesn't cost anything.

WHEN THE COWS CAME HOME

The dairy owned by the New Mexico state penitentiary grazes during the day and is supposed to be watched by a "trusty." Recently, after a day of grazing, the cows came up at night by themselves, but their herder was missing. Evidently he went in search of pastures new. The herder in question, Albert Cisco, was serving a sentence for check forgery and would have been eligible for parole next December. The latest dispatch from Santa Fe reports that the herder has not yet been found.

A COSTLY SWING

A eleven-year-old girl living near Chicago went visiting on a farm. She saw a cow swishing her tail and evidently thought the tail would make a good swing. She grabbed it and held on until the cow kicked herself loose. The little girl is now recovering from two fractures of her left arm, a broken collar bone and two stove-in ribs.

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Often the difference between a successful man and a failure is that the former stands for something while the latter falls for something.

BULL

Born February 17th, 1929

SIRE: Son of King Ona.

SIRE'S DAM: Average 2 years, 1,238.36 butter, 27,122.80 milk.

DAM: 30.57 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Nicely Marked, Well Grown and Developed.

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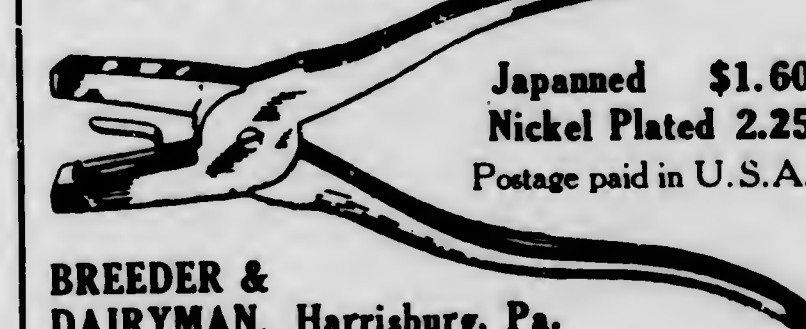
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WILD GARLIC AND ITS CONTROL

Dairymen in the South Atlantic states are bothered by the prevalence of wild garlic in the pastures. This weed starts growing early in the spring and the cows, eager to get a taste of green feed, seem to look for clumps or patches with the result that their milk is tainted. Dairymen in Maryland and adjoining states occasionally lose heavily by buyers refusing to take garlic tainted milk.

Successful eradication of wild garlic depends upon a knowledge of its life habits. In cultivated lands the plants are likely to be scattered, but in pastures, lawns, and other places that have not been disturbed for several years the plants grow in clumps. Throughout most of its range garlic ripens in June or July, at which time the stem is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and is capped by a cluster of aerial bulbets often incorrectly called "seeds." True seeds are produced only rarely. At maturity from two to six newly formed bulbs usually are found at the base of the plant, between the leaf layers of the old bulb and from 1 to 8 inches under the surface of the soil. The stem and leaves soon die, leaving these new bulbs to start new plants. The large central bulb has a thin, delicate, white skin, but the smaller ones have a hard brown shell. The large soft-shelled bulb germinates in summer or early fall. A few of the smaller hard-shelled bulbs start growth in late fall, but most of them remain dormant until the following spring or even a later period. It has been found that before all the hard-shelled bulbs have germinated plants from the soft-shelled bulbs have begun to produce new bulbs. Reproducing as it does by hard-shelled bulbs, soft-shelled bulbs, aerial bulbets, and sometimes by seeds, the plant is renewed practically continuously. This is the secret of the remarkable persistence of the weed.

Timely plowing late each fall and again early in the spring, followed by the grow-

ing of thoroughly cultivated row crops, are the essential steps in the so-called cultural method of controlling wild garlic. In most places this system must be followed for at least three years in order to obtain a satisfactory clean-up of the weed.

Details of the method are given in Leaflet 43-L, Wild Garlic and Its Control, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The leaflet also gives a description of the plant and of other plants often mistaken for garlic.

Grazing with livestock, especially sheep, for several seasons, as closely as may be safe without serious injury to the pastures, aids in keeping down the growth of garlic in steep, rocky, or wooded pastures that can not be plowed. When dairy cows are pastured in garlicky fields, it is necessary to remove them from the pasture four to seven hours before milking to eliminate entirely the garlic flavor and odor from the milk. Milk cows should not be turned into such pastures in the spring until suitable forage plants are large enough to furnish good grazing.

HERDSMAN WANTS POSITION

Lifelong experience with Holstein-Friesian cattle. References gladly given. Ready to go to work October 1-15. R. A. Chambers, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

WHERE HENRY FAILED

Henry Ford is making a collection of relics associated with farm and country life but his representatives failed to secure an English steam ploughing engine which after fifty-one years of service was repurchased by its makers.

In 1877 the engine was purchased at the Royal Show held at Liverpool, England, by Robert Stephenson, of Burwell,

Cambridgeshire. It did satisfactory work up to 1928 when the makers J. and F. Howard of the Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England, repurchased it for advertising purposes. It was driven from Burwell to Bedford under its own steam, creating an immense amount of interest on the road. As such things as differential gears did not exist in the days when the engine was built, whenever a bend in the road, or a corner, was reached, a pin had to be taken out to enable the axle to turn freely in one of the driving wheels. Needless to say, this made progress rather slow, and it was not always easy to get the pin back into place again without some maneuvering.

It is interesting to note that the engine, despite its age, difficulties of watering, etc., travelled the whole journey in four days, without a mishap or involuntary stop. This speaks volumes for the workmanship that was put into it over fifty years ago.

NEW YORK MAN IN YAKIMA VALLEY

Several years ago, S. E. Chaffee, left his home in eastern New York and located in the Yakima Valley. He now operates Glencliff Milk Farms at Sunnyside, Washington, containing 400 acres.

Mr. Chaffee's first herdsire was Chief of the Ormsbys whose daughters were large cows and good producers. At the Erickson dispersal sale, he secured the herdsire, Marathon Bess Burke. For his junior bull he has Marathon Pride Ormsby Burke, a son of the old bull and Wisconsin Pride 3d. There are about 75 cows in the dairy and a milking machine operated by electricity is used.

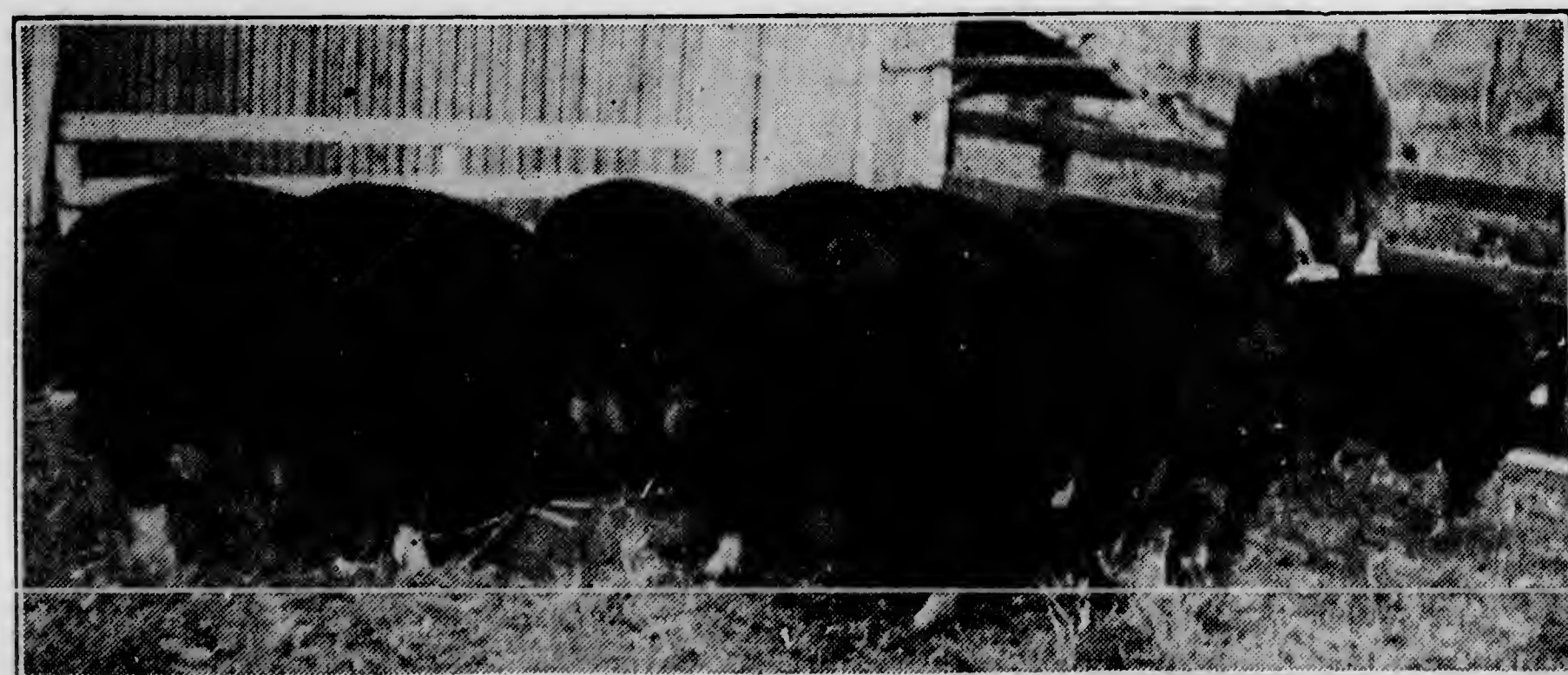
Mr. Chaffee was attracted to the Yakima Valley because of its good pasture, heavy crops of alfalfa and congenial climate.

The tolerance of the tolerant man gets a severe setback when he is called upon to tolerate intolerance.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

BARRED ROCK AND RED PULLETS FOR SALE. Good Utility Stock Now Laying. \$2.00 Each. J. C. KOSER, Greencastle, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCLAVE, Box H, New London, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED—Experienced Herdsman to take complete charge of about 50 Purebred Holsteins. Married man with small family preferred. To commence about October 1st. BLOOMINGDALE FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

208—ACRES. Highly improved, irrigated, \$6,736.00. Terms. M. MEADOR, Norwood, Idaho.

HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints, 25c. regular price. WEST SUPPLY, Huntington, Ind.

LIME—Before buying lime, write us. Highest quality—low delivered prices. NATURAL LIME—MARL COMPANY, Roanoke, Va.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—337 acre farm one-half mile from highway 37. Has good 8-room house, three barns and other out-buildings. Fine for dairy or stock farm. LUDWELL SPENCER, McConnellsville, Ohio.

RABBITS—Boys, Girls, Make Money! Raise Chinchilla Fur-bearing Rabbits! Easier raised; more profitable than chickens. BOOHER'S RABBITRY, Dept. B., Rochester, Ind.

BALED SHAVINGS—You can buy now at lowest summer price. The efficient and economical Cattle Bedding and Poultry Litter. Let us quote on car lots delivered your station. OSCAR SMITH & SON, P. O. Box 215, Albany, N. Y. (Shippers of Baled Shavings for 35 years.)

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 93% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY FOR SALE—Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy-Clover mixed. Attractive prices. Save you money. Write to-day. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.



LIVE STOCK

ONE YEARLING SHETLAND PONY—H. W. GARMAN, breeder and dealer, Mendon, Mich.

LONE OAK GRACE 1117697—Opportunity to own wonderful Holstein cow. HORATIO DAVIS, Greenfield, Ind.

FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., White-water, Wis.

SIXTY HEAD of Outstanding High Grade Springing Holstein Cows for sale. D. F. Pipes, Watertown, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWE LAMBS, by a fine registered Shropshire Buck, dropped between January and March last. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Two yearling bulls, sired by King Piebe of York 38th. Excellent individuals. Also a few bull calves priced reasonable. Posy-bloom Stock Farms. M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. No. 5

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade Ayrshire and Holstein Springers. Carload lots a specialty. Shonyo & Nichols, North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—High producing Holsteins under State and Federal supervision. Fifty head of springers on hand. E. C. Gould & Sons, Tel 32-12, Mashfield, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Forty head of grade Holsteins, 3 years old next spring. Good dairy type, T. B. tested, light colored, bred to freshen next winter and early spring. W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, born July 25, 1929. A fine individual, mostly white. He has a 30 lb. sire. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and of Rag Apple Korndyke. She is a heavy milker, testing 3.7+. This bull is cheap at \$75.00. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

YOUR CHANCE to buy a well shaped, well bred young bull. Born April 5, 1928. He is well marked, a little more black than white. His sire is a son of the great 1,100 lb. show bull Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets. His dam, York Piebe Segis Ada, is a double granddaughter of King Piebe of York and produced 64 lb. butterfat in a month on twice-a-day milking as a three-year-old. J. O. Skelly, Shippensburg, Pa., R. D. No. 2.



DOGS

50 RABBIT BEAGLES. Broken. Trial 3 coon dogs. M. BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Pa.

SNOW WHITE Esquimo Spitz puppies. Beauties. PLAIN VIEW, Lawrence, Kan.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

REGISTERED POLICE STUD—You can own a registered police stud to be paid by stud fees percent you collect. Have puppies at \$15, \$20. None better, and will tell you how to make them the most useful of dogs. R. GRAHAM, PINE NECK KENNELS, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

PUREBRED SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heel drivers, farm raised. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

PAXSON HAS GOOD STOCK

At the Schuylkill County Fair this year I. Earl Paxson of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., exhibited ten head of purebred Holstein-Friesians. These animals were evidently brought right from the pastures without any fitting whatever and so competed with animals from the other three herds all of which had time spent upon them to make them look pleasing to the judge, but nevertheless, the Paxson herd won seven prizes.

Last year the Paxson dairy was enrolled in the Schuylkill County C. T. A. The twelve milkers averaged 9,238 lb. milk, 327.3 lb. butterfat. Ona, a four year old, was credited with 12,249 lb. milk, 411.3 lb. butterfat.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio

MENTZER HAS "BULL LUCK"

Morris B. Mentzer of Chambersburg, Pa., is one of the many good dairymen who believe the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow is the most profitable dairy animal. He is building up a good producing herd but he has been handicapped because of the large proportion of bull calves dropped by his cows. Authorities claim that this condition rights itself over a period of time and that nature equalizes the sexes but it is certainly discouraging when a man with a small herd finds that his cows are addicted to the practice of having sons instead of daughters.

The Mentzer herd is headed by King Piebe of York 38th, a bull of good individuality and brother to a large number of animals who have won prizes in the show ring during the last three or four years.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS.
Leighton, Penna.

EMLET MAKES QUICK SALES

In our issue of July 22, D. E. Emlet of Loysville, Pennsylvania advertised a pair of yearling bulls. Both were sired by Traverse Echo Segis Hartog, a son of Echo Sylvia King Model.

The dams of the young bulls were both daughters of Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline who formerly headed the good producing herd owned by Murray A. Miller. Daughters of this bull have earned a great reputation in the Susquehanna Valley for individuality as well as production. The young bulls were sold promptly. Duke Traverse Echo Segis, son of Irene Nellie Segis De Kol, went

to L. Ralph Rogers who lives five miles northwest of Loysville. Duke Traverse Echo Hartog, son of Ida Bess Segis De Kol, was purchased by Mrs. Emma Yocum who lives about two miles south of Loysville.

The young bulls in question are well grown, well built and handsomely marked, white slightly predominating in their color markings. Both animals were bought for the purpose of building up good herds as both purchasers have good producing dairies.

The Emlet herd is on the State and Federal Accredited list. It is reported that there has never been a reactor in the herd nor has there ever been a case of abortion.

D. E. Emlet and Sons, besides having a good producing dairy, are dealers in country produce and have built up a splendid business and are widely known in southern Pennsylvania.

CREATING A MILK MARKET

A French barber living in Shanghai, China, had some cows, Holsteins and Jerseys brought from British Columbia. He installed the first pasteurizer used in China and was immediately flooded with orders. He now has 300 cows and receives 25 cents a quart for the milk sold.

The cows get no pasturage and are housed all the time in a barn. For food they receive rice straw, copra or dried coconut, corn, bran, soy bean meal, koaling (a variety of millet) and some bone-meal.

**CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.

WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

WAGES DEPEND UPON PRODUCTION

About two miles from Bothell, Washington, is the Donnybrook Farm, owned by the Charles Peabody Estate. Mr. Peabody made a large fortune by the means of steamships. The Donnybrook Farm contains about 600 acres and is the home of a Holstein-Friesian herd of about 100 milkers, more than half of which are purebreds. The farm has a number of labor-saving devices operated by electricity, including the milkers. Three dairymen run the barn. Instead of being paid regular wages they receive two and one-half cents for every gallon of milk produced. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the dairy at Donnybrook Farm is claimed to be a money-making enterprise.

LARGE IOWA RANCH

Near Kiron, Iowa, is the Adams ranch which consists of 6,480 acres. It is owned by descendants of John Quincy Adams, former President of the U. S. This ranch consists of 10 sections, is laid out in various ways, some sections having avenues running from the corner to the center section and the buildings are in the center. Their farm operations consist principally of grain farming. They used to feed quite a few cattle and sheep at one time having over 40,000 head of sheep in the feeding lot.

WALLACE B. CRUMB ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

For more than forty years Wallace B. Crumb of Forestville, Connecticut, has been manufacturing cattle stanchions and the "Warriner" or Crumb chain hanging stanchion can be found in good dairy barns in every state in the Union. Therefore, cattle breeders everywhere will be interested in a letter which Mr. Crumb is sending to his patrons. Mr. Winthrop Dunbar lives in Forestville and is a manufacturer and has had extensive dealings with the public.

Mr. Crumb first went into business in 1882 and we know that anyone who has ever dealt with him will hope that he may be spared many years to enjoy a well-earned rest.

In announcing his retirement Mr. Crumb speaks very highly of his successor as the following letter shows:

"I know that you will be interested to hear that after forty very successful years in manufacturing and selling CRUMB'S STANCHIONS, I have sold the business to Mr. Winthrop W. Dunbar.

Mr. Dunbar comes from one of the oldest families in town, and has spent a number of years manufacturing light hardware. Mr. Dunbar will devote his whole time to manufacturing and selling CRUMB'S STANCHIONS AND BARN EQUIPMENT, so will be in a position to give you the best of service.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank you for the business you have given me, and am sure your business relations with Mr. Dunbar will be just as pleasant as ours has been in the past. I am sure Mr. Dunbar will appreciate any inquiries or orders you can send to him.

Yours very truly,

WALLACE B. CRUMB.

PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few
West Chester, Pa.

"Robert," said the teacher, to drive home the lesson, which was on charity and kindness, "If I saw a man beating a donkey and stopped him from doing so, what virtue would I be showing?" "Brotherly love," said Bobby immediately.

Individuality and Size A Big Milk Flow A 3.6% Average Test

All These Desirable Characteristics Are Possessed by My Grand Old Cow

Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie

the dam of my senior herdsire

Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin

In addition he is HORNLESS and sires Hornless calves. His heifers, now coming into milk, are satisfactory in every respect. His sons are bound to sire Hornless Producers—that is the way they are bred.

Because my chief income is from my dairy I am quoting Low Prices on Young Bulls and a few Good Heifer Calves, Hornless of course.

Take Advantage of This Opportunity.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca

Wayne Co.

Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

Bull Calf from Prize-Winning Stock

Born August 18, 1929

— HERE IS HIS DADDY —

**DE KOL TEHEE JOE**

First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair

DAM: PANSY AAGGIE ONA, a big producing, handsome cow, a daughter of King Ona Aaggie and from a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad.

The bull calf is a handsome fellow, more white than black and built like his sire. He is bound to sire good stock.

J. F. DIETZ

Schuylkill Haven

Pennsylvania

This Herd Is Accredited

RAVENSWOOD HERD**THE TYPE WE LIKE**

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**

Scranton

Pennsylvania

I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.

Bulls Ready for Service**A REAL NICE BULL**

Born October 12, 1928

son of

KING TILLIE ECHO

My noted Herdsire and Show Bull

His dam is one of the best cows I ever owned.

Also a SHOW BULL

Born September 29, 1928

He was sired by

ANTIETAM ABBEKERK ORMSBY

one of the best show bulls ever in Washington County, Maryland. He now heads a good herd owned by the State of North Carolina.

Anyone looking for a Real Good Bull should see this one.

My herd recently passed Another Clean Test This is its Tenth Year on the Accredited List.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

CARROLL HERD



CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS IN THE
CARROLL HERD

Business dairy methods are practiced in the Carroll herd which is headed by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, son of the great Rolo Pontiac Payne, the best known bull in Maryland.

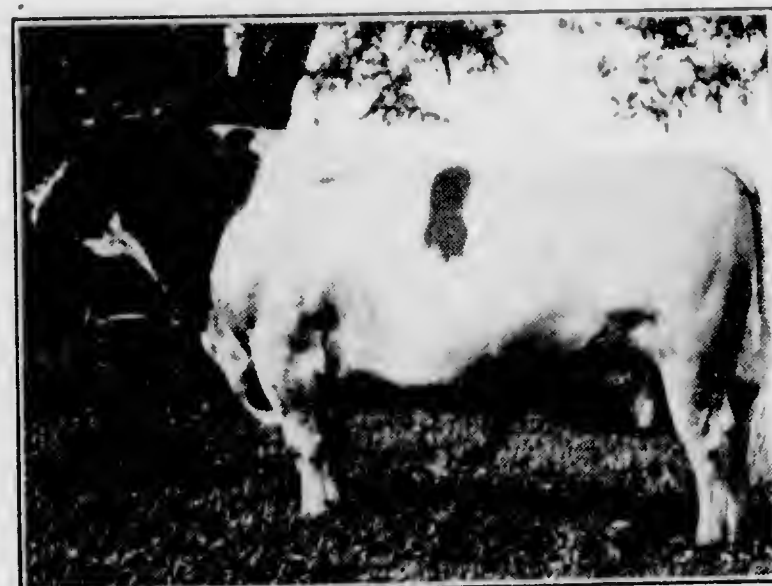
RALPH G. ROOP

NEW WINDSOR MARYLAND

Carroll Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor

OLDENBURG HERD

IS HEADED BY



LYONS MUTUAL BURKE

Show bull and transmitting sire, Grand Champion at the Kentucky and Ohio State Fairs, also the Blue Grass and the Memphis Tri-State Fairs of 1926.

His individuality speaks for itself. His daughters are doing splendidly in everyday work and are large, handsome animals.

Introduce this blood into Your herd.

Every animal sold is guaranteed to be as represented.

Charles Weidler Estate

SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Health—Type—Production. Prices Right.

Old Home Farm Offering



As I am short of stable room I am offering for sale a few very choice COWS, FRESH or about to come in.

**HOLSTEIN, GRADE AND
PUREBRED**

A good chance to buy something good.

Herd Accredited and Abortion Free

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey

PRODUCTION AND TYPE



OUR KIND

A Producer that Makes Good at the Pail

INTRODUCE THE BLOOD OF

**King Segis, Colantha Johanna Lad and
King of the Ormsbys**

into your herd with one of our young sires that will transmit 1000-lb. production.

The Price Is Only a Fraction of Their Value.

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin, Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

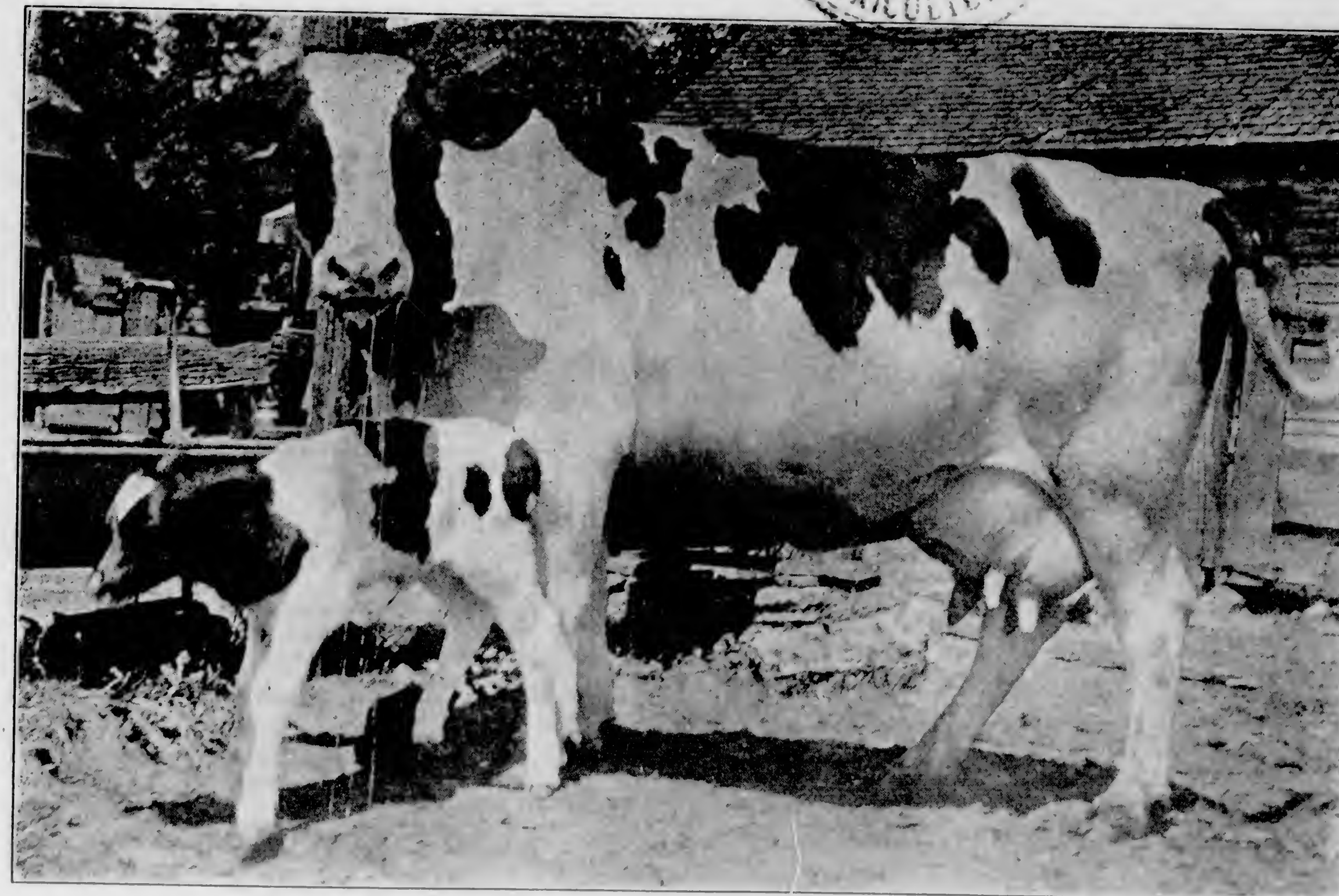
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AGRICULTURE



COWS THAT FRESHEN IN THE FALL ARE THE MOST PROFITABLE
Princess De Kol Changeling and her youngest. Owned by Don Q. Adams, Mifflintown, Pennsylvania.

EVERY SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS IS BUILT ON ADVERTISING!

MAKE THIS YOUR MOTTO!

Breed them—
Feed them—
and Advertise them

A small amount of money spent in regular advertising will put you in touch with a bigger market, insuring prompt sales at the best prices.

Farmer bred cattle give the best satisfaction and there is an ever increasing demand for them.

Let our Advertising Department assist you in disposing of your cattle at profitable prices.

For Prices and Full Particulars Write Today to

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Harrisburg, Penna.

HIGHCLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

Heifers and bulls, T. B. tested. 1 pair of Belgian mares.

SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y.

*Small in Size and Price
But Big in Results*

Maple Grove Stock Farm Home of Producing Holsteins



OUR KIND

This handsome young bull, his sire, his sire's sire and sire's dam, as well as his own dam and her mother were all bred and raised at MAPLE GROVE. For 21 years we have been breeding Holstein-Friesians. At any time we will be glad to give you prices on young bulls, heifers or dairy cows.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
Centerville, Crawford County, Pa.
An Accredited Herd in An Accredited Area

*Try this size space each issue for the
next year and double your sales
and profits.*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1929

No. 17

Westerners Building Big Virginia Herd

EVELYN HEIGHTS is a Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment between Catlett and Warrenton, Virginia. It is an institution of which we believe Holstein breeders will hear a great deal more in the next few years.

Evelyn Heights is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Glaettli. They are not Virginia people, however, but formerly lived in South Dakota. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Glaettli was advised to move to a milder climate. They visited Virginia and were so much impressed with the agricultural possibilities of the state and the genial climate that they decided to settle near Catlett and purchased the estate on which they now live.

At present Evelyn Heights contains 471 acres, another 200 acres nearby is kept as pasturage and in

butter, 13,289.8 lb. milk, freshening when she was two years, four months and two days old. She was sired by King Segis Griselda Grahmholm and her dam was U. S. S. H. Queen Betty Frenesta Tehee. This daughter of Woodcrest Tehee in the Soldier's Home herd produced 580.6 lb. butter, 16,030.5 lb. milk in 365 days as a four-year-old.

Mr. Glaettli founded his herd with a purchase of fourteen head from the veteran Virginia breeder James Sharp. These were daughters or granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs Jr. 2d, a grandson of the famous old sire King of the Pontiacs. Nearly all the female members of the present herd are descendants of this first purchase.

Mr. Glaettli is a man who thinks for himself and does not take other people's opinions on faith no matter whether they are oral or written. He is an original thinker and capable of expressing the results of his thinking in vigorous and expressive language.

In many country districts as well as in the cities there are men who have very little regard for the Eighteenth Amendment and Mr. Glaettli is very bitter in his denunciations of these professional law breakers. He is a disbeliever in multiplicity of laws, believes there should be a few good laws and those should be respected and enforced.

Mr. Glaettli is very strongly against the rules which some registry associations have adopted which deny the privilege of registration to calves born when the mothers are immature. While he is a disbeliever in early breeding and likes his cattle to obtain size and age before they freshen, yet on a farm as large as this, operated with very little extra help, mistakes occasionally happen and he found that some of his best animals were born when their dams were very young. He points out one grand old cow whose mother, he said, was bred before she was five months old. This dam was a club calf belonging to Mr. Glaettli's son, consequently was a pet and was given the very best of feed and plenty of it. She got loose and wandered into the pasture with the older animals with which a young bull was running. No one regretted the happening more than the owner but when the calf came it was vigorous and healthy and has developed into a large cow that is now around fourteen years old and has produced better than 70 lb. milk a day on twice-a-day milking without any extra care or feed.

After hearing the particulars and seeing the animal, one is tempted to doubt the advisability of any registry association making hard and fast rules to be administered without any regard to the circumstances.



U. S. S. H. JERRY SEGIS COLANTHA
Owned by Carl Glaettli, Catlett, Virginia

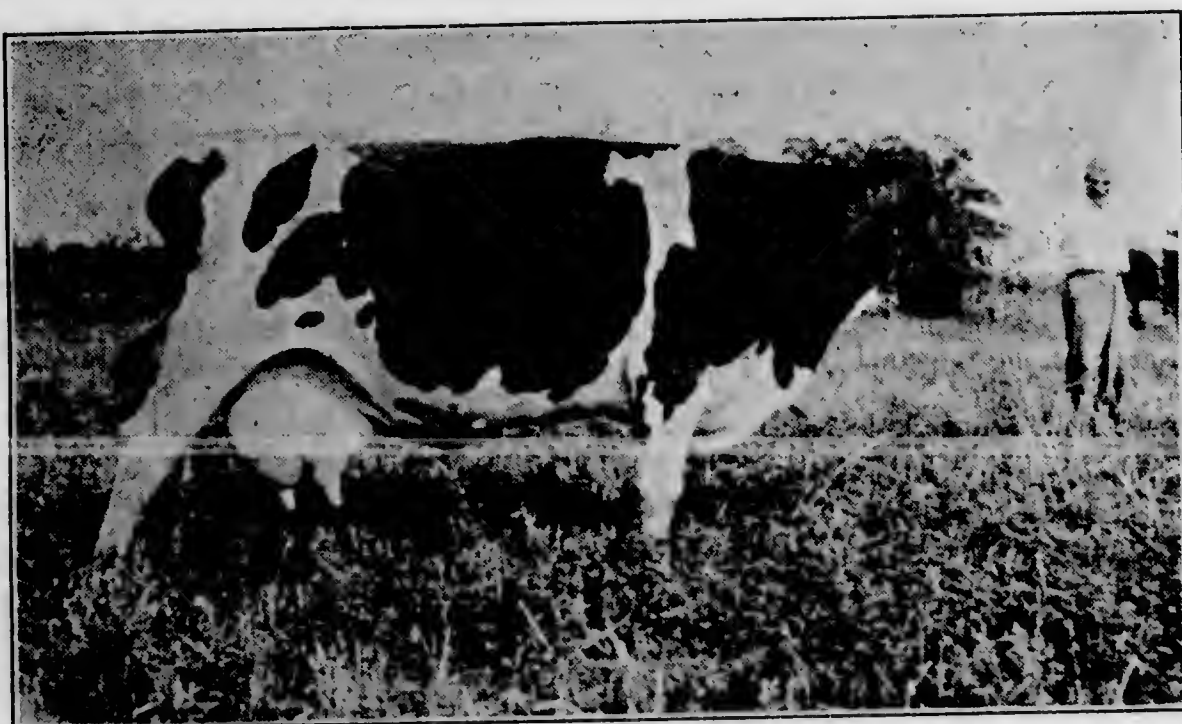
addition Mrs. Glaettli has a hundred acre farm of her own so that the entire establishment comprises 771 acres, practically all of which could be plowed if it was thought advisable.

At present there are about 75 animals in the Glaettli herd. There are a few Channel Island cattle but the majority are black and white, most of them registered.

The herd is headed by the three year old bull, U. S. S. H. Jerry Segis Colantha. He is a handsome fellow, deep and broad, with a remarkably good back and rump. He was sired by Grahamholm Colantha Pauline Lad, a son of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad and Pauline Govers De Kol 2d, a cow that made 30 lb. butter in a week and 122 lb. in a month, averaging 80 lb. milk daily. She has seven daughters that were big producers.

The dam of the Jerry bull is U. S. S. H. Queen Betty Frenesta Tehee 2d. In the herd owned by the United States Soldier's Home of Washington, D. C., she produced in her first lactation period 534.21 lb.

Mr. Glaetli has led an adventurous life. For two years he was in Alaska during the gold rush and can tell many interesting stories of his "sourdough" days. However, he did not grow rich there and after two years returned to South Dakota where he kept store and made a little investing or speculating in land in which he met with a considerable degree of success. Of course, he had a farm of his own. Attending a sale of Purebred Shorthorns he saw the animals were selling for very low prices and bought several, principally because he thought they were being sold for less than their value. Although he said at the start he knew very little about Shorthorns, he secured a



A FOURTEEN YEAR OLD MEMBER OF THE GLAETTLI HERD
She has produced 70 lb. on twice a day milking

good foundation and raised stock of high quality, good enough to win at some of the nearby county fairs.

On account of the health of Mrs. Glaetli the family moved to their present home about fifteen years ago. Purebred Holstein-Friesians have been raised at Evelyn Heights for the last twelve years.

Mr. and Mrs. Glaetli have five children. The son, Rolo, is now in his senior year at Catlett High School. He likes farm work and is very much interested in the building of the purebred herd.

If any of our readers are ever in the vicinity of Catlett we urge them to take advantage of the opportunity to inspect the Glaetli herd. They will receive a warm welcome for this western family in a southern home have a brand of hospitality all of their own, one that combines the very best of the southern and western kinds and if you are fortunate enough to be invited to a meal, it will be something to remember for many a long day.

Little and Good

BETWEEN Morgantown and Elverson, Pa., there are a number of good farms, one of which is owned and operated by John S. Stoltzfus who gets his mail from Elverson. Mr. Stoltzfus believes that purebred Holstein-Friesians are the best of all dairy cattle and his herd consists of purebreds only.

The Stoltzfus herd is headed by a son of Brooklandwood King Pontiac, a bull that for several years was grand champion at the Maryland State Fair. The dam is owned by Stephen Stoltzfus, a brother to John, and we were assured that she is a big producing cow and a good individual. Like his sire, the Stoltzfus bull is nearly all white in color, a characteristic which he is transmitting to most of his offspring. This herdsire is

now about three years old and Mr. Stoltzfus is considering the advisability of disposing of him as the herd is so small that it will not warrant the maintaining of two herdsires.

The younger herdsire is also a very nice animal and is just about a year old. He is a real good individual. White slightly predominates in his color markings. Mr. Stoltzfus raised the younger bull from a cow he obtained in Wisconsin. This dam is, in our judgment, the best looking cow in the barn. She is a large handsome animal, is straight on the back, nicely marked and carries an excellent udder.

This is a ten-cow dairy. The cows are above the average in size and decidedly above the average in producing capacity. The way the milk cans filled up showed that these cows made good use of the generous feeding of alfalfa hay that was supplementing their pasture.

Mrs. Stoltzfus is just as much interested in the development of the herd and the management of the dairy as is her husband and when farm work is pressing and every hour counts, does the milking and other barn work in addition to caring for three small children who seem to enjoy being around the stock.

The Stoltzfus family seem to like dairying for there are a number of dairy herds in Chester, Berks and Lancaster Counties owned by members of this family and so far we have not seen one of these establishments poorly managed. Steady work, thrift and careful planning have brought their usual awards.

One practice at this establishment we strongly commend and that is raising the herdsire from a cow that is known to the owner and caretaker. When a breeder raises his own bull he naturally selects a son from one of his very best cows. He knows what she does in everyday work under the care and feed given the general dairy. He knows the individuality of both the sire and the dam and so knows what he can reasonably expect to find in the bull's offspring. He is not taking a leap in the dark. We believe he is acting more wisely than the man who sends away and buys a young herdsire from a far distant state knowing nothing whatever of the sire or dam and very little of the young bull until the purchase arrives on the train at the buyer's railroad station.

When it comes to selecting a herdsire we believe in the motto we frequently see hanging in banks "Before you invest, investigate."

The up-to-date system of keeping Herd Book records, the prompt service and the business form of government adopted by the New Association has placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound basis at a great saving to the breeders.

Every dairy farmer everywhere who breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should join the New Registry Association and thus keep his cattle properly registered.

Feed cost per pound of butterfat is not always a safe guide. Feed cost per animal is hardly ever safe. In both cases we tend to put the emphasis in the wrong place. The thing that most of us are working for is Net Profit after all bills are paid.

Practical Observations

THE study of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle has always been intensely interesting to me. Nothing gives me a greater thrill than to visit a farm where there are a lot of fine specimens of my favorite breed, especially if they are owned by a man who makes a living from his farming and dairy business.

As about ninety per cent of the dairy cattle are owned by plain breeders and dairymen, we can always find plenty of fine cattle "at home in their everyday clothes," but to read some of the breed and dairy publications circulating in this country one would think that practically all of the top-notch cattle were owned by men who make their living from coal, steel, (there are two kinds of "steel" one is a noun and the other a verb, both might apply) oil, sick people, etc., and only keep cattle to "have something to do to relieve their minds from business cares and worries."

In the Holstein business, these so-called "constructive breeders" may have relieved their own minds from a lot of cares and worries, but the plain breeders and dairymen who have been in business for the past ten or fifteen years have had a number of worries put on to them, due to the reckless manner in which those "playboy breeders" have administered the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The \$1.50 transfer fee, the so-called extension department, paid state secretary and herd classification plans are all the result of the efforts of those fellows who have no direct interest in the dairy cattle industry, but they were all "put over" on the members of the Old Association and will be in force as long as the breeders will pay.

There has been so much said about the \$1.50 transfer fee that I don't propose to say any more about it, also the extension department and state secretary have received plenty of airing but I want to say a little about their latest hobby, the Herd Classification plan and its twin brother, the Herd Test plan.

In the first place any breeder who has been successful in his business has had to do a lot of "weeding" to develop a herd that is uniformly good, capable of producing milk economically and reproduce in a satisfactory manner. If the men who are now so anxious to have their herds classified and put on the selective registration list, would have started several years ago, weeding out their wasp-waisted slopers by sending them to the butcher, instead of putting abnormal records on them in order to flim-flam the public, they would not need to preach "putty" cows and herd classification today. They would have herds that would from a type standpoint average somewhere near the herds owned by the plain breeders and dairymen.

In the state of Illinois there are a number of herds on the Selective Registration List, most of them owned by parties who have other means of making a livelihood besides the dairy and breeding business. One of the breeders is prominent in the politics of the Old Association and the nation.

The other day, the Michigan State Association held a field day on the farm owned by a prominent milk company and an "approved judge," who no longer is in the Holstein business to any extent, gave a herd

classification demonstration. This judge was a member of the old record making cattle swapping group who has quit the business of breeding and selling Holsteins, due no doubt, to learning that what Lincoln once said is usually true and now he is showing people how to select cows that pattern after the putty model.

That same bunch of Holstein breeders who are so much in favor of the selective registration plan have also decided that they wish to copy after the plain breeders and dairymen in their method of checking a cow's production and have adopted the herd test plan which will give them the opportunity to weed out their unprofitable producers and report their whole herd on a bigger average than they obtain through official and semi-official testing. Sounds very practical does it not? Just wait and see what will happen. Within a few years we will be hearing about "Senator John Smith's" herd averaging twenty thousand pounds of milk and eight hundred pounds of butterfat on twice-a-day milking. That may sound a little wild but is it any wilder than some of the A. R. O. test averages reported for the daughters of certain famous bulls?

We plain breeders and dairymen are now in a position to sit back and watch those play breeders attempt to "Classify" and make practical twice-a-day milking records. We have an association that is handled in a plain and sensible manner and a publication to boost our cause.

We are now able to plan on the future because we are basing the value of our cows on their producing ability at the pail and, therefore, we can easily place an honest value on their calves. We know what kind of cows have proven to be the most profitable through individual and cow testing association work and we do not need any new plan to check on their production.

As Abraham Lincoln said, "You can fool part of the people all of the time and all of the people part of the time but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." We have had our taste of being fooled and I firmly believe that we will see a steady development in the Holstein-Friesian business and the plain breeder and dairyman placed where he belongs, at the head of the ranks,

YOUR EXPERIENCED FRIEND.

Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Zentz Dairy

ZENTZ is a name frequently met with in the rural districts of Maryland. There are many good farmers by this name, some only distantly related but they all seem to possess the family characteristics of thrift, careful planning and hard work.

George C. Zentz and his son Morris live near Thurmont, Maryland. Morris, who had been farming on another place for a number of years, recently took over the management of the home farm while George now lives in the village and has a position with the Farm Bureau. He sells lime, fertilizer and auto insurance.

The Zentz herd contains grade as well as purebred Holstein-Friesians. As to the production we need only say that the average for last June as reported in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association was 848 lb. milk, 30.8 lb. butterfat for twenty milkers. Jenny, a member of the herd, was credited with 66.6 lb. fat, 1,665 lb. milk and another cow with 57.7 lb. fat, 1,518



MORRIS ZENTZ AND LADY LONG BRANCH ALCARTRA
She has produced more than 15,000 lb. of milk in a year.

lb. milk. During July there were twenty-three cows milking in the Zentz herd and the average was 873 lb. milk, 31.4 lb. butterfat. The highest producer was Princess credited with 61.2 lb. fat, 1,302 lb. milk.

A cow that particularly attracted the attention of the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN on account of her size, individuality and apparent producing ability was Lady Long Branch Alcartra. She has a cow-testing record of better than 15,000 lb. milk and 500 lb. butterfat. She was sired by a son of Fairview Klaver Korndyke, a bull that left many good descendants in the dairy herds of southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. Lady's dam was Long Branch Alcartra Grietje, a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

The herd is headed by a son of Rollo Pontiac Fayne, the head of the well-known herd owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland. The dam of the Zentz herdsire was sold for \$500.00 and we were assured that she is a splendid cow in every way. Rolo's dam, of course, was Rolo Mercena De Kol, the great Canadian cow reported to have produced 51.93 lb. butter in a week or more than was ever recorded for any other cow.

Morris Zentz believes that cattle should be fed generously but thinks that the farm should raise most of the feed, that dairy cattle were made to consume bulky feed and concentrates should be used only to supple-

ment the ration. So the cows were in pasture. Although it was mid-July the big array of milk cans indicated that Mr. Zentz had reason to believe that his judgment was correct and certainly the cash returns are practically net.

Too many dairymen depend too much upon the feed dealer and not enough on their own farm. It is not the size of the gross income that indicates successful dairying but rather the amount the farmer has left after he has paid his feed and labor bills.

Mr. and Mrs. Zentz have three children, all girls, Virginia, age 7; Margaret, age 6, and Janet, age 5. The girls like being around the cattle and are always ready to assist in driving them to and from the pasture.

It is the ambition of Morris Zentz to have an all purebred herd. He prefers to raise his animals instead of buying them so, as the young purebred heifers come into milk and prove profitable, the grades will be disposed of and the purebreds take their place.

A Busy Place

PRODUCTION and profit are what Ellis D. Ellsworth keeps in mind when managing his Holstein-Friesian herd which contains around one hundred purebreds. From the Craige Hill Farm near Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, a truck loaded with milk leaves every morning for the shipping station, destined for the New York City markets, and the number of cans speaks volumes for the producing ability of the herd and the skill of its owner. Ellis Ellsworth is recog-



THE HOMESTEAD OF ELLIS ELLSWORTH
Practically all of the buildings have been built by the present owner. nized as being one of the best dairymen in his part of the country.

For about twenty-three years Mr. Ellsworth has been a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians starting with some heifer calves and the bull Voliska Pietertje Lilith De Kol, a grandson of Lilith Pauline De Kol Count. The daughters of this bull were good producers and made a creditable showing for themselves in a number of different herds in this territory.

A succession of good sires have headed the herd. A number of the younger cows are daughters of the Potentate who was by Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac from Leafy Veeman De Kol. The pedigree of this bull shows a succession of noted sires, and dams that have made large milk and butter records.

The present herdsire, Beauty Pontiac Sylvia Lyons, is siring a lot of good daughters. He was by King

Beauty Sylvia Lyons and was from Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass, a cow Mr. Ellsworth purchased in the dispersal of the B. F. Jones and Son herd several years ago. Wynola had been tested by Hugh Jones and as a four-year-old produced 696 lb. milk and 32 lb. butter in seven days with an average test of 3.68 lb. fat. Mr.



KORNDYKE LILITH SEGIS
This cow, as well as her dam, was bred and raised in the Ellsworth herd which contains a number of her offspring.

Ellsworth paid the top price of the sale for her and she dropped this bull in the Ellsworth herd and later dropped another son which for a time was used as a junior herdsire.

With a milking dairy of around fifty cows it can easily be realized that Mr. Ellsworth is a busy man. He is one of those men who leads his help to the field and keeps in front during the day. Yet he finds time to keep well posted on Holstein-Friesian happenings and whenever there is a Holstein-Friesian gathering Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth are usually present for at least part of the day.

Southern Dairying Needs Economical Production

BEFORE the Southern farmer is able to make dairying a permanent sideline, he must be able to produce milk and butterfat at prices commonly paid by condenseries, creameries, cheese factories and dried-milk plants. These prices will be around 20 cents per gallon or \$2.12 to \$2.80 per hundred pounds of milk.

Economy in production is the greatest problem of the dairy industry in the South today. Reducing the cost of feed and increasing production per cow are the main factors in the problem.

"Better feeding practices, which give more attention to roughage and pasture, can aid materially in increasing the production and lowering the cost per unit of milk or butterfat. Until the Southern farmer utilizes to the fullest extent the advantages at his disposal for producing legume hays and pasture grasses, his profit from dairying will not be as great as it might be," said J. H. McClain of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the Southern Dairy Association on October 2d at Memphis, Tenn.

Work of the Bureau of Dairy Industry at its Hunt-

ley, Montana, station where 15 cows completed lactations on roughage exclusively—alfalfa hay, silage, roots, and irrigated tame grass pasture—averaging 13,032 pounds of milk and 452 pounds of butterfat, gives a fine index to the possibilities of roughage of the best quality.

Tabulations show that in the Southern States the cost of grain for a large number of cows averages \$57 per animal, in central Western States the cost was \$35, and in far Western States it was \$24. The production per cow in the latter group, where cost of grain was lower, was approximately 1,000 pounds of milk higher. Feeding good roughage in sufficient amounts will reduce grain cost.

IN 1950

When I wake up in the morning I roll around in bed,
And press the little button in the wall beside my head;
The vacuum cleaners in the barn begin their daily chores,
Currying the horses and sweeping up the floors;
The automatic milker gets busy on the cows,
While conveyors pass the hay around for Bossy's morning
browse;
The Leghorns' grain is scattered wide to make 'em use their
legs,

As the button sets the counter to adding up the eggs;
A click, a whirr, the rotary is ploughing through the snow,
Which melts like magic off the steps as the fans begin to blow;
The twenty horse-power saw and axe will uncomplaining chop
The firewood for the kitchen stove until the switch says stop;
Hot water fills the bath tub, and my nose imparts the news
The electric stove is glowing, and the good old Mocha brews.
I stretch, and feel that zero is not without its charm,
Since dad at last consented to electrify the farm.—*Exchange.*

OLDENBURG HERD

IS HEADED BY



LYONS MUTUAL BURKE

Show bull and transmitting sire, Grand Champion at the Kentucky and Ohio State Fairs, also the Blue Grass and the Memphis Tri-State Fairs of 1926.

His individuality speaks for itself. His daughters are doing splendidly in everyday work and are large, handsome animals.

Introduce this blood into Your herd.

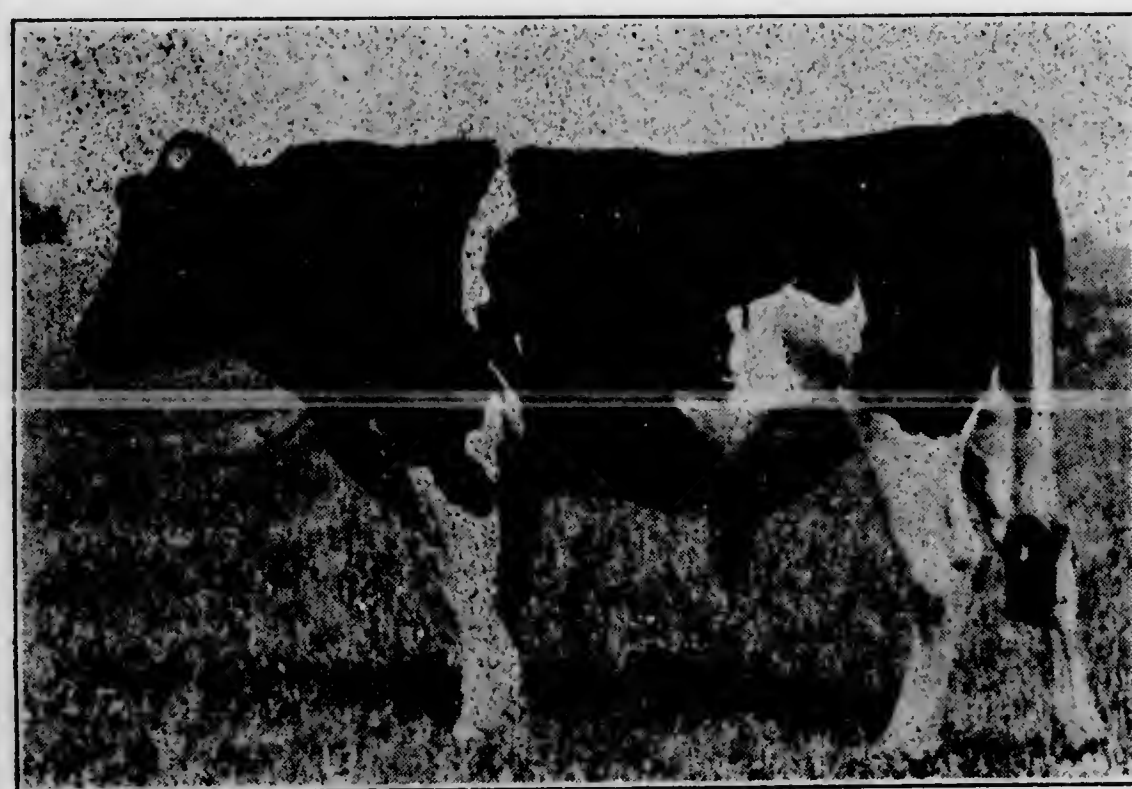
Every animal sold is guaranteed to be as represented.

Charles Weidler Estate
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Health—Type—Production. Prices Right.

For Immediate Sale Fifty Purebred Holstein-Friesians

HERD HEADED BY



Rolo Pontiac Ormsby

son of ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE and the great 30-lb. cow, LADY PONTIAC ORMSBY LASS, a splendid granddaughter of SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES 37th.

Practically all these cattle were bred and raised here. The herd has passed its second, successive, clean annual T. B. test.

Shortage of Feed and inability to secure competent help forces me to sell.

To insure Prompt Sale will set Price on any animal I own. Come and take your pick. Must Sell Right Away.

Jonas V. Summers,

Mt. Airy,

Pennsylvania

Foreign Dairy Conditions

NOTWITHSTANDING the 50 per cent increase in the import duty which went into effect June 13th of this year importations of Canadian milk and cream during August equaled those of a year ago. Imports of cheese, amounting to 5,268,438 pounds, were somewhat less than a year ago; exports of concentrated milk considerably less, and butter imports, as usual at this season, quite negligible. The September average margin between New York and Copenhagen butter prices is about six cents in favor of New York this year against nine cents last year. European prices generally are practically as high as a year ago, the narrowing of the margin having resulted almost entirely from lower domestic prices.

The European butter markets, which reflect more or less closely the foreign market position of all dairy products, continue firm. European production has at no time during the spring or summer been unusually heavy and the seasonal falling off is now becoming marked. Stocks of New Zealand butter are reported as materially heavier than at this time last year. Neither the total stocks on hand, however, as indicated by various partial estimates available, nor current receipts are actually depressing prices, and shipments afloat from the southern hemisphere are still quite insignificant. From now on, accordingly, aside from any possible sudden turn in conditions affecting European demand, prospects for the new season now opening in the southern hemisphere will be the most important factor in determining outside price levels. These prospects, according to latest information, are favorable to early and heavy production.

Weather conditions in Denmark during August were excellent and the butter output was heavier than it has ever been for several years. The long summer drought in the Netherlands materially affected grass lands and clover crops and as fodder has been fed to the cattle during the fall season it is expected that a considerable amount of fodder will have to be brought in next winter. Importations of butter to Germany during August were the highest on record but less butter and cheese was imported into Great Britain than during the corresponding month of last year. Great Britain and Germany are the two great butter buying countries of Europe. That the wide spread drought of the past summer cut European butter production is evidenced by the fact that while 94 million pounds of butter were imported into these two countries during July, in August the amount fell to 88 million. In August 1928 they imported 90 million pounds.

Good rains and mild weather prevailed in Australia during August and the prospects are for an early and favorable dairy season. It is estimated that there are about 8,000 more dairy cows in New Zealand than there were last year. A campaign for testing cows and culling the poorer ones is responsible for the increase being so small. New Zealand dairymen are confidently expecting that their season, which is just commencing, will be as favorable as was last year.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

Novel Milker at Beltsville

ON THE government farm at Beltsville, Maryland, they have a novel milking machine. It consists of a standard mechanical milking unit but instead of the usual can or pail for receiving the milk when it comes from the cow there is a stationary container set above each pair of stalls. This receptacle is of unbreakable glass and hangs from a weighing mechanism. Because it is transparent the rate of milking can be seen at all times as well as the amount milked and the weight registered by the scales. When the cow is milked the operator records the weight of the milking. Then by opening a valve the milk runs from the bottom of the container through a pipe line to a large vacuum tank in the dairy house.

The milk reaches the dairy house without having come in contact with the air or human hands. The report does not say how the strippings are cared for.

Farms for Pleasure and Profit

ALTHOUGH A. J. Haag is the proprietor of the Washington House at Shartlesville, Pennsylvania and has developed a business that calls for the close supervision of many details, he gets much pleasure as well as profit out of his dairy cattle which are kept on a near-by farm of 250 acres.

Most of the animals in this dairy are purebred Holstein-Friesians, although there are some Guernseys and a few good grades. In September the Haag establishment consisted of thirty-two female animals of which twenty-four were milking. The product of the dairy, after the requirements of the hotel have been supplied, is sold to the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Hamburg. Mr. Haag usually delivers the milk by means of a large truck, picking up the product of several near-by dairies as he goes along. This practice has several advantages. It gives the proprietor a trip in the open air. It enables him to do any necessary marketing for groceries, etc. in the near-by town of Hamburg. Then he is able to supplement, for the hotel table, his own home grown farm produce with that of any of his neighbors, if they have something that is not produced on the Haag farm.

There are two barns on the Haag farm or rather on two adjoining farms. The milking barn is on one of these farms while the dry cattle are kept on the other. The big barn is built of wood, painted yellow and trimmed with white. The mangers and floors are of concrete. A mechanical milker is used. A tile silo 38x17 shows that the cows receive plenty of succulent feed during the winter months.

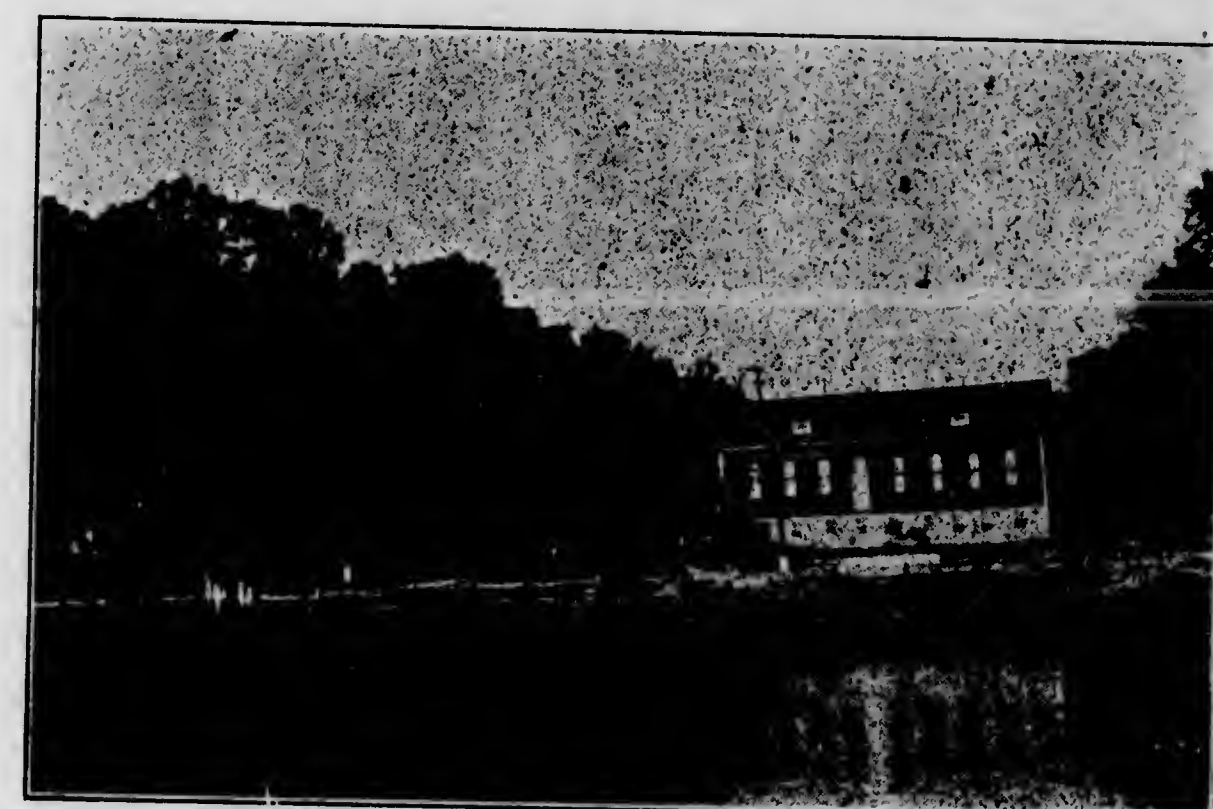
The dairy is in charge of John Megargell who is well informed on dairying and Holstein-Friesians and at one time owned a good Holstein-Friesian dairy in Columbia County.

Shartlesville is on route 43 and many tourists daily pass the Washington House. Readers of this journal who happen to be in the vicinity of Shartlesville around meal time are passing up a good thing if they do not stop at this establishment. Instead of trying to see how much he can get for what he puts on the table, Mr. Haag apparently tries to see how much he can give and is never too busy to talk Holsteins or farming.

Summers Is Over Stocked

MARYLAND travellers journeying over the concrete road from Frederick to Baltimore usually notice a series of small, shallow ponds near Ridgeville and those informed on the subject know that in these ponds goldfish are raised. But very few know that the ponds are owned by a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians and that he has a herd of more than fifty purebred animals. Furthermore, only two of the females were not bred and raised on this farm. The owner, Jonas V. Summers, has been a little over ten years building the herd and the majority of the animals are not yet full aged.

At the head of the herd is the bull Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, now just four years old. As his name indi-



BARN AND GOLDFISH POND ON SUMMERS FARM

cates, he is a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the Wertheimer herdsire whose dam was the Canadian champion, Rolo Mercena De Kol, credited with the production of 51.93 butter in seven days. The dam of Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is Lady Pontiac Ormsby Lass. In the Wertheimer herd she made a seven-day record of 30.03 lb. butter. She comes from a distinguished family as her dam was a good daughter of Sir Pontiac Carlotta Walker and her sire, Sir Bess Ormsby Lass, was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th from Wisconsin Fobes, one of whose daughters was reported as bringing \$4,800 in the last Brentwood sale. Sir Bess Ormsby Lass has 75 per cent the same breeding as the \$4,800 cow.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is not only a good individual himself but his calves are also very nice. They are straight on the back and have good square rumps. As yet no daughters of this bull have freshened but the promise shown by the older ones indicate that he is destined to make quite a name for himself as a sire of producers.

The product of the Summers dairy is shipped to Baltimore and there sold as fluid milk. The herd passed its second successful annual clean tuberculin test last spring and so is on the State and Federal Accredited List.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is a desirable sire because the larger percentage of his offspring are females. While many breeders would consider this desirable in every way, Mr. Summers feels that it has one disadvantage and that is—the herd increases too fast. The owner says that he and Mrs. Summers are not as young as they used to be and they are overwhelmed with work.

for in this part of the country good hired help is hard to get and harder to keep. Then the prolonged dry weather of the past summer has materially cut the growth of crops so that pastures are short and the fodder crops are light. The owner has thought of making a public sale but is disinclined to dispose of all his herd which he would have to do if he held a dispersal. He prefers to reduce the herd to the carrying



PASTURE SCENE ON THE SUMMERS FARM

capacity of the farm and so, in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, he is inviting dairymen who wish to add to their herds to come and look over the Summer establishment or, if they are unable to pay him a visit, to write and he says that he will set a price on any and every member of the herd and set them low in an effort to reduce the herd and reduce it at once.

Fourteen Twice

THE rapidity and extent of herd growth is largely a matter of health of the animals, proportion of female calves dropped, regular breeding and longevity of the cows. Many breeders of long experience have come to the conclusion that nature tends to equalize the sexes and that over an extended period of time the proportion of bovine male and female births are equal. By checking herd records at public institutions scientists have also arrived at this conclusion.

In proportion to the number of cows that come into milk few live to an advanced age. Some meet with accidents, some are discarded for various reasons, some are spoiled by bad management. We know of no figures that show the average number of calves dropped by the average cow. However, we know of one establishment where two different cows have each dropped fourteen calves. This is the Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

The Maple Grove herd was established nearly twenty-one years ago by the purchase of two heifers and a bull. One of the heifers was Hillview Retta Veronica, a daughter of Sir Clintonia Gorter and Fairview Retta Veronica. She was not quite two years old when purchased so that all her calves were dropped at Maple Grove and the fourteen were evenly divided, seven bulls and seven heifers.

The other heifer in the original purchase was Clear View Marjorie Spofford. In the Maple Grove herd she produced 82½ lb. milk in a day. Bred to the first herdsire, Marjorie dropped a heifer that was given the

name of Maple Grove Spofford Princess. Princess lived to be nearly eighteen years old and dropped fourteen calves in the Maple Grove herd, seven sons and seven daughters, and she was esteemed so highly that two of her sons were selected to head the Maple Grove herd.

Maple Grove is fortunate in having had two members of their dairy each drop fourteen calves. Yet this can not entirely be credited to luck. It shows that the cows were well and carefully fed, that conservative business dairy methods are followed, and that the cows were not forced to the limit in order to make sensational records. When it comes to building a herd practical dairy methods will win every time.

On the production side of his business, the American farmer has fully kept pace with the progress of industry. He is the most efficient farmer in the world. In numbers he is one-twentieth of the world's farmers, but he produces two-thirds of the world's corn, three-fifths of the world's cotton, one-half of its tobacco, one-third of its hogs, one-third of its poultry, one-fourth of its oats, one-fifth of its wheat, one-seventh of its cattle, and one-tenth of its sheep. His other contributions, while small in percentage of the world's totals, yet bulk large in the feeding of his own nation.

Speeders in China who exceed the limit of 15 miles an hour are liable to have their heads cut off, which usually proves effective, and they are seen no more on the speedway.

A Dandy Pair!

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy D. Glista, Born December 25, 1928.

Sire: Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Glista Girl, Milk 451.2, Butter 20.64 lb., a daughter of the 31.26 lb. sire, Model Daniel Glista.

HEIFER: Maple Grove Dora Ybma Glista, Born February 13, 1929.

Sired by our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Model Princess Glista, Milk 553.1, Butter 21.16 lb.

This is a nice thrifty pair, color more white than black.

Price \$200 for the two.

A good bargain for someone.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, R. D. 4 PENNSYLVANIA

F. Jones, Manager

Herd Accredited

Fred Lehman's Herd

FOR a number of years the Cumberland Valley has been noted for the quality of its Holstein-Friesian cattle. Year after year the cow testing associations operating in Cumberland County have reported high averages of milk and butter production for the herds enrolled. One of the best of these herds is that owned by Fred C. Lehman which, although not the largest, is one of the highest in quality.

Mr. Lehman has owned his farm, known locally as the Greider Stock Farm, for about fifteen years. While this farm contains only fifty-three acres, nearly every foot of it is tillable. Limestone can be found almost anywhere in this valley, in fact, it crops up in many



EVENDALE PIEBE OF YORK ALLIQUIPPA
Senior herdsire owned by Fred C. Lehman

places on this farm and it is well known that bluegrass and alfalfa grown on limestone soil produce stock of the highest quality.

The Lehman farm is located between Carlisle and Newville, Pa., about one-half mile from the concrete road running between these two towns. The farmstead is picturesquely located, only the highway separating the dooryard from the Conodoguinet Creek which flows through one of the best farming districts of Cumberland County and empties into the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg.

The Lehman herd has long been on the State and Federal Accredited List. It was, we believe, the second herd in the county to be accredited, the first one being that formerly owned by the U. S. Government and kept on the farm operated by the former Carlisle Indian School, nationally famous for its native American athletes.

Fred Lehman is one of those dairymen who likes to know just what each cow in his herd is doing. Even when he was not a member of the local cow testing association he kept track of the amount of milk produced by the cows in his dairy. A good judge of stock, he bred and built a splendid herd. His cows are real producers, for instance, Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d, now a five-year-old, is credited with producing more than 18,000 lb. milk and 740 lb. butter in a year. This great cow, whose picture can be seen in the Lehman advertising appearing in this issue, was sired by Plantation Pontiac Judge, a grandson of the noted show bull and show sire, Judge Segis and also a grandson of King Pontiac Mahomet, one of the handsomest sons of the noted King of the Pontiacs. On the dam's side

Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d traces to King Pontiac Mahomet, to King Segis and to a number of other noted sires. She has a daughter in the herd, Snowball Prilly Segis, whose sire is a descendant of King of the Pontiacs, King Segis and that great producing cow Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. Space forbids individual mention of all the good cows in this herd but the owner is particularly proud of three half-sisters, all sired by his former herd bull, Serradella King Doress. The dam of this herd bull is credited with making more than 30 lb. butter in a week, three different years, reaching 35.49 lb. as a nine-year-old. One year she was reported as making 26,000 lb. milk and 1,121.65 lb. butter. There are a number of daughters of Serradella King Doress in Cumberland Valley herds and they are noted for their superior individuality as well as dairy capacity. One daughter of this sire was exhibited at the 1928 New York State Fair and won first prize as a heifer calf. Exhibited again this year she was awarded highest honors as a senior yearling heifer. Her type and promise have won for her a number of firsts at the great fairs. She is only one of many good daughters of Serradella King Doress.

Two good bulls now head the Lehman herd. The senior herdsire is Evendale Piebe of York Alliquippa who will be three years old about Thanksgiving time. His dam, a cow of splendid individuality and breeding, is credited with the production of 11,000 lb. milk and 575 lb. butter in her first lactation period as a two-year-old. Evendale's sire was from a good producing daughter of King Piebe of York and was sired by one of the best sons of that well-known sire of show-ring winners. Evendale is a real good bull, very straight on the back and square over the rump. The accompanying picture does not really do him justice.

The junior herdsire is King Ormsby Pontiac Dale and is now a senior yearling. As his picture shows, he is light in color, a deep bodied, straight backed bull. As to individuality, the fact that he is in service in the Lehman herd is enough, as Fred Lehman is known to be a good judge as well as first class dairyman. This



KING ORMSBY PONTIAC DALE
Junior herdsire in the Lehman herd

young bull, King Ormsby Pontiac Dale, traces to many famous animals, his dam being a granddaughter of the great old sire Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog while his own sire is a grandson of Ormsby Sensation and Maple Knoll King Hengerveld.

The dry weather of last summer materially decreased crop yields in the vicinity of Carlisle. Mr. Lehman says that he does not have anywhere near enough hay or silage to properly winter his animals and so will sell the entire herd at public auction on Saturday, October 19th. Knowing the class of animals in this herd and

the fact that it has been accredited for eight years, we anticipate there will be many present to see these fine dairy Holstein-Friesians pass under the hammer.

Built for Safety

A SAFETY bull paddock was one of the exhibits at the recent Wisconsin State Fair. Concrete posts ten feet long were set four feet in the ground and six feet above the ground. They measured 10 x 10 inches and were set eight feet apart. The yard was 16 x 64 feet and the fence consisted of steam steel pipes 2 3/8 inches in diameter. A breeding chute was placed in one corner of the enclosure.

On an average farm it would cost in labor and materials about \$200.00 to build such a paddock. However, it is not necessary to use concrete posts or iron pipes, cheaper materials may still serve the purpose, for instance, the timber on most dairy farms will furnish suitable posts.

It is now almost universally conceded that a variety of mineral substances are required in the diet of farm animals to build up the normal tissues, repair waste and to serve in metabolic processes. The grains and hay grown on some soils possess sufficient minerals to supply the normal demands, but some soils are deficient in certain mineral elements and feeds grown upon such soils should be supplemented by the proper minerals. The use of a composite mineral supplement where only one or two minerals are required is not good practice and indicates failure in specific diagnosis.

The Kind I Like!



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow, long a member of my herd, is my Ideal of business dairy Holstein-Friesian Type.

A steady and persistent producer, giving milk testing around 4 per cent., a regular breeder, attractively marked and HORNLESS—all desirable characteristics transmitted to her descendants.

If you want a bull calf of 4 per cent. naturally Hornless Breeding to dehorn Your dairy cows—Let me hear from You!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

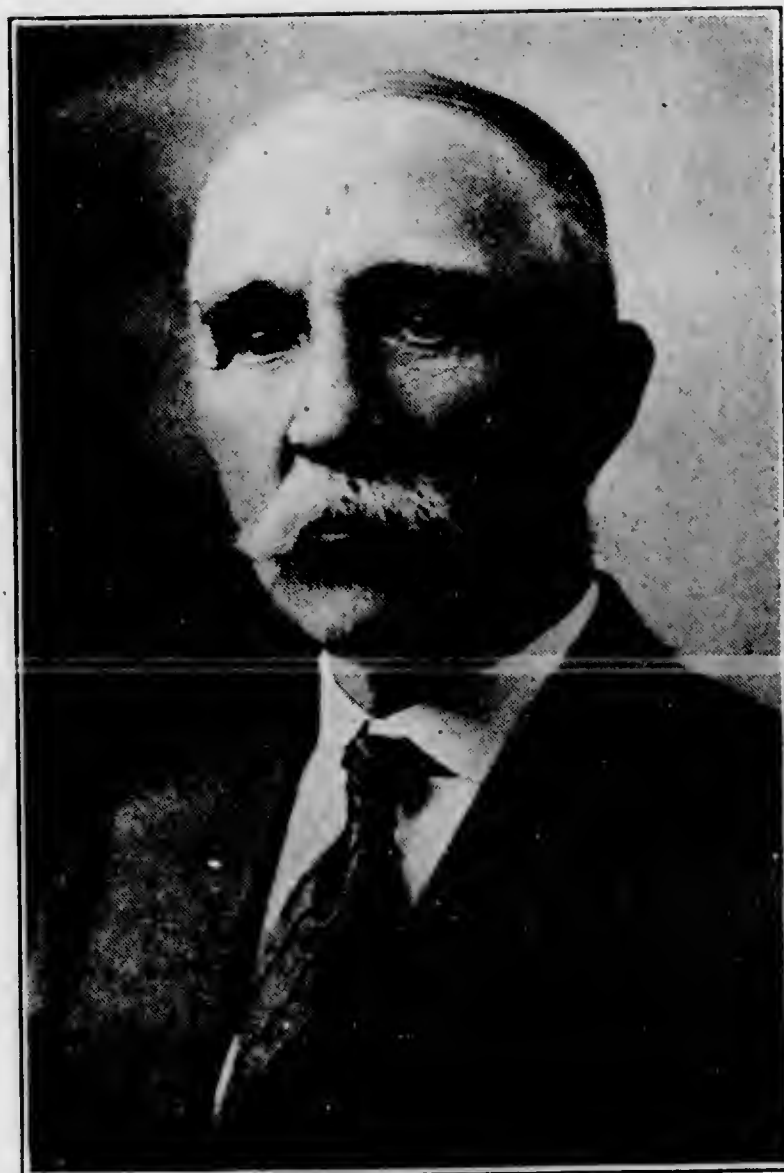
Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

Miller Recovering

THE many friends of Mr. S. R. Miller in the Holstein-Friesian fraternity will be pleased to learn that he is slowly but surely recovering from his serious operation of last February when he was forced to spend several months in the Union Memorial Hospital at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Miller was at the recent Franklin County Fair, shaking hands and visiting with his old friends. Pos-



S. R. MILLER

sibly no one man is so widely and favorably known among Holstein-Friesian breeders in south-central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland as Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller states that he is going to turn his cattle business over to his son Jay, and is going to spend the winter in Florida where he hopes to have a grand and glorious vacation, which we will all agree that he is deserving of and entitled to.

A method has been devised for the detection of goat's milk when admixed with cow's milk. The test is made by adding 2 cc. of a 25% solution of ammonium hydroxid solution to 20 cc. of the skimmed milk, heating at from 50 to 60 degrees C. for thirty minutes and then centrifuging. A precipitate indicates the presence of goat's milk.

THE COW

Who feeds the nation far and wide,
And gives them leather off her hide?
The Cow.

Who eats the grass from off the hills,
And turns it into dollar bills?
The Cow.

Who pays for board far in advance,
And puts the money in our pants?
The Cow.

CORN is KING they all say now,
So—for the QUEEN let's have—
THE COW.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

When Children Lie

WHAT are you going to do when your children lie to you? And ninety-nine and nine-tenths out of every hundred will. Your boy may have been born on February 22d, and may be appropriately named, and you may give your little daughter a box of candy with an ax and a cherry tree on it every Washington's Birthday, and still—on occasions—they will lie.

There are some things that the experience of generations has shown to be ineffective. There is no use moralizing at great length, and acting as though this was an extreme and unnatural thing. There is no use denouncing, punishing or picturing a dreadful future for small offenders,—this has been tried for years with indifferent success. Children's lying is a complicated matter, and few, if any, know how to cure it. It is a problem that requires patient consideration, and much diplomacy. Anyone attempting to deal with such cases should know how to talk to children sympathetically, without any pose of superiority. One may talk on the meanness of lying without moralizing, and if the habit is shown up in this light much good may be done. When we speak of lying, we think of deception only by the means of words—yet deception by means of actions is just as bad. It should be impressed upon the children that it is the deceiving that is dishonest, and that a liar is unfair, sneaky and not a good sport. It may alter a child's attitude greatly if the matter is put to him on such a basis, for most youngsters have a keen sense of what good sportsmanship means. He should be shown that it is not so much what others think of him as what he thinks of himself, and an appeal should be made to his self respect, quite apart from what others may think of him, or the trouble into which his lies may get him. No child, boy or girl, likes to be thought of as goody-goody, and the best appeal will be that which is made to his manliness rather than to his goodness.

Children lie to escape unpleasant consequences, and making consequences too unpleasant increases the temptation to lie, so when it has happened, show your disappointment rather than your disapproval. Remember also, that there are big lies and little lies, or as we say black lies and white lies and all the shades in between, and that while we must not make mountains out of mole hills, yet we must realize that a child with a habit of telling little lies may develop the habit of telling big ones. What complicates the matter is that having told one lie, he will not only stick to it but will tell others to cover the first, just like some of us grown-ups. If a child has a tendency to lie, the wise parent will strive carefully not to put him in a place where he will have to do so, for in this as in many other matters, prevention is better than cure, and the prevention of the habit of lying in children lies with those who have charge of them.

It should not be forgotten that many children have very vivid imaginations, and that many of the absurd statements and claims that they make are very real to them. The wise mother will realize the difference between such statements and those made with the intention to deceive. Therein lies the gist of the whole matter—the intention to deceive, whether by words, by silence or by actions. And it speaks very highly for any parent or teacher when they are the kind to whom children will not lie. It shows a complete sympathetic understanding.

Bed Linens

IT IS poor economy to buy cheap bed sheets. If they are cheap because they are thin and light, they will wear out so much the sooner. If they are cheap because they are small in size, their use will be a continual discomfort to the users. Many cases of insomnia may be explained by uncomfortable bedding, and the sheet is often the cause of this trouble.

The lower sheet should be long enough so that it can be well tucked under the mattress on all four sides. Nothing will work more havoc with refreshing sleep than a sheet that is loose at the feet or wrinkled under the body. The top sheet should be long enough to tuck well under the mattress at the bottom and to fold well over the blankets at the top. This does a lot towards keeping blankets clean.

When wide sheets wear out, the worn middle part can be torn out, a seam made at the selvages, and the sides hemmed, making a good sheet for a narrow bed. If the sheet is extra wide in the first place, it may still be used on the same bed. When the middle of a narrow sheet wears out pillow cases may be made from the four corners, as these parts of the sheet are seldom badly worn. If there are any parts too small for this purpose, they may be used for making small bags in which to place children's clothes for protection. And lest anything should be wasted, the smallest pieces should find their way to the dust bag and be used for cleaning purposes when clean cloths are needed. When sheets are being ironed they should not always be folded in the middle, as they will wear out sooner if the crease always comes in the same place. This holds true of any flat pieces, linen or cotton.

On September 30, 1859, Abraham Lincoln speaking before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Milwaukee, made his only formal address on agriculture of which we have any record. In this he said "Every blade of grass is a study; and to produce two where there was but one is both a profit and a pleasure."

The Ayrshire Cattle Herdbook Society of Scotland is about to publish a journal which will be issued quarterly.

Better Service— Lower Fees



**The New Registry Association
Provides the Breeders of
Holstein-Friesian Cattle**



WITH—

The Most Up-to-Date System of Recording Herd Book Records

by combining the registry and transfer certificate and adopting other improved methods of keeping Herd Book records. Additional safeguards have been thrown around the integrity of the records.

A Business Form of Government

The Association has a business form of government—every member has a direct vote. It has a small Board of Directors. Its offices are centrally located under one roof, all of which lends to the greatest efficiency and economy of operation, resulting in—

A Great Saving in Fees with Prompt, Better and More Efficient Service

All of the dairy states (40 in number) are now represented.

The greatest demand and the best prices for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are found in those districts where the New Association is the strongest.

Join in this great constructive movement to restore public confidence and bring prosperity to the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

FORTY STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
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OCTOBER 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

More Jobs! More Fees! And More Money to Spend!

AFTER reading the report on the Herd Classification Plan adopted by the Old Registry Association, this comes to our mind—"MORE JOBS! MORE FEES! AND MORE MONEY TO SPEND!"

The report discloses that 57 different herds in 17 different states comprising 1,741 animals had been classified. One hundred and forty-four animals were classified as Excellent; 532 as Very Good; 943 as Good; 109 as Fair with only 13 Poor animals among the 1,741 inspected—less than one per cent. The small number of Poor animals whose certificates, according to the plan were to be cancelled, would tend to show that the inspection was unnecessary.

COST OF INSPECTION

In accordance with the plan a minimum charge of \$10 is made for each herd which amount must accompany the application for herd classification. There is an inspection fee of \$1.50 for each animal with an additional fee of \$1 in case the owner desires to have a Certificate to show the classification in which the animal was placed.

The fee for classifying bulls is \$15 each with an additional fee of \$5 if the owner desires to have the animal placed in the Preferred sire class.

All herds may be re-inspected and re-classified annually upon the payment of the regular inspection fees.

WEAKNESS OF THE PLAN

The re-classification of herds after they have been once classified, as provided in the plan, shows the weakness of the plan. It shows that the classification is not permanent and therefore not dependable. The same animal inspected at different times by the same Inspec-

tor or different Inspectors might be placed in different classes.

The selection of animals based on their herd classification would therefore not be dependable.

The small number of Poor animals found in the herds inspected, amounting to less than one per cent, shows that, as a whole, Holstein-Friesian cattle when measured by the requirements laid down in the Herd Classification Plan are of such high quality that the classification is not needed.

COST OF DETECTING POOR ANIMALS UNWARRANTED

The system of locating or detecting "Poor" cattle whose certificates are to be cancelled, under the Herd Classification Plan, is too expensive to operate.

The minimum cost attended with the detection of the 13 Poor animals included in the report represents a minimum tax on the breeders amounting to more than \$200 for each one of the 13 animals whose certificates are to be cancelled, and this represents only a part of the actual expense. For example, the minimum inspection fee for each of the 1,741 animals would be at least \$1.50, amounting to \$2,610, which divided among 13 Poor animals would in round numbers be a little over \$200 each as above stated.

This charge does not include the \$1 fee for issuing a certificate of classification; the \$15 fee charged for bulls or the \$5 fee charged for a Preferred sire certificate. Neither does it include the salary of the Inspector, travelling expenses, hotel bills, and office expenses which are to be defrayed from the Association's treasury from money collected in fees at the Secretary's office.

PLAN DESTINED TO FAILURE

Surely the Herd Classification Plan is destined for failure. A few wealthy herd owners and Institution herds might furnish temporary employment and keep the organization going for a time. The rank and file of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle will not be interested or willing to pay the expense.

Surely no breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle could expect to make a success of his breeding operations if he were not able to tell a good animal from a poor animal or was dependent upon a system that would require him to keep his poor animals until they were two or three years old before disposing of them.

Any project which places an organization of travelling delegates in the field at the dairymen's expense **SHOULD BE PROMPTED FROM NECESSITY, AND POSSESS SUFFICIENT MERIT TO JUSTIFY THE EXPENSE.**

The Herd Classification Plan is lacking in merit and in no way justifies its expense.

Pennsylvania Bull Salesman Goes to New York

PENNSYLVANIA State College announces that Stanley J. Brownell, who has been identified with the Agricultural Extension Department as Bull Club organizer, has joined the Cornell faculty.

During Mr. Brownell's connection with the Agricultural Extension Department of Pennsylvania State College he was actively engaged in organizing Bull Clubs and through his efforts many high-priced high-record bulls were imported into Pennsylvania and peddled out among the dairymen at high prices by methods similar to the old Stock Company Stud Horse selling plan.

In selecting bulls Mr. Brownell rather favored buying them of certain breeders and as the prices paid did not always seem in keeping with the quality of the animals purchased, a great deal of talking and fault finding often resulted. It is reported that some of his dealings in Guernsey cattle resulted in a complaint being lodged with authorities at the college.

The chief objection to Mr. Brownell's operations in Pennsylvania has been voiced in other articles appearing in this magazine. We have previously pointed out that the mating of high record animals to build up a pedigree many times resulted in radical outcrosses which lessened the prepotency of the resulting offspring, so that many royally bred high-record bulls were so lacking in prepotency that their offspring were utter disappointments.

Our second major criticism of selecting bulls from high record dams was that high-record cows were usually heavy milk producers that naturally tested very low in butterfat. At official record making establishments the low test is overcome for the purpose of making a high official record by keeping the cow excessively fat and manipulating her feeding one or two days each month to bring up the fat percentage during the time that the tester is present and the high percentages of fat recorded at these test periods is used as a basis for computing the butterfat production for the balance of the month, during which time the cow is fed for milk production only, and prepared for the next test period.

Heavy-milking low-testing Holsteins that are capable of making high official records under forced conditions are not the most profitable or economical cows when placed in the working dairy herd.

The dairy farmer is interested in cows that will produce milk in profitable quantities that will test equal to or above the legal standard in richness. Therefore, bulls from families or strains of Holstein-Friesian cattle that are known to be high testers should be one of the first requisites in selecting bulls to be distributed among members of a Bull Association.

Pennsylvania State College has furnished us with some figures in regard to Mr. Brownell's accomplishments in improving the dairy herds in Pennsylvania which we believe will bear out our statements in regard to the kind of bulls which were being selected and distributed by Mr. Brownell.

The College states that 48 of the Association bulls used now have daughters in production in Cow Testing Association work and these daughters show an increase of 28 per cent in milk production and 13 per cent in butterfat.

If the daughters' milk contained the same richness as the milk of their dams the percentage of increase in butterfat production would be equal to the increase

of milk production but according to the figures which the College gives us the percentage of increase in milk production of the daughters from Association bulls was more than twice the percentage of increase in fat production which shows that the daughters were lower testers than their dams.

If we would credit the dams with producing milk containing an average butterfat percentage of 3.5 the daughters resulting from the use of Association bulls as selected by Mr. Brownell would test 3.089% or through the use of Association bulls the butterfat percentage was decreased in one generation, nearly one-half of one per cent.

LET US PROVE OUR STATEMENTS

If we credit the dam with producing 9,000 pounds of milk in a year testing 3.5 per cent fat which would make her total fat production for the year 315 pounds. In accordance with the College figures the daughter of this cow sired by an Association bull selected by Mr. Brownell gave 28 per cent more milk than the dam in which case the daughter would have produced 128 per cent of 9,000 pounds of milk or 11,520 pounds of milk represents the daughter's production.

If the daughter has inherited the same richness or percentage of butterfat possessed by her dam of 3.5 per cent the 11,520 pounds of milk produced by the daughter, would have contained 403.20 pounds of fat or the increase of fat production of the daughter over the fat production of the dam would have amounted to 88.21 pounds which amount represents 28 per cent increase on 315 pounds the amount of butterfat accredited to the dam—but we are told that the daughter showed only 13 per cent increase in butterfat.

If we increase the dam's butterfat production of 315.00 lb. by 13 per cent it would give us the total butterfat production of her daughter which would be 355.95 lb. The percentage of fat for the daughter therefore would be 3.089 representing a decrease in butterfat of over four-tenths of one per cent in one generation, through the use of one Association bull.

If these daughters are bred to another Association bull of similar breeding it is only to be expected that the resulting females will test still lower until they get to the lowpoint of the breed which is in the neighborhood of 2.0 to 2.2 and 2.4 per cent.

The heaviest milk producing cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed often test in the neighborhood of 2.0 per cent to 2.5 per cent when kept under working dairy conditions such conditions as dairy farmers keep their working dairy herds.

It is impossible to estimate the loss or injury to the Industry and the cattle owners resulting through the use of bulls from high-record low-testing dams.

Mr. Brownell's operations in Pennsylvania might lend the appearance that he has been serving the Speculative Interests dealing in purebred dairy cattle, which Interests are said to have honored him on several occasions.

If it should be proven that our legitimate agricultural extension channels were being corrupted in order to promote speculation, it would warrant a searching and thorough investigation.

Self Sucking Cows

SOME cows acquire the habit of sucking themselves or other cows in the herd. To break up such a habit often taxes the wits of the inexperienced dairyman.

A sure and practical way of stopping a cow sucking herself or other members of the herd is to insert in her nose one of the large size copper or brass bull rings. A cheap 25 or 50 cent copper ring is just as effective as the high priced brass bull ring.

The ring, when inserted in the nose, makes it practically impossible for the cow to get the teat in her mouth. A large size ring that hangs down over the muzzle is the most effective.

There are patent devices on the market to be fitted into the nose with an apron-like arrangement extending down over the cow's mouth. These patent devices are made in different sizes, smaller sizes for calves and yearlings and a large size for mature animals.

These devices give very satisfactory results when used on calves or yearlings as a preventative, keeping the animal from acquiring the self-sucking habit, but the device is not as satisfactory as a bull ring in dealing with self-sucking cows for the reason that the bull ring constitutes a permanent preventative whereas the mechanical device with the apron-like arrangement may become easily dislodged by catching on wire fences, branches of trees, etc.

We have just finished reading an article written by a veterinarian who recommends cutting off the end of the cow's tongue or removing a "V" shaped piece of

the tongue in such a way that there would be a notch in the end, making it impossible for the cow to suck.

The insertion of a bull ring in the cow's nose as a preventative against self-sucking is, to us, the most practical.

Judging Dairy Cattle

I HAVE been a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle for over twenty years. I have visited many of the leading fairs and shows during this time, including the National Dairy Show and some of our larger state fairs and I have always been interested in the judging of the Holstein-Friesian exhibits. I have also exhibited Holstein-Friesian cattle many times in past years at our local shows and county fairs. With this experience I am going to offer a little criticism of present day methods of judging cattle and the permitting of certain entries at our local shows and county fairs.

In the past few years, in my way of thinking, the judges are drifting far away from the score card and true dairy type with a tendency to give the fat or especially fitted animal the preferred place over the utility type that comes into the show ring with dairy type and milk producing ability sticking out all over. What I really object to is giving the professional showman prizes to which he is not entitled.

At our local fair in the two-year-old heifer class the first prize was given to a well-fitted animal in the herd of a professional showman. The second prize went to a good-looking heifer, yet in many ways not possessing good dairy qualities. The third prize went to an outstanding dairy heifer in every way. She was wedged shaped, straight as an arrow, had well sprung ribs, great dairy development and fine handling qualities, as fine as ever any heifer ever possessed, with a typical dairy temperament but she was in her working dairy clothes and for that reason the judge could not see her.

In the bull calf class the first prize calf, a few days old, showed no outstanding dairy characteristics. Second prize went to a four-months-old calf that was really a dandy. The first prize calf was owned by a professional showman, the second exhibited by a local breeder.

Is it fair to the local breeders and dairymen, who sacrifice time and money to place their cattle on exhibit at their local county fair, to have the judge place their animals in second or third place just because they are not fattened up or especially fitted for the occasion, giving first prize and first money to professional showmen who specially fit their cattle and make a business of going around to county fairs? In my judgment nothing is more unfair or likely to depress local interest in our county fairs as much as the practice of allowing outside professional showmen to enter their herds in competition. I hope to see the time when all judges of dairy cattle at least are able to distinguish between beef type and dairy type in placing their awards. What I have said in regard to placing the awards at local shows is a criticism which can be applied generally in the present day methods of judging cattle as I see them and while I was prompted to write this article from what happened at the Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Fair, and am merely voicing the census of the opinion expressed at the ringside, the same criticism can be applied to exhibiting and judging at county fairs generally.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

President Bennett Visits New Association Offices

EUGENE B. BENNETT, President of the New Registry Association, spent a day in Harrisburg at the Association's Offices checking over the progress that is being made in the various departments. President Bennett was highly pleased with the efficient and business-like manner in which the Association is being operated in each department.

He went very carefully over the details of the plan to record records of milk and butter production of the dependable sort, and it was his expressed belief that the new plan when put into operation would be a great



EUGENE B. BENNETT
President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry
Association, Inc.

forward step in placing all phases of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry on a dependable and efficient basis.

Mr. Bennett is not a dirt farmer yet he has large farming interests in New Jersey including a milking dairy herd of over 150 animals. On this farm and in his dairy, practical and economical farm practices are being followed. The farm and the Dairy herd are being operated on a profit sharing basis, Mr. B. Joustra, a native of Holland, being Mr. Bennett's tenant.

The buildings on the farms are practical and in good repair. There has been no waste of money in building palatial stables or buying useless equipment.

President Bennett is one of the many Holstein breeders who, after being educated at public auctions and

the making of official records has placed his breeding and farming operations on a business or dollars and cents basis. Because of his experience and his being ever ready to help in a constructive way he has rendered unestimable service to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Further development of reclamation projects, either by irrigation or drainage, should await the time when such action is economically necessary.

It is profitless to new areas to open them to agricultural development and production. Their products, coming on a market which is already supplied, will not be profitable to any such new area; and they will depress the agriculture of areas already developed. There exists now a vast acreage of submarginal lands, which is cultivated at the expense of a low standard of living, and which is really needed for reforestation, in aid of flood control and the preservation of such lands for succeeding generations which may conceivably need them.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Sec. of Agriculture.

Xenophon, in his "Anabasis," speaks often of the scythe-bearing chariot, which, as we understand it, was a device to eliminate thumbs of people wanting a ride.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him wherever he goes so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

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pin your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill to it, write your name and address and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and the Paper will be yours for Two Years to Come.

Old Home Farm Offering



As I am short of stable room I am offering for sale a few very choice COWS, FRESH or about to come in.

HOLSTEIN, GRADE AND PUREBRED

A good chance to buy something good.

Herd Accredited and Abortion Free

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey

Provide a Paddock for the Bull

NEARLY every cattle breeder at some time or the other disposes of a herd bull and then in later years, when the daughters of the bull show their worth, wishes that he had kept their sire.

Bulls are disposed of for a number of reasons. A mature bull is like a stored keg of gunpowder; apt to prove dangerous at any minute. Sometimes they are sold because the owner grows afraid of them, sometimes because the herd is small and does not warrant the keeping of two bulls. Usually the bull is kept stanchioned in the barn or in a small stall where he does not have room to get exercise and it is little wonder that he becomes cross. In these days of high priced labor no dairyman has time to exercise a bull by leading him around and anyway, the man doing the leading generally gets more exercise than does the bull. The best way is to build a yard or paddock large enough for the animal to pick a little grass and wander around as he sees fit. A properly constructed yard provides a safe place to keep the bull; gives him opportunity to take exercise and helps to advertise the herd and its head by affording a place where visitors can see him at any time.

Safety in handling the bull must be given consideration. Every year numerous tragic deaths are caused by bulls. Practically all such tragedies could have been avoided by the use of safety measures. The most vicious bull can be kept and used safely by the use of a strong paddock provided with a safety breeding stall. Furthermore the gentle bull should be kept in a paddock and no chances should be taken with him. It is often the gentle bull which surprises the caretaker and injures or kills him.

The size of the paddock is the first consideration in construction. Inasmuch as the chief purpose of the paddock is to provide adequate room for exercise, the paddock should be large. A long narrow paddock is more desirable than a square one, as the bull is likely

to stand in the center of a square paddock, and take little exercise, unless the area enclosed is extremely large.

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture, which supplied the plan accompanying this article, recommends that the paddock be 20 x 80 feet and says, no matter what the size is, it is well to have the length of the yard at least four times as great as the width.

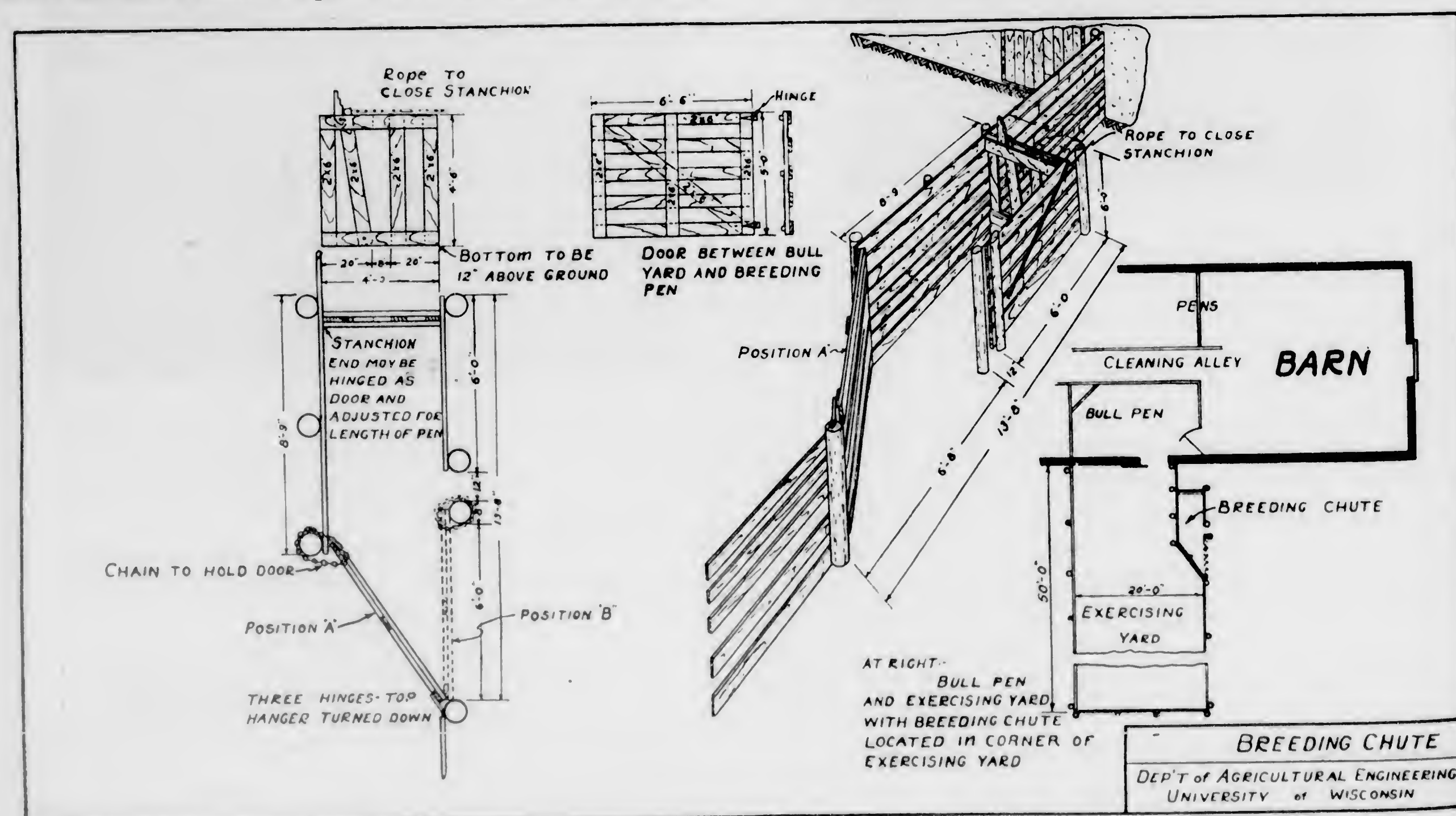
The location of the yard should be determined by the layout of the farmstead. The paddock should adjoin the quarters where the bull is sheltered and fed, whether this is a part of the main dairy barn or whether it is a separate bull barn. The advantage of having the yard adjacent to the stable is one of safety. The bull may be turned outside or shut inside the stable without handling him, if the doors and gates are so designed that they may be operated from outside the paddock.

Steel pipe set in reinforced concrete posts make a strong and attractive structure. Used boiler flues may be used for this purpose. The posts should be large enough to give adequate strength if the pipe runs through the posts. A 10 to 12 inch reinforced post should be used, the exact size depending upon the size of pipe used. A 5 or 6 inch post properly reinforced is suitable if the pipes are held with clamps or U-bolts instead of running through the posts. Concrete posts should be 8½ feet long and be set 2½ feet in the ground.

Wood posts may be used. Wood posts should be 9 feet long, not less than 5 inches in diameter, and should be set 8 feet apart with the corners well braced.

The fence around the yard should be at least 5½ feet high. Most yards are surrounded by a wire fence but one made of wood plank may be used, the plank should be 2 x 6 inches and should be spiked or bolted to the posts which should be on the outside of the paddock. The bottom plank should be 6 inches from the ground and the others may be from 5 to 6 inches apart.

Wood poles may be used for fencing. These should



be 3 to 4 inches in diameter, hewn and spiked at the posts. About 4 inches is the general spacing.

If the fence consists of woven wire all line and stay wires should be No. 9 size with the stays 6 inches apart. The fence should be 60 inches high with one barbed wire on top. The fence must be tightly stretched and securely braced at ends and corners with the posts on the outside of the paddock.

Many attractive yards are surrounded with a wall made of stone or concrete with woven wire or pipe above. The wall should be 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet high. Steel posts may be set in concrete to hold woven wire or pipe. The solid wall should not be over 4 feet high. It is best for the bull to be able to see out. If he can see the herd he will move about more and will show a better disposition. A concrete wall should be 10 inches thick, reinforced, and extend 2½ feet into the ground. Concrete paneling may be used with pillars into the ground 8 feet apart.

PROVIDE A SAFETY BREEDING STALL

For convenience and safety a breeding stall should be built in the paddock. This stall should be 4 feet wide and 9 feet long. A strong gate, 6½ to 8 feet wide should be placed in the paddock fence so that the free end of the gate swings across the rear of the breeding stall. To serve a cow without handling the bull, the gate is closed against the bull, leaving the stall open so that the cow may be led into the stall. The gate is then swung back, opening the stall and giving the bull access to the cow. After the service is completed the attendant, working from the outside, drives the bull back and

again closes the gate against the bull and removes the cow from the stall. With posts properly spaced so that the gate cannot swing too far in either direction the whole operation is completed with perfect safety regardless of the temperament of the bull. If desired, a breeding crate may be placed within the breeding stall. In this case the stall should be made 4 feet 6 inches or 4 feet 9 inches in width.

A bull kept where he can go out doors whenever he wishes is apt to spend the major part of his time in the open. He will not be as sleek as a bull kept in a pen and groomed frequently. He is apt to be just as healthy and have a better disposition. Less labor is required to care for a bull when he is kept in a paddock and he certainly can be managed with a great deal less danger to his caretaker.

Bulls vary in their ability to exercise themselves. Some apparently try to keep track of everything that is going on. Some bulls seem disinclined to do much walking. A number of methods have been advocated to make the bull exercise. Some breeders hang a block of wood from a branch of a tree so that it swings 3 or 4 feet above the ground. The bull is supposed to amuse himself by bumping this around. Other breeders place a stump or a strong keg or barrel in the paddock for the bull to play with. Some bulls seem to derive a great deal of amusement from something of this kind.

It is important that shade be provided. If the bull stall is in the barn and the paddock joins on to the barn the building may provide sufficient shade but it will be noticed that a bull generally prefers the shade of a tree if one grows in the yard or along the fence.

CARROLL HERD



CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS IN THE CARROLL HERD

Business dairy methods are practiced in the Carroll herd which is headed by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, son of the great Rolo Pontiac Payne, the best known bull in Maryland.

RALPH G. ROOP

NEW WINDSOR MARYLAND

Carroll Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

Individuality and Size A Big Milk Flow A 3.6% Average Test

All These Desirable Characteristics Are Possessed by My Grand Old Cow

Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie

the dam of my senior herdsire

Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin

In addition he is HORNLESS and sires Hornless calves. His heifers, now coming into milk, are satisfactory in every respect. His sons are bound to sire Hornless Producers—that is the way they are bred.

Because my chief income is from my dairy I am quoting Low Prices on Young Bulls and a few Good Heifer Calves, Hornless of course.

Take Advantage of This Opportunity

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca

Wayne Co.

Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

Jewelry from the Cow

THEY sat at dinner in New York. The guest admired the knife and fork. The handles, hard and smooth, cream-colored, looked like old ivory.

"Casein," the host explained.

A lampshade of green attracted attention. In color and texture, in translucence, it rivaled jade.

The lampshade, too, was of casein.

An amber-colored cigarette holder, a fountain pen of brilliant red mottled with white, pencil of beautiful Nile green—all were made of casein.

So were a coffee percolator, apparently ebony; buckles and buttons that seemed to be of semi-precious material, a comb, a shoe horn, irresistibly attractive children's toys, a pipe stem, a string of beads, a bracelet, a hairbrush back, a teething ring, a rouge box, an eye-glass frame, poker chips, a paper knife, amber umbrella tips, an ornamental doorknob, an electric button, a switch plate, dominoes and checkers.

Even an electric sign in front of the building, a vivid thing of ruby translucence, had casein as the base of the beautifully formed letters.

The Folly of Forcing

AN eastern fair last month a dairy cow nine years old won the grand championship of her breed. In 1928 she won the same prize at the same exhibition. She is probably the outstanding show cow of the dairy breeds. Dairy cows, on the average,

are "at their best" as producers at eight years of age. Most of those, however, that are fitted and shown are retired before they are that old, because they don't hold their form and bloom. Some cows apparently mature at three to four years of age; they are likely to be considerably older, however, before their full development is reached. The tendency in purebred dairy cattle breeding in some herds is toward the production of early-maturing strains or families. Cows of these strains and other cows that are bred young and fed for high yields before they are four years old, are not likely to be efficient breeders, nor to live long. Early maturity may be an asset in dairy herds, if the animals are not abused, but the heavy strain on heifers and immature young cows that bear calves and break milk records under high feeding can seldom be justified by any breeder who values his cows. This practice has seriously injured some valuable animals before they had a chance fully to develop and do their best work. The grand champion to which we have referred illustrates, in her beauty and freshness of form at nine years of age, the wisdom of growing out and maturing cows without forcing them to make excessively high records early in their lives. Calf-bearing and high feeding for big records sap their vitality, shorten their usefulness and make them prematurely old.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Give a calf the right start. Heifers cost too much to raise to waste time on poor ones. A good heifer poorly developed is not a good investment, either.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



THE TYPE WE LIKE

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.



HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.

PRODUCTION AND TYPE



OUR KIND

A Producer that Makes Good at the Pail

INTRODUCE THE BLOOD OF

King Segis, Colantha Johanna Lad and King of the Ormsbys

into your herd with one of our young sires that will transmit 1000-lb. production.

The Price Is Only a Fraction of Their Value.

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin, Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 10—Aulne, Kansas, C. A. Branch Herd.
October 10—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Tenth Annual Sale.
October 10—Prairieville, Ill., Prairiedale Farm Sale, Paul T. Galt, owner, Sterling, Illinois.
Oct. 12—Reedsburg, Wis. Kirkpatrick's Annual Quality Bull Sale.
October 19—St. Louis, Mo., National Exposition Holstein Sale.
October 19—Carlisle, Pa. Dispersal of Fred C. Lehman's Accredited Herd.
October 21—Tescott, Kansas, W. E. Reinking Herd.
October 23—Columbus, Ohio, Hartman Stock Farm Dispersal.
October 24—Springfield, Massachusetts, Eastern States Selected Holstein Sale.
October 24—Howell, Mich., 16th Annual Sale of the Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, Jay B. Tooley, Secretary.
October 28-29—National Ormsby Sale.
October 30—New Richmond, Wis., St. Croix County Farm Sale.
October 31—Richmond, Va., Miniborya Farms Sale, C. H. Grabill, manager, Drewry's Bluff, Va.
November 2—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders Association Sale, J. C. Sargent, secretary, Milwaukee, Wis.
November 5—Garfield, Kansas, Walter Clark Herd.
Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.
November 12—Wooster, Ohio, Annual Breeders Sale.
Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.
December 3-4—Earlville, N. Y., 18th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, sale manager.
March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.
April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

GOOD PRICES AT PAGE SALE

An average of \$196.60 was attained for the seventy-eight animals sold in the Mossdale Farm Dispersal Sale held at New Milford, Pennsylvania, September 14th. The owner, George E. Page, had built up a herd of good producers and the milkers had made remarkable records in cow testing association work. The herd had passed three clean tests and so was entitled to be on the Accredited List. The ill health of Mr. Page was given as the reason for the dispersal.

There were six young calves in the sale, several only a few days old. If these are included with their dams, following the usual custom in computing sale averages there would be seventy-two lots and as the total was \$15,335 the average would be practically \$213.

John C. Bream of Gettysburg, Pa., bought six head, taking the high record cow Voliska Segis Lilit for \$355. He also purchased her dam, a yearling daughter of the old cow and another heifer practically a year old from the 1,100 lb. cow. In addition he bought Dimeta Salo Lady, a seven-year-old granddaughter of King of the Black and Whites, paying \$400, the second high price for her and also purchased Anna Fayne Korndyke Artis, a cow that had averaged 70 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking in her everyday dairy work.

The top price of the sale was \$405 which a representative of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County bid for Willamore Cantrilla, a handsome light-colored daughter of King Lyons Cantrilla Pontiac.

Cows brought good prices at this sale. Besides the two reaching \$400 there were seven others that exceeded \$300 and fifteen more for which the selling price ranged from \$250 to \$295. Mr. Page did not offer any bulls except young calves. King Dimeta, a July bull by Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad from Dimeta Sale Lady went to R. H. Hollister of Slaterville Springs, New York for \$150 and A. V. Schermerhorn of New Milford, Pa., paid the same price for Ormsby Voliska Boy, a May son of Voliska Pauline Lilit.

Among the buyers were: John C. Bream, Gettysburg, Pa.; L. B. Boyd, Cannonsville, New York; R. H. Hollister, Slaterville Springs, New York; A. V. Schermerhorn, New Milford, Pa.; Irvin Snell, New Milford, Pa.; C. R. Feathers, Bedford, Pa.; Victor Kosinska, Moscow, Pa.; Mulroy Bros., Marcellus, New York; Charles Andrews, Penn Yan, New York; Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Paul Janson, Mt. Ariel, Pa.; Harry C. Anspack, Jonestown, Pa.; Delos Rockwell, Cuyler, New York; Will S. Tiffany, Kingsley, Pa.; Will Arnold, Montrose, Pa.; Brant Bros., Great Bend, Pa.; B. F. Taylor, Springville, Pa.; F. F. Resseguie, South Gibson, Pa.; Paul Wolworth, New Milford, Pa.; Cecil Resseguie, South Gibson, Pa.; Paul Hayden, Susquehanna, Pa.; Omer Detrich, Mt. Bethel, Pa.; and Samuel Cessina, Bedford, Pa.

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Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

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COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



APPLE POMACE FOR COW FEED

Pastures are exceptionally short this fall while the dry weather of the past summer has cut the amount of fall feed. In sections where apples are grown there is a by-product suitable for feeding dairy cattle that is frequently wasted. This is apple pomace, a by-product from the making of cider. When fed fresh before it ferments it makes a safe and satisfactory feed for dairy cows. Feed about a scoop-full to every cow but not more than she will clean up quickly.

Apple pomace in feeding value is practically equivalent to the same weight of corn silage. At the Vermont Experiment Station cows were fed a daily allowance of 24 to 35 lb. apple pomace silage—as much as they would eat—in addition to 8 lb. grain and 10 to 12 lb. hay. The apple pomace silage has no bad effect on the cows or on the milk produced.

We do not advise the ensiling of apple pomace but much prefer feeding it fresh. It is wet and heavy and the best way to handle it is to draw it direct from the mill as soon as possible after making and feed to the cows in place of other succulent feeds.

THE FEEDING PROBLEM

Considering the relative costs of concentrates as reported in mid September, as large a use as is profitable should be made of the farm grown grains on hand. Corn, oats, barley, and oats, peas and barley mixture will soon be available. To these should be added enough wheat bran for bulkiness and high protein feeds for balance to make satisfactory rations, says the New York Newsletter.

Where oats, corn or barley are available the following grain mixtures are suggested: with mixed hay, 200 lb. barley or corn, 200 lb. oats, 300 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. linseed oil meal. With clover hay, 300 lb. barley or corn, 300 lb. oats, 200 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. cottonseed meal. With alfalfa hay, 300 lb. barley or corn, 300 lb. oats, 300 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. cottonseed meal. The total protein in the first mixture is 21½ per cent, in the second mixture 19 per cent and in the third mixture 16½ per cent.

When the peas, oats and barley mixture contains about 25% peas, 50% oats and 25% barley, it will carry about 11 per cent digestible protein. This will, when ground, do very well for dry cows and young stock. The following mixture is suggested for milking cows: 500 lb. ground peas, oats and barley, 300 lb.

gluten feed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. linseed oil meal.

Most of the New York State pastures are in poor condition. The supply of green feed, other than silage or silage corn, is limited. To hold the cows to a high level of production during the fall and winter they must be well fed right along. The heavy rains of early October while ending any water shortage that might have existed came too late to have any influence upon this year's pasturage or fodder crops.

THE SONG OF THE LAZY FARMER

My neighbor's got his silo full of silage for each cow and bull, he says there ain't no feed so good to keep them cows a-sawin' wood, all winter long that silo will help them there cows the pail to fill. With all the silage they can eat them cows give milk from ev'ry teat, they make the milk pails overflow, and bring him in a lot of dough. Good silage and alfalfa hay will make the dairy business pay, so neighbor says, and so he goes with his corn binder down the rows and hauls in all the team can pull until he gits his silo full.

Mirandy tries to tell me that we'd git more cash for butterfat if we would build a silo too, to feed our cows the winter through. But she don't know how hard it is to haul in that green corn, gee whiz, and tramp it in the silo tight, I tell her that it isn't right, to work as hard as you know how, a-makin' menus for a cow. I ain't no valet to my cows, them critters can git out and browse, and when the snow is on the ground, let them git out and hunt around among the stalks out in the field, and so keep up their butter yield.

My neighbor pampers up his kine, but I don't do that way with mine, they have to hustle for their grub, if they don't fill the butter tub, why, that's too bad, but anyhow, I won't fill silos for no cow!

FOR SALE

Can spare 40 head of Choice Dairy Yearling Heifers of good size and excellent type. T. B. tested and loaded on cars with feed and bedding, \$1600 for the lot.

George H. Goodfellow,

Lancaster, Ontario, Canada

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Are you planning to sell your pure-bred Holsteins? My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER
Chambersburg :: Pennsylvania

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25¢ in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

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DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, **COWS** or Hay? Write

HENRY K. JARVIS,
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A prayer for motorists: "Teach us to drive through life without skidding into other people's business. Preserve our brake lining, that we may stop before we go too far. Help us to hear the knocks in our own motors and close our ears to the clashing of other people's gears. Keep alcohol in our radiators and out of our stomachs. Absolve us from the mania of trying to pass the other automobile on a narrow road. Open our eyes to the traffic signs, and keep our feet on the brakes."

SPOT FARM

Approximately twenty-two miles south of Syracuse is Tully, New York, the home of Spot Farm, a Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment owned and operated by John C. Reagan. While he has a large breeding herd, Mr. Reagan does an extensive business, filling orders for purchasers who are unable to sell cattle; or buying entire herds whose owners wish to quit cattle breeding or dairying.

Mr. Reagan has been in the Holstein-Friesian business many years and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a first rate judge of stock and animals from the Spot Farm have given satisfaction in good dairy herds scattered throughout the eastern and southern states. Mr. Reagan was among the first New York State dealers to regularly tuberculin test his cattle and all animals that he now offers are guaranteed to have passed the test clean.

BULL TAMERS

Papers published in small towns continually report injuries to dairymen caused by cross bulls. Dairy cattle are far more nervous than beef cattle and this nervousness in the adult male usually takes the form of irritability. Safety bull pens lessen the likelihood of injury but even with the best of pens it may become necessary to remove the bull from the enclosure. Even if he stays in the enclosure it may be necessary to occasionally clean the animal.

While it is claimed that a bull shuts his eyes when he charges, it is certain that if a bull can not see clearly he does not attack his attendant. This is the reason for the device known as the Bull Tamer, thousands of which are in use. This device covers the eyes and is adjustable to any sized bull, from the yearling to the old mature herd sire. Designed by Dr. Spencer, it is sold by Spencer Brothers who guarantee it to the extent that they allow the cattlemen to give it a 30 day trial and will return the purchase price if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it.

Little Jane was severely reprimanded by her mother for saying "devil."

The following Sunday when the little miss returned from Sunday school her mother asked: "What was the lesson about today?"

"Why, mother," said Jane, "It was about our Lord being tempted by—by—the gentleman that keeps hell."

"Dear heart," she said, "when I am here and you are far away, Let's think about each other at a certain time each day." But never did with one accord their meditations chime, For she by daylight-saving went, and he by standard time.

"Can you look back on your life and say that you have stuck to the straight and narrow path?"

"Well, I gotta admit I did do some little detouring."

A REAL BEAUTY

During the last two or three years several speakers in Wisconsin have asserted that grades were, from the producing standpoint, fully as good as purebreds. In support of the statement they have pointed to the cow Beauty of the Katterhenry dairy. In the Beloit Cow Testing Association Beauty, in seven years is credited with a production of 97,152 lb. milk, 4,334 lb. butter and it is figured that her profit above feed cost was \$1,364.43.

Beauty is a grade but in point of blood is practically a purebred. She is a granddaughter of Mercedes Lad Johanna and



BEAUTY, A BIG PRODUCING GRADE HOLSTEIN

In seven years she produced 97,152 lb. milk. Owned by Walter Katterhenry, Beloit, Wisconsin.

is one of a number of real good producing half-sisters that have made the Katterhenry dairy known statewide because of its production.

Walter Katterhenry believes that a cow will not produce a large amount of milk and butterfat unless she is fed heavily and carefully. He believes in feeding a liberal grain ration all through the year. The mixture varies somewhat according to the crops grown but generally consists of 300 lb. corn and cob meal, 200 lb. ground oats, 100 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. linseed meal. One lb. grain is fed for every four lb. milk produced. When the cows are on pasture the bran and linseed meal is omitted but as the pasture shortens or dries up these ingredients are added to the ration gradually.

In six of the seven years the Katterhenry dairy has furnished the high cow in the Association. One year the entire herd averaged 444 lb. butterfat. It will be remembered that when the National Dairy Show was held in Milwaukee a number of grades exhibited from this herd won several premiums and attracted a great deal of attention because of the uniformity of the animals and their general excellence.

Mrs. Jones had arranged to meet her husband at a certain store. After standing about for some time she grew impatient, and thinking that he might have forgotten to meet her, she called him up at his place of business. Supposing Central had given her the right number, she exclaimed:

"Hello, Frank! Is that you? I'm nearly dead."

"Well, madam," came the reply, "I guess you have the wrong man. I'm an undertaker and I want them entirely dead."



BULL Tamer

Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS

SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
—Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Staffs, etc.)

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If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

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FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. **Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.**

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Greatest Mineral Mixture and Worm Killer ever offered to the public. Guaranteed.

Postpaid		By Freight	
20 lbs.	\$2.00	100 lbs.	\$5.00
30 lbs.	\$2.75	300 lbs.	\$14.55
50 lbs.	\$3.50	500 lbs.	\$23.75

Self-feeder free with 500 lbs.
VITONE MINERAL COMPANY
68 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

LIFE OF AN EDITOR

Most anyone can be an editor. All the editor has got to do is sit at a desk six days out of the week, four weeks of the month and twelve months of the year, and "edit" such stuff as this:

"A mischievous lad of Piletown threw a stone and struck Mr. Pike in the alley last Tuesday."

"While Harold Green was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social last Saturday night a savage dog attacked them and bit Mr. Green several times on the public square."

"Isiah Trimmer, of Running Creek, was playing with a cat Friday when it scratched him on the veranda."

"Mr. Fond, while harnessing a bronco last Saturday was kicked just south of the corn crib."

LEAVING CLUES

Edwin—Don't be afraid. No one's going to know I've been hugging you. Angelina—We can't be too careful. Mother's going to mend this waist tomorrow, and she's a fingerprint expert.

Mother (at dinner table)—"Johnny, are you sure you washed your face? It doesn't look like that when I wash it."

Johnny—"Well, mother, if I rubbed it as hard as you do I'd push myself over."

—Boston Transcript.

The California Cultivator reports that a 2,320-pound Holstein bull was recently sold for beef on the Los Angeles market for \$210.

We Offer for Sale

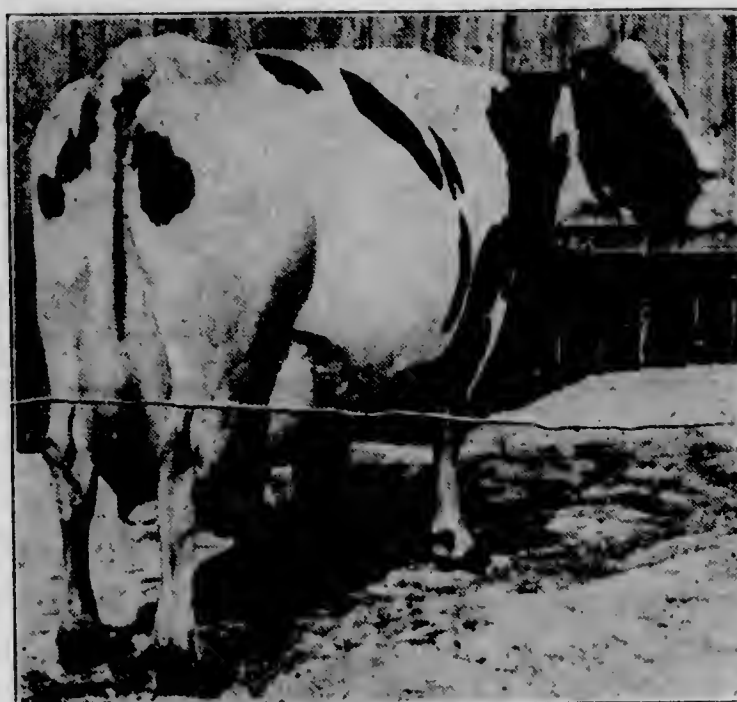
From Our Accredited
Herd of Purebred
Holsteins

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to five years—buyer's
selection.

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Warren Penna.



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Bradford County

Breeders' Needs



KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

CLINCHER PUNCHES

COPPER BULL RINGS

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.

Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

EAR TAGS

Growing animals rapidly change in appearance. There are cattlemen of whom it is said that if they see an animal and take notice of it they can tell it again no matter where they see it. This faculty is somewhat like the "camera eye" of the trained detective who is able to recognize a criminal from studying the Rogues Gallery.

The ability to recognize animals as one recognizes hundreds of acquaintances is not given to every person. The average man who sees his animals only occasionally is unable to distinguish all of them. To such a man ear tags are a blessing. Hired help may come and go but the ear tag forms means of identification which can be made certain by a comparison of color markings. If an animal strays from barn or pasture the name and number on a ear tag enables it to be recognized wherever it may stray. The larger the herd the more ear tags are needed. The man with two of three animals knows them at any time and any place but the man with fifty or a hundred has a harder problem. Government and state owned herds, public institutions and big breeding establishments, think ear tags indispensable. To a man who owns fifteen or twenty animals they will be found a convenience the value of which is worth many times the cost.

SOIL INOCULATION FOR LEGUMES

Growing legumes is one way of cutting the feed bill for legumes are rich in protein. Occasionally the land needs inoculation before legumes will flourish. Coating the seed with inoculated soil before sowing is a simple method of insuring soil inoculation. Ordinary furniture glue will hold particles of inoculated soil to the seeds. This method gives each individual seed some of the particles of inoculated soil which it carries with it when it is sowed. The scheme requires but a small quantity of inoculated soil and costs but a few cents an acre. The method is described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 704 of the United States Department of Agriculture as follows:

"Dissolve two handfuls of furniture glue for every gallon of boiling water and allow the solution to cool. Put the seed in a washtub and then sprinkle enough of the solution on the seed to moisten but not to wet it (1 quart per bushel is sufficient) and stir the mixture thoroughly until all the seed are moistened.

"Secure the inoculated soil from a place where the same kind of plants as the seed are growing, making sure that the roots have a vigorous development of nodules. Dry the soil in the shade, preferably in the barn or basement, and pulverize it thoroughly into a dust. Scatter this dust over the moistened seed, using from one-half to one gallon of dirt for each bushel of seed, mixing thoroughly until the seed no longer stick together. The seed are then ready to sow.

"The soil itself may be inoculated for

legumes by the application of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre of soil, from some field which has successfully grown the same or legumes of the same class, to the field in which the crop is to be grown. The inoculating soil should be applied to the seedbed and harrowed in before the hot sunshine has the opportunity of killing the legume bacteria. Of course commercial cultures can also be used.

"In the grouping below any one legume in a group will, if it has nodules on its roots, inoculate for any other legume in the same group, but so far as we know for no legume in any other group:—

Group 1.—Red clover, crimson clover, alsike clover, white clover, hop clover.

Group 2.—Alfalfa, bur clover, sweet clover, melilotus, black medic.

Group 3.—Vetches, Canadian field peas, garden peas, sweet peas, and Austrian peas.

Group 4.—Soybeans.

Group 5.—Garden beans.

Group 6.—Cowpeas, lespedeza, beggarweed, peanuts, partridge peas, lima and velvet beans. Most soils already inoculated for these crops."

HAVE THEM SHOT

Forest fires do a great deal of damage and occasionally take toll of human life as well as property. Perhaps there would not be as many fires and they would not be as extensive if Napoleon Bonaparte was alive again and was in control at Washington. That many sided genius when he was emperor of France became interested in forest conservation and he certainly took vigorous methods to prevent forest fires as you will see by the following letter written to the Prefect of a wooded district:

"Monsieur le Prefect:—I am informed that a number of forest fires have broken out in the department the administration of which I have confided to you. You will please have the individuals convicted of having set them shot immediately. Also if the fires break out again I shall see to giving you a successor."

BAMBOO MILK CANS

City residents occasionally complain because the milkman disturbs their slumbers by rattling glass bottles or tin cans but in India the milkman makes much less noise as he delivers milk in bamboo tubes. The rings of the bamboo joints are valuable measuring marks.

In southern India very little milk is used by the natives but in the north in the foothills of the Himalayas there are many native herds of dairy cattle that are well fed and well cared for and their products form a considerable proportion of the food of their owners.

NEEDED VULCANIZING

Little Maurice had just seen—and heard—his father step on a tack with his bare foot, and came running to his mother in wild excitement. "Ma, ma, come quick, Pa's got a puncture."

He who marries in haste has usually no leisure in which to repent.

EAT THE THINGS YOU LIKE

By THURMAN B. RICE, M.D.

Somehow there has developed the idea that the things that you like are not good for you, and the things that you don't like are the very things that you should have. There could be no more fundamental error, and yet something like this is a very widespread belief. It is extremely important that we should shake this idea out of ourselves and get into a more healthy and natural state of mind concerning health. There may be a few things that we like that are not good for us, but for the most part there is a direct relation or else the world is coo-coo. The trouble is that we have let a bunch of "old maids"—"old maidism" is a state of mind, and not a social condition—get control of health education. Some of these old hens know more about how things ought to be than the Creator, Himself. It's a good thing for a lot of us that they didn't create the world, else they would have made spinach and carrots and have called it a week's work.

A great many folks are forgetting that there are vitamins in strawberries and cream, as well as in spinach and cod-liver oil. They are forgetting that it is pleasant to do most of the things that will make us well and strong. They will tell you that you "ought" to sleep with your bedroom window open. Well, that's a good idea, except for the "ought." I "want" to sleep with it open. It makes the air so fresh and invigorating. They say that we people who live indoors "ought" to get out in the sunlight and play games of some sort. Well, I "want" to do that so badly on a fine spring morning that I have to get a club and beat my car over the back to make it take me to work.

They tell the farm folks that they "ought" to break away and get a change of scene. Heavens! the folks would be only too glad to do that if they had some one to milk the cows and feed the chickens. Sunlight, fresh air, play, vacations, entertainment, good food and all of these things are good for us, and they are a lot of fun besides. Probably that's the main reason they are good for us. I wish we could all have more of them.

Some one of these old hens has arranged a lot of health "chores" for the children to learn to observe. Of all words to choose for the name of something—"chores"! Who likes to do chores? We are told to brush our teeth. It is a chore, and, therefore, supposedly an unpleasant task. Not at all. Brushing your teeth makes your mouth feel so good that it's a real privilege. Drinking milk is another chore. Why, I "like" milk. I wish I had a glass of cold milk right now. Making a chore of drinking milk is going to do more harm than good, because it is going to set many a child against it. We "ought," they say, to eat certain foods because they contain vitamins. Spinach, and carrots, and cod-liver oil are all very fine—if you like them. But a lot of us don't like them. Then

what? Are we doomed to suffer the torments of avitaminosis? Not at all. We will eat something else that we like that is just as good.

Milk is rich in all of the vitamins. Drinking milk is no chore for a hungry calf or a hungry baby. It's a privilege. But if you don't like milk, you might ask yourself how the cow got all of her vitamins to put into the milk. She must have gotten them from soaking up a lot of sunlight and living on natural foods. Anyway, she didn't get them by drinking milk. We can get the same way. It is not necessary for us to torture ourselves by feeling that we must eat some particular food that the health cranks advocate.

Ice cream used to be considered as being a knick-knack of very questionable

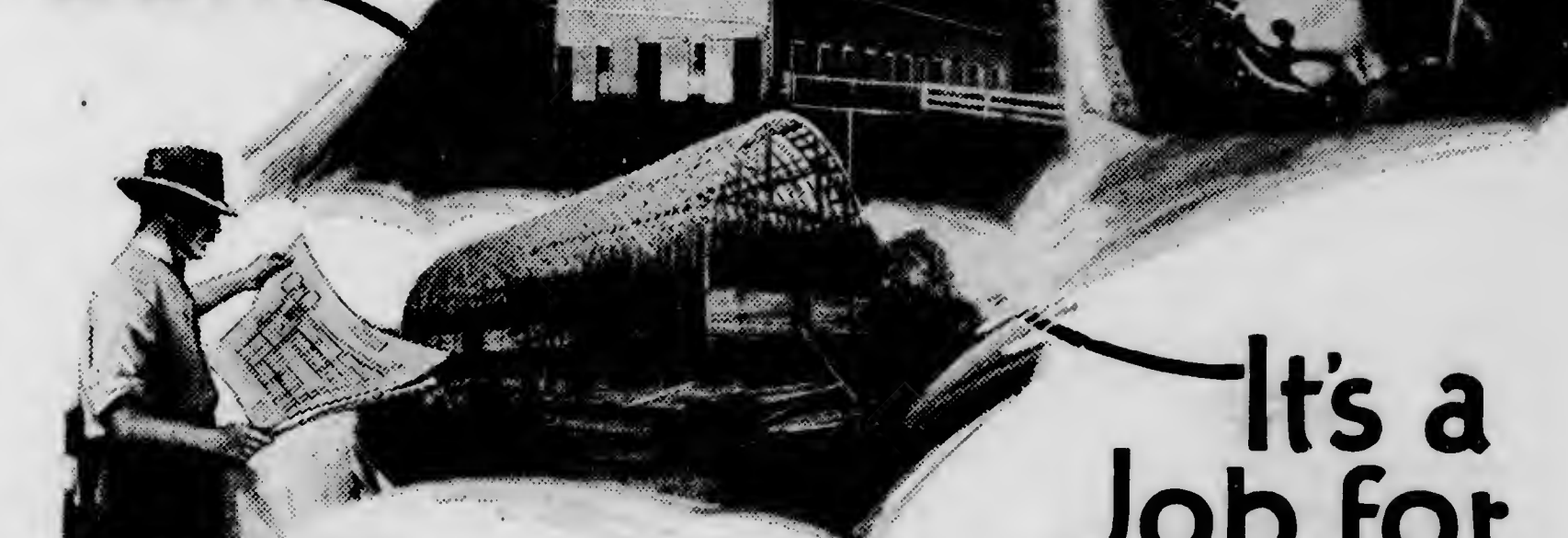
standing as a food. Now every hospital that can afford it serves ice cream at least once a day, and many hospitals for children serve it to the undernourished patients three or four times or as often as they will take it. Of course it's good food. Why not? Milk, sugar, egg, cornstarch and a dash of flavoring! It couldn't be anything but good food, if the ingredients are not spoiled—and freezing is the best way to keep them from spoiling.

A MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER

Judge—"Now, sir, please tell the court what passed between you and your wife during the quarrel."

Defendant—"A flatiron, a rolling pin, six plates and a kettle."

If it Pertains to Your Barn



It's a
Job for

LOUDEN

LOUDEN equipment is good; in design, materials and workmanship—that much you know. But—it's the CORRECT APPLICATION of that equipment to your individual needs which brings to you a service that money could never buy.

It is worth your while to know that Louden can give you skilled help in every phase of your farm building program—location, plans, supervision of construction, ventilation, equipment.

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As to equipment—you'll find it listed on the convenient checking form below. Prompt information—without obligation, of course.

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You may send me full information concerning the services or products I have checked.

Name.....

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- ☐ Ventilating Systems
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- ☐ Hog House Equipment
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- ☐ Milk Stools
- ☐ Bull Staff
- ☐ Horse Barn Equipment

IF IT PERTAINS TO YOUR BARN, IT'S A JOB FOR LOUDEN

WHITEWASH AND COLD WATER PAINTS

Many dairymen annually whitewash the interior of their barns and stables. A coat of glistening whitewash brightens the interior of a barn and also has disinfectant qualities. The drawback to common whitewash is the tendency to rub so that nearly everyone who walks around the barn carries some of the coating away on his clothes. This may be avoided by using a non-rubbing formula which will be found very satisfactory if the stable or barn basement is not too damp: Dissolve three pounds of glue in two gallons of water. Make a thick cream of one sack (50 pounds) of hydrated lime and about seven gallons of water. Add the glue solution to the lime, stirring constantly. A half bushel of quicklime can be used by straining the soft paste through a fine screen. Thin the mixture to the desired consistency.

For all exterior buildings or high grade work the following gives a whitewash that does not rub or chalk and is quite weather resistant. It is practical for any use. Soak five pounds of casein in about two gallons of water (preferably hot) until thoroughly softened (about two hours). Dissolve three pounds of trisodium phosphate in about one gallon of water and add this solution to the casein. Allow this mixture to dissolve. Prepare a thick cream by mixing 50 pounds (one sack) of hydrated lime in about seven gallons of water, stirring vigorously. Dissolve three pints of formaldehyde in about three gallons of water. When the lime paste and the casein solution are both thoroughly cool, slowly add the formaldehyde to the batch, stirring constantly and vigorously. Care must be taken not to add the formaldehyde too rapidly, as that may cause the casein to jell, thus spoiling the batch. The cold lime paste produced by carefully slaking and screening 38 pounds (½ bushel) of quicklime may be substituted for the hydrated lime if desired.

It is not advisable to make up more of this mixture than can be used in any one day. If trisodium phosphate is not available borax may be substituted. The borax mixes are not quite as durable as those containing trisodium phosphate but in most cases will give satisfaction.

The above formulas are taken from an eight-page pamphlet published by the National Lime Association of Washington, D. C. This pamphlet contains a number of formulas, the result of a comprehensive series of experiments conducted by the Association. This bulletin, entitled "Whitewash and Cold Water Paints" is sent free on request. It will be found full of valuable information.

HERDSMAN WANTS POSITION

Lifelong experience with Holstein-Friesian cattle. References gladly given. Ready to go to work October 1-15. R. A. Chambers, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

BREAM BUYS GOOD ONES

John C. Bream of Gettysburg, Pa., recently added six very desirable animals to the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd he is now building. At the George E. Page dispersal sale held September 14th at New Milford, Pa., Mr. Bream secured one of the best animals in the sale. This was the great producer Voliska Segis Lilit. She had just closed a year's work in the local cow testing association and was credited with 24,467 lb. milk, 883 lb. butterfat, equivalent to more than 1,100 lb. butter. The tester, Archie Bush, figured that the value of her product was \$722.50 and that after deducting the feed cost her gross profit was \$542.84. Cows that earn their owners more than \$500.00 in a year are few and far between.

Voliska Segis Lilit was sired by King

Alcartra Lilit Segis, a son of the noted northern Pennsylvania sire, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, and of Eulalie Lilit Segis, a member of the big producing Eulalie family raised in the herd of that veteran breeder "Lew" Wells of South Montrose.

Voliska's dam was Voliska Pauline Lilit and she too was purchased by Mr. Beam. This grand old cow has produced over 15,000 lb. milk in her present lactation period. In ninety-two days her record was 7,056 lb. milk, 323.5 lb. butter. She is a granddaughter of Lilit Pauline De Kol's son whose descendants in northern Pennsylvania herds indicate that he was worthy of his famous mother, the former world's champion milk and butter producer, Lilit Pauline De Kol.

Mr. Bream took an eleven months daughter of the younger Voliska and a yearling daughter of the older cow so he now has four members of this great family. He intends to make this family the nucleus of what he hopes to be the best producing herd in Adams County.

The other two members of the purchase were Dimeta Salo Lady and Anna Fayne Korndyke Artis. Both of these cows have made a splendid showing in cow testing association work and the tester's figures show a very satisfactory profit above the feed cost. Mr. Bream's many friends will congratulate him on his enterprise and hope that his efforts will meet with unqualified success.

A pretty little girl of thirteen won a prize for dancing at a boarding school, and the school director who gave her the prize was so pleased with her beauty that he patted her cheek and said:

"Are you too old to be kissed, my dear?"

The little girl looked up at his wrinkles and bald head and her lips curled as she answered:

"No, but you are."

Some people are so honest that they will not even take a hint.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

BARRED ROCK AND RED PULLETS FOR SALE. Good Utility Stock Now Laying. \$2.00 Each. J. C. KOSER, Greencastle, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, African and Chinese geese. Giant Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Buff Orpington and Indian Runner Ducks. Baby Chicks of leading breeds. Catalog free. CHARLES McCRAVE, Box 11, New London, Ohio.

ALFALFA

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" for particular feeders. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 No. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

208—ACRES. Highly improved, Irrigated, \$6,736.00. Terms. M. MEADOR, Norwood, Idaho.

HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints, 25c. regular price. WEST SUPPLY, Huntington, Ind.

LIME—Before buying lime, write us. Highest quality—low delivered prices. NATURAL LIME—MARL COMPANY, Roanoke, Va.

DAHLIAS—Choice varieties. 10 assorted colors. Postpaid. \$1.00. Pompons same. CHAS. EARLE, Specialist, 1806 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—337 acre farm one-half mile from highway 37. Has good 8-room house, three barns and other out-buildings. Fine for dairy or stock farm. LUDWELL SPENCER, McConnellsville, Ohio.

RABBITS—Boys, Girls, Make Money! Raise Chinchilla Fur-bearing Rabbits! Easier raised; more profitable than chickens. BOOHER'S RABBITRY, Dept. B., Rochester, Ind.

BALED SHAVINGS—You can buy now at lowest summer price. The efficient and economical Cattle Bedding and Poultry Litter. Let us quote on car lots delivered your station. OSCAR SMITH & SON, P. O. Box 215, Albany, N. Y. (Shippers of Baled Shavings for 35 years)

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

ONE YEARLING SHETLAND PONY—H. W. GARMAN, breeder and dealer, Mendon, Mich.

LONE OAK GRACE 1117697—Opportunity to own wonderful Holstein cow. HORATIO DAVIS, Greenfield, Ind.

HIGH GRADE Guernsey and Holstein Dairy Cows. Car load lots a specialty. JOHN S. MATHIS, New Augusta, Ind.

FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., White-water, Wis.

SIXTY HEAD of Outstanding High Grade Springing Holstein Cows for sale. D. F. Pipes, Watertown, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Entire herd of fifty cows. Registered and Grades. "Accredited." For information write, C. Glaetli, Catlett, Virginia.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWE LAMBS, by a fine registered Shropshire Buck, dropped between January and March last. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Two yearling bulls, sired by King Piebe of York 38th. Excellent individuals. Also a few bull calves priced reasonable. Posy-bloom Stock Farms. M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. No. 5

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade Ayrshire and Holstein Springers. Carload lots a specialty. Shonyo & Nichols, North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—High producing Holsteins under State and Federal supervision. Fifty head of springers on hand. E. C. Gould & Sons, Tel 32-12, Mashfield, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Forty head of grade Holsteins, 3 years old next spring. Good dairy type, T. B. tested, light colored, bred to freshen next winter and early spring. W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, born July 25, 1929. A fine individual, mostly white. He has a 30 lb. sire. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and of Rag Apple Korndyke. She is a heavy milker, testing 3.7+. This bull is cheap at \$75.00. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

YOUR CHANCE to buy a well shaped, well bred young bull. Born April 5, 1928. He is well marked, a little more black than white. His sire is the great 1,100 lb. show bull Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets. His dam, York Piebe Segis Ada, is a double granddaughter of King Piebe of York and produced 64 lb. butterfat in a month on twice-a-day milking as a three-year-old. J. O. Skelly, Shippensburg, Pa., R. D. No. 2.



DOGS

50 RABBIT BEAGLES. Broken. Trial 3 coon dogs. M. BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Pa.

SNOW WHITE Esquimo Spitz puppies. Beauties. PLAIN VIEW, Lawrence, Kan.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

REGISTERED POLICE STUD—You can own a registered police stud to be paid by stud fees percent you collect. Have puppies at \$15, \$20. None better, and will tell you how to make them the most useful of dogs. R. GRAHAM, PINE NECK KENNELS, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

PUREBRED SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heel drivers, farm raised. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Marleton, Pa.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

HOW A COW MADE A CONGRESSMAN

Last July a delegation of forty-eight California dairymen visited Idaho and there attended a meeting of the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery. Among the speakers was Representative Addison T. Smith who said that a cow really started him on the road to Washington.

The cow in question was owned by the congressman's mother and was built on the order of a dachshund. It was the particular job of this future law maker to milk this cow. When the cow was later sold to Senator Weldon B. Heyburn it soon developed that no one at the new place was able to extricate the milk from this temperamental cow. In desperation the Smith boy was sent for to perform this feat. Thus he became acquainted with Senator Heyburn, later his private secretary, and at last a member of the House of Representatives in his own right.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio

JOHNSON HAS NEW HERDSIRE

Fred Johnson of Gillespie, Illinois, has placed at the head of his herd the yearling bull King Eli Segis Johanna, a very handsome son of King Eli Segis De Kol and Johanna Pontiac Pauline Veeman. Mr. Johnson bought this bull from the well-known breeder and dairyman, Silas Massey, of Sorento, Illinois. The new Johnson herdsire combines a number of well-known Holstein-Friesian families. Both his grandsires trace to De Kol 2d and the dam brings in the Pontiac and Veeman blood. The sire's dam is of the Segis strain and the dam's dam of the Johanna families.

CO-OPERATION

A different kind of a co-operative association is reported by the Dairymen's League News. It is known as the Union Funeral Association. The entrance fee is \$1.00. You pay dues regularly and when you pass on you will be properly buried.

There is one thing certain about an association of this kind. If it lasts long enough you get what you pay for.

A VIRGINIA TRANSACTION

E. E. Artz of Strasburg, Virginia, recently sold to his neighbor, Harry Q. Hockman, a fine young bull, Delray Ormsby Buckeye. This bull was born October 5, 1927 and was sired by Prince Ormsby Buckeye from Delray Tweede White Lady, one of the big producing matrons of the Delray herd. This grand cow is a double granddaughter of Spring Farm Lady Korndyke, son of Sir Korndyke Cornucopia and Tweede White

Lady, a cow credited with producing 37 lb. butter in seven days and 1,127 lb. butter in a year.

Prince Ormsby Buckeye was from May Hengerveld Ormsby Vale and was sired by Virginia Prince Buckeye, six of whose sisters averaged 676.77 lb. butter, 15,451 lb. milk in their yearly work in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute herd.

Delray Ormsby Buckeye is a very handsome young bull, more white than black in color and attractively marked. Mr. Artz thought so much of him that he has been in service in the Delray herd. Mr. Hockman has every reason to be proud of his newly acquired herdsire, especially as the Delray herd has been on the Accredited List for the past five years.

GIVE CALF LESS ROPE

Calf had too much rope, a dangerous thing. This resulted in a man securing a divorce from his wife. He tied the aforesaid calf with a rope that was so long the animal could reach the grass on the lawn and the lettuce, radishes, etc., in the garden. The wife became enraged, abused her husband every time he came into the house, for several months, and finally he appealed to the court for a separation. He was given the relief demanded and left town, the calf and the woman. Moral: Never give the calf too much rope.—*Stillwater, Minn., Gazette.*

CRUMB'S
Chain Hanging
STANCHIONS
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.
WALLACE B. CRUMB
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

RATS SPREAD DISEASE

Rats may not only carry the germs of foot and mouth disease but may also suffer from the affliction was the statement made before the British National Veterinary Medical Association by a government inspector. Rats feeding in a piggery where the animals had been infected by foot and mouth disease were noticed to be lame. Examination of their feet showed that there were lesions similar to those caused by foot and mouth disease of cattle and swine.

COW FODDER

Alfalfa hay is rightly considered to be one of the best and probably the best of all roughages for dairy cattle. Carrying practically as much protein as wheat bran it enables the cattle feeder to cut down on the amount of grain fed and particularly on concentrates high in pro-

tein, protein being the most expensive nutrient to purchase.

Many feeders of dairy cattle, unable to grow their own alfalfa, purchase this desirable fodder from an old established firm located in Chicago, Illinois, the John Devlin Hay Company. As they advertise, this establishment makes a specialty of applying "select dairy alfalfa for particular feeders." Naturally this is of high quality. The length of time they have been in business and the extent of their trade show that their goods give satisfaction to the buyers. When dealing with this firm you do not have to find out the railroad charges as they quote prices f. o. b. your railroad station and they pride themselves upon their prompt fulfillment of orders received.

STEVENS BELIEVES IN ADVERTISING

At the recent Schuylkill County Fair held at Cressona, Pa., an exhibit that attracted a great deal of attention was that of Frank Stevens of Frederick, Maryland, who exhibited a large show herd of Dutch Belted cattle. The herd was exhibited for display purposes and the peculiar markings of these black and white cattle interested many of the visitors. One of the two-year-old heifers of the Stevens' herd dropped a calf on the fair ground and the owner stated that the dam herself was born on the fair grounds two years previous, that is, the dam was exactly two years old the day she dropped her calf.

Mr. Stevens has a herd of nearly seventy head. The herd bull is very docile and could be ridden anywhere around the fair grounds which, of course, helped to create interest in the exhibit.

A FATAL TURN OF AFFAIRS

"Mrs. Wiggs," said Mr. Huggins, "I asked your daughter to marry me and she referred me to you."

Mrs. Wiggs—"I'm sure that's very kind of Sadie she always was a dutiful girl. Really, Mr. Huggins, I had not thought of marrying again at my age, but if you insist suppose we make the wedding day next Thursday."

PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few
West Chester, Pa.

KNOWS HER INSECT

"My dear," remarked Jones, who had just finished reading a book on "The Wonders of Nature," "Nature is marvelous. When I read a book like this, it makes me think how puerile, how insignificant is man."

"Huh!" said his wife. "A woman doesn't have to wade through 400 pages to discover that."

Virginia Holsteins

from an Accredited Herd



DELRAY TWEDE WHITE LADY

Now in her eleventh year, a regular breeder and consistent producer. Bred and raised in this herd.

On Virginia Bluegrass we raise Holsteins that are profit-makers, that milk heavily, test well, live long and drop a live calf year by year.

We offer choice Females, Bull Calves and a fine young Yearling Bull.

E. E. ARTZ,
Strasburg Virginia

Bull Calf from Prize-Winning Stock

Born August 18, 1929

HERE IS HIS DADDY



DE KOL TEEHEE JOE

First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair

DAM: PANSY AAGGIE ONA, a big producing, handsome cow, a daughter of King Ona Aaggie and from a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad.

The bull calf is a handsome fellow, more white than black and built like his sire. He is bound to sire good stock.

J. F. DIETZ
Schuylkill Haven Pennsylvania
This Herd Is Accredited

Craige Hill Herd

Raises Cows Like



KORNDYKE LILITH SEGIS

This great cow was bred and raised here as was her dam. Many of her near relations are in our Accredited Herd of 100 head, all purebred Holstein-Friesians.

We like the straight-backed, big-barreled, milky kind—and you can invite all your friends and neighbors to look over stock you buy from me. Now overstocked. PRICES ACCORDINGLY.

ELLIS D. ELLSWORTH
Meshoppen Pennsylvania

Bulls Ready for Service

A REAL NICE BULL

Born October 12, 1928

SON OF

KING TILLIE ECHO

My Noted Herdsire and Show Bull

His dam is one of the best cows I ever owned.

Also a **SHOW BULL**

Born September 29, 1928

HE WAS Sired BY

ANTIETAM ABBEKERK ORMSBY

one of the best show bulls ever in Washington County, Maryland. He now heads a good herd owned by the State of North Carolina.

Anyone looking for a Real Good Bull should see this one.

My herd recently passed Another Clean Test. This is its Tenth Year on the Accredited List.

J. FRED ROULETTE
Sharpsburg Maryland

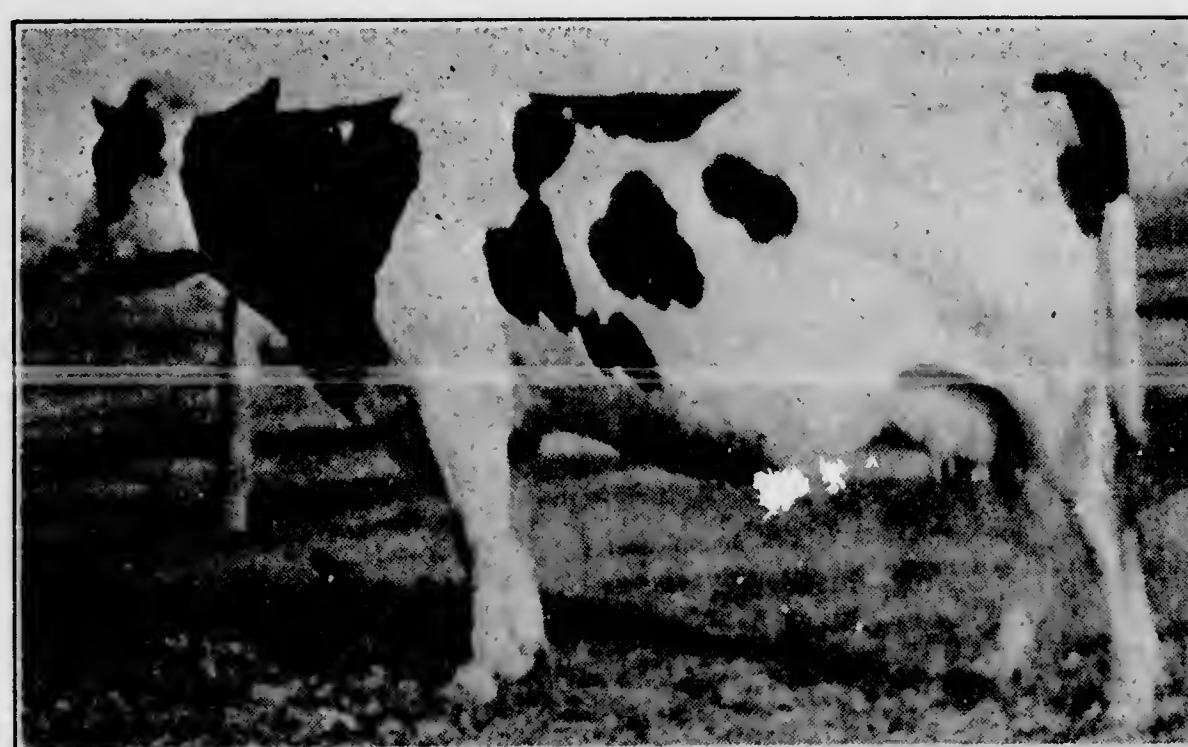
Complete Herd Dispersal

Saturday, October 19

Sale will start at 1 o'clock sharp

**25
Head
Registered
Holstein-
Friesian
Cattle
25**

You are bound to be interested in



**Herd
Accredited
in
1921
and
ever
since**

Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d, No. 9610 H. B.

This grand cow has produced over 18,000 lb. milk and 740 lb. butter in a year. Notice her type, individuality, depth and capacity. This bovine beauty and one of her daughters will be sold.

In the sale will be THREE daughters of my former herdsire whose dam made 36 lb. butter in 7 days, over 26,000 lb. milk and more than 1,100 lb. butter in a year.

Most of my cows will be FRESH before sale or soon after sale. You will like them. Everyone has demonstrated her producing ability and all have cow testing association records.

EVENDALE PIEBE OF YORK ALLIQUIPPA, my herdsire, is a choice individual. He is from a cow that produced in a year 11,000 lb. milk, 575 lb. butter as a Two-year-old. His sire is a double grandson of the noted KING PIEBE OF YORK. You all know about him.

WILL ALSO SELL ABOUT 35 HEAD OF HOGS

Sale will be held at my farm 7 miles West of Carlisle. To reach the farm take concrete road from Carlisle to Newville, turn to the right at West Hill.

Pedigrees: Jay Miller.

For catalogs write the owner:

FRED C. LEHMAN,
Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.

Route 9

Holstein-Friesian

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1929 No. 18

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

New Holstein-Friesian Registry Association Wins in Michigan

The Hon. Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Michigan, and Dr. B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian, after carefully considering all the facts relative to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., have agreed to honor its certificates of registry and will pay indemnity on a Purebred basis for all reacting cattle properly registered in the New Registry Association. (See page 560.)

The New Registry Association represents a great FORWARD and CONSTRUCTIVE movement in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry.

EVERY SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS IS BUILT ON ADVERTISING!

MAKE THIS YOUR MOTTO!

Breed them—
Feed them—
and Advertise them

A small amount of money spent in regular advertising will put you in touch with a bigger market, insuring prompt sales at the best prices.

Farmer bred cattle give the best satisfaction and there is an ever increasing demand for them.

Let our Advertising Department assist you in disposing of your cattle at profitable prices.

For Prices and Full Particulars Write Today to

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Harrisburg, Penna.

HIGHCLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

Heifers and bulls, T. B. tested. 1 pair of Belgian mares.

SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y.

*Small in Size and Price
But Big in Results*

Maple Grove Stock Farm Home of Producing Holsteins



OUR KIND

This handsome young bull, his sire, his sire's sire and sire's dam, as well as his own dam and her mother were all bred and raised at MAPLE GROVE. For 21 years we have been breeding Holstein-Friesians. At any time we will be glad to give you prices on young bulls, heifers or dairy cows.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
Centerville, Crawford County, Pa.
An Accredited Herd in An Accredited Area

*Try this size space each issue for the
next year and double your sales
and profits.*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1929

No. 18

Friesian Cattle Society Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

THE fiftieth anniversary of its establishment was celebrated in September by the Friesch Rundvee Stamboek—the Friesian Cattle Herd Book Society of Holland. The chief feature of the celebration, which was staged near Leeuwarden, Province of Friesland, where the offices of the Society are situated, was the exhibition of approximately 1,200 purebred Friesians all of which were judged and scored for points.

On the first day each animal was judged and scored separately, on the second, the judging was by groups. It is interesting to learn that the Province of Friesland is so small that almost every animal shown came from

recommendation," says Secretary Hobson of the British Friesian Cattle Society.

The cows and heifers were divided into two great classifications, those from heavy and those from light land. The animals were shown in dairy condition and the report says that the difference between the animals of the two sections was often apparent to the eye. This variation is caused by the different quality of the pasturage.

There are approximately 820,000 acres in the Province of Friesland of which more than two-thirds are in grass. In the northern and northwestern part, the soil is clay; in the southeastern part it is more or less fertile sandy ground; while in the central and southwestern parts the land consists partly of clay and partly of low fenland, this being used almost exclusively as pasture.

Herd competitions are somewhat different in Holland than they are in this country. At the Leeuwarden show the competing herds were represented in proportion to their size. Herds with less than 16 cows were represented by 4 animals of varying ages and stages; herds containing from 16 to 24 cows by 6 animals; herds comprising 25 to 33 cows by 8 animals; and herds with more than 33 cows by 10 animals. Cattle from the heavier lands and cattle from the lighter soils did not compete in the same classes.

There were separate competitions for groups of females representing one family in a herd. One fourteen-year-old bull, Hatsumer Gerard, was shown together with twenty of his daughters. He must be quite a hearty old fellow, as he walked ten miles to the show and after the exhibition again walked home.

Representatives of the British Friesian Society attended as guests of the Holland Association and President Gilbert assisted in judging the groups. Baron Rengers, head of the Governmental Department which has supervision over all the pedigree cattle business of Holland, was present all the week and to him and his assistants much credit is given for the size of the show and the efficient management of its many details.

The Friesland Society provided a show catalog which gave, in addition to the pedigrees of every animal, the milk, butterfat and butter production records of each dam and sire's dam, as well as of each milking animal exhibited.

In studying the records of the Friesian breed in Holland, as given in the show catalog, several things stand out very prominently. One is the butterfat per-



GROUP OF THE SETSKE FAMILY

Representatives of this strain won second prize in the show. They are all descendants of one cow.

its home on the first morning of the show and returned again in the afternoon, only the highest scoring animals being required to come back on the second day.

The cattle came to the show in various ways. Some were trucked in, others were brought by barges on the canals while a large number of the animals walked to the show and back home again, some of them a considerable distance.

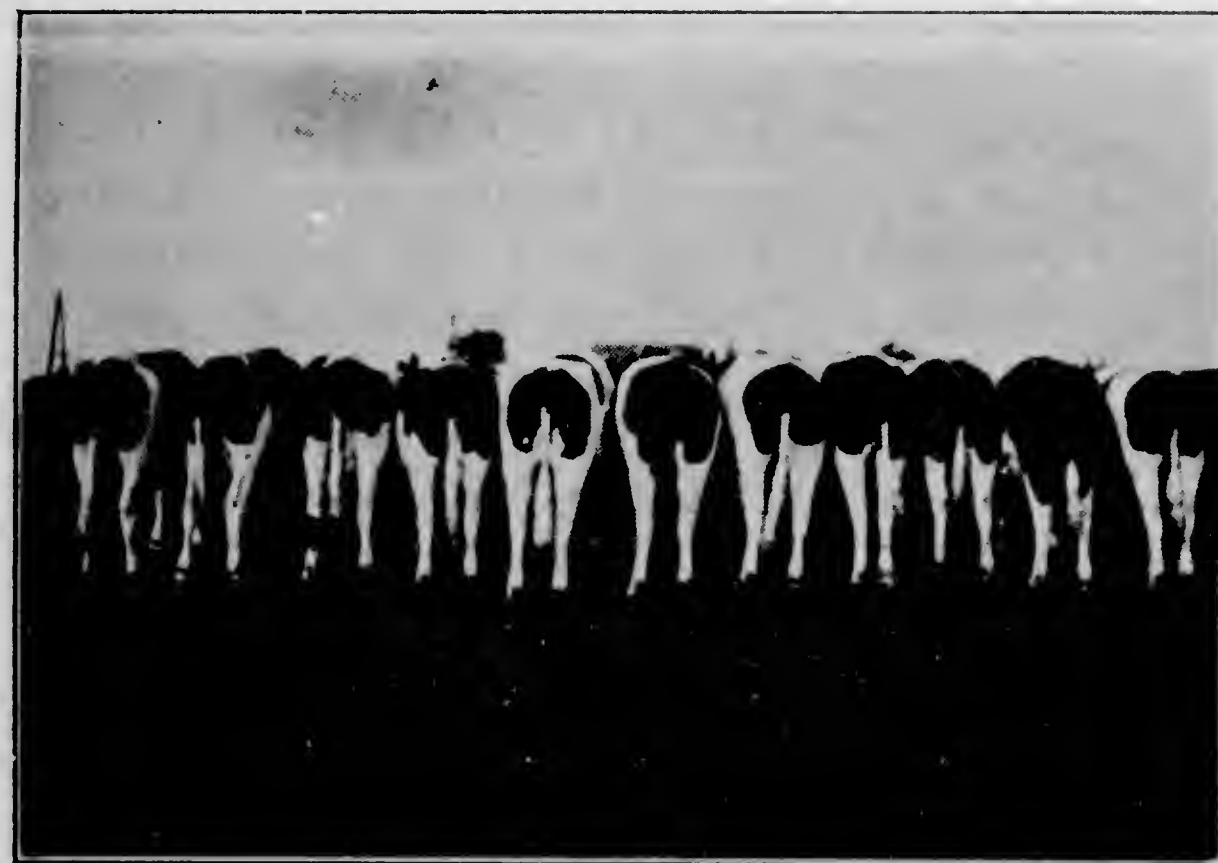
There were no cash prizes, the awards being simply honorary ranking. More than four hundred bulls of all ages were on exhibition and they were remarkable for their quality, symmetry and constitution. Apparently the breed tests higher in its native country than it does in America for, "Of the 335 bulls and bull calves under 2 years of age, 76 were from dams showing more than 4 per cent of butterfat over the lactation period. In 7 cases the dam and both the grand-dams were 4 per cent cows. In 30 instances the dams and one of the grand-dams were four per centers; in 7 pedigrees both grand-dams had that good butterfat figure, while in 71 cases one grand-dam possessed that

centage—the richness of the milk; another is that the cows with more than one cataloged record show remarkable uniformity in the amount of milk and particularly in the percentage of butterfat from year to year. In none of the records do we find the excessive high percentage of fat credited to cows on official tests as recorded by the Advanced Registry Department in the Blue Books.

Again, the number of days in milk conforms to a normal lactation period with each cow having a calf at the end of each year. In other words, there are no 365 day records, practically all of them range from 300 to 330 days.

We are listing below the performances of the cows cataloged with records made in three different lactation periods so that our readers can check the amount of milk and the percentage of fat to compare their uniformity.

Note that eight of the nine cows made larger milk records as they grew older and that two records were



A STUDY IN UNIFORMITY
Rear end view of part of the Wassenaar herd. Animals from this herd won several prizes.

made by cows in their ten-year-old form. Evidently these cows had not been "burnt out" by forced feeding and milking in earlier lactation periods. There is nothing in the report to show how many times daily the cows were milked. One cow is credited with giving 28,960 lb. milk in 330 days with an average test of 3.78%, another with 28,184 lb. milk averaging 3.89% in 330 days. These large records might be because the cows were milked more than twice a day, although we have no information on this subject. As a whole, the records are very creditable in milk and in fat percentage and in the number of days during which the cows were milked.

Catalog No.	Age	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Days in Milk
1190	8	14,526	3.35	329
	9	14,071	3.41	260
	10	16,205	3.41	320
1191	6	12,216	3.84	315
	7	14,251	3.86	321
	8	15,516	3.86	327
1192	6	15,391	4.46	323
	7	18,739	4.55	324
	9	18,884	4.37	328
1193	7	16,709	3.35	319
	8	18,601	3.45	322
	10	24,516	3.54	330

Catalog No.	Age	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Days in Milk
1194	6	28,960	3.78	330
	8	23,667	3.64	330
	9	24,589	3.59	327
1195	7	15,318	4.20	305
	8	21,201	4.13	328
	9	23,650	4.02	324
1196	4	16,607	4.17	324
	5	18,836	3.92	330
	8	19,445	3.92	322
1197	6	17,129	4.01	327
	7	18,568	4.18	322
	9	20,088	4.04	330
1198	6	18,031	3.64	325
	7	27,167	3.65	330
	8	28,184	3.89	330

Why Men Leave the Cities

FOR many years there has been a movement of population from the farms to the city but we sometimes overlook the fact that there is also a smaller movement from the cities to the farm and that not all of these "back-to-the-landers" were born in the country.

In order to find out why people leave the cities for the farms, a questionnaire was sent from Washington to 10,000 men who, during a period of eight years, had left the city for farm life. Of the ten thousand, seventy-seven hundred had once been farmers but had left the country for a city life. One thousand others had been born and brought up on farms but had chosen to make their living in the city.

Sixteen hundred of them said: "We can make more money and save more on the farm than in the city on account of family living being so high in the city."

Fourteen hundred said: "City work is too hard and too uncertain."

One thousand said: "We like the farm because we are independent there."

Two thousand said: "We are tired of city work and city life."

Twenty-seven hundred said: "We have found that the city is no place to bring up children, and we have gone back to the farm for the health of the family and better all-round living conditions."

Sheffield Milk Prices

DAIRYMEN marketing their products through the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive for September milk \$2.74 per hundred pounds for three per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This price is 18 cents per hundred more than was received for August milk and is equivalent to \$2.94 net cash per hundred pounds for milk of equal quality sold on a 3.5 butterfat basis.

The Association still urges its members to market all the milk possible in the next two months so that the New York City market requirements may be met and that the present Metropolitan milk shed may not be extended.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

Lots of Milk But No Horns

FOR six successive years the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Arthur W. Downton of Starrucca, Penna., has passed the tuberculin test without having a single reactor. He is very proud of this because with one or possibly two exceptions, every female in the herd was raised at this establishment as was the senior herdsire. The junior bull was purchased when he was only two or three weeks old.

In 1922 Mr. Downton purchased his first hornless bull, Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, from George E. Stevenson, the developer of the hornless Holstein-Friesian strain. For a number of years Mr. Stevenson, believing that horns were unnecessary in dairy cattle, had been endeavoring to breed a strain of hornless Holstein-Friesians and had met with marked success. One family developed by him consisted of the great hornless cow Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her descendants, chief of which were the famous full sisters Keystone Plum Johanna and Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. The latter heifer was kept in test for a year, every milking weighed and the amount of butterfat therein ascertained and the record she made 1,294.71 lb. butter, was at that time the largest record ever made by a four-year-old heifer.

The type and beauty as well as the producing ability of this family appealed to Mr. Downton and he purchased the bull Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, a grandson of Cornucopia Plum Johanna and also of her daughter Keystone Plum Johanna. The blood of this family has been so concentrated and intensified that in the first six generations of his pedigree the name of Cornucopia Plum Johanna occurs five different times.

During the long time Mr. Downton has been interested in Holstein-Friesians he has raised and developed a number of good cows, the best of which he believes is Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, a daughter of Segis Korndyke Rag Apple from a granddaughter of King Pontiac Artis. This splendid dairy cow is a handsome animal, not excessively large and yet a little larger than the average cow. She carries a large square udder, is a very persistent milker and tests above the average for the breed as a number of tests taken at different times showed that her milk averaged 3.6 per cent butterfat. Mr. Downton says that she produced 21,000 lb. milk in a year and that with only one or two exceptions he milked her every time, weighing the yield. Nearly all of her calves were heifers but she dropped one bull, now a four-year-old, that was given the name of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin and was kept as a herdsire by Mr. Downton. Being by a hornless bull, naturally he was hornless. He developed into a splendid animal and, as at least three out of every four of his calves were females, he has a nice lot of daughters.

Arthur Downton was so pleased with his experience with the hornless strain that when the Stevenson herd was dispersed he attended the sale and bought a very young bull calf which was given the name of Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia. In the pedigree of this young bull the blood of Cornucopia Plum Johanna had been so intensified that he traces seven times to her.

By the use of this bull Mr. Downton will intensify

in his herd the blood of Cornucopia Plum Johanna and at the same time introduce an outcross through Lucille Jolie Pontiac, a famous Ohio four-year-old whose record at one time stood next to that of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. All three cows mentioned are great-grand-dams of the junior herdsire.

As the Downton herd has been headed by hornless bulls for the past seven years and as the bulls have been remarkably prepotent, the present herd is uniform in type. The hornless characteristic being dominant in cattle breeding when the herdsire is hornless the calves, heifers and the younger cows are without horns.

The strain of hornless Holstein-Friesians developed by Mr. Stevenson considerably influenced the Holstein-



ARTHUR W. DOWNTON

Friesian breed, particularly in northern and central Pennsylvania where many cattle owners headed their herds with naturally hornless bulls. Possibly because the majority of these bulls were linebred the next generation showed a marked uniformity in type. These animals were generally of medium size, well marked, the females were good producers, carried square udders and were without horns. Had the owners persisted in the use of hornless bulls, it is possible that in this section of the country the registered Holstein-Friesian herds would soon have consisted of hornless cattle.

About that time, the record craze was at its height, and instead of attempting to intensify the good qualities already prevalent in their cattle, the chief thought of the owners was to make records and nearly everyone introduced the blood of some other family into the herd when a change of herd bulls was made. So the new herdsires were horned. While the hornless characteristic still persists so that in many herds you can find one or two hornless Holstein-Friesians, only a very few herds have continued to be hornless and of these by far the largest is that owned by Arthur Downton. By introducing the blood of Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, Mr. Downton has managed to infuse a little more vigor and ruggedness and his animals are larger than the average Hornless Holstein-Friesian,

thus meeting the only objection that anyone has ever brought against the hornless strain and he has done this without lowering the fat test which ranges from 3.5 to 4 per cent.

The work of George Stevenson and Arthur Downton has demonstrated that it is not only possible to breed horns off Holstein-Friesian cattle but also to do this without impairing in any way their dairy capacity. The Downton herd has passed six successive clean tests and, as this herd is under practical dairy conditions, milked and fed twice daily and not forced in any way, it is apparent that barring some unforeseen catastrophe, the Downton herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is likely to materially influence the type and other characteristics of the black and white herds existing in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York.

Valuing Destroyed Pasture

OF GENERAL interest to all pasture owners is a decision handed down by the California District Court of Appeal. It deals with the proper basis for assessing damages where pasture has been destroyed by fire, water, trespassing stock, or other cause. In this case the damage was done by trespassing stock. The court said:

"The customary method of estimating the value of pasture in a stock country is to determine the number of head of stock per acre which the ordinary natural growth of grass will sustain. Well-considered cases have held that it is a reasonable rule to estimate damages for the use or destruction of pasture, from evi-

dence of the reasonable rental value of such grazing land per month or season, per acre, according to the number of head of stock to be pastured thereon.

"There is a clear distinction between the value of the use of grazing land for pasturage, under which circumstances the grass roots remain in the soil, and from the natural reseeding of which a volunteer perennial crop is reproduced successively, and the measure of damages resulting from the destruction of such crops as vegetables and grain, which require annual planting, cultivation, harvesting, and marketing. Verdure . . . is essentially a part of the reality . . . One may estimate with reasonable accuracy the number of bushels of corn or grain, or the number of pounds, bushels, or crates of vegetables which may be produced per acre, but it is absurd to talk of the measuring the market value of mere pasturage in this same fashion.

"With relation to such crops of fruits, vegetables, and grains, there is no question as to the reasonableness of the well-settled rule which requires the ascertaining of the measure of damages from the market value of the estimated crop, taking into consideration the condition of maturity of the product at the time of the injury complained of . . . Any other basis is too speculative and uncertain."

The opinion adds that where the roots of the grass have been destroyed by water or fire, so as to prevent automatic reseeding, the measure of damage includes not only the rental value of the pasture, but also the additional cost of reseeding the field.

But the court holds that the value of pasture cannot be fixed by witnesses stating lump sums without showing that those sums were arrived at with reference to the rules of law above stated.—*Successful Farming*.

Clover

THAT remarkable orator, Robert H. Ingersoll, was invited to speak to an agricultural meeting. He was unable to attend but wrote:

"I regret I cannot be with you tonight in Clover. A wonderful thing is Clover. It means honey and cream; that is to say, it means Industry and Contentment; and that is to say it means the happy hum of happy bees in perfumed fields, and at the cottage gate 'Old Boss,' the bountiful, serenely chewing satisfaction's cud in that delightful twilight which, like a benediction, falls betwixt the hours of toil and sleep.

"A wonderful thing is Clover. It makes me dream of other days, of childhood hours, of dimpled babies, of loving wives and honest men, of streams and woods and violets, and all there is of stainless joy and peaceful human life.

"A wonderful word is Clover. Take away the 'C' and you have the happiest of mankind; take away the 'C' and 'R,' and you have the only thing that makes a heaven of this dull and barren earth; take away the 'R' alone, and yet there remains a warm, deceitful bud that sweetens the breath and helps to keep peace in countless homes whose masters frequent clubs.

"After all, Bottom in Shakespeare was right, 'Good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow (equal).'"

If you have to die to be appreciated you'd better keep right on living and let appreciation go hang.

A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

Name

Address

A Man of Many Friends

CLARK W. HALLIDAY has a wide circle of acquaintances among breeders of Holstein-Friesians but he is even better known as the efficient Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc. When the organization was first started the directors chose Mr. Halliday for Secretary, knowing that he was a successful dairyman, a breeder of purebred cattle and that he had both the education and the experience to give satisfaction in such a position.

Mr. Halliday has owned and operated farms for more than forty-two years. For the past twenty-one years he has owned and operated a farm of 115 acres



CLARK W. HALLIDAY
Breeder of purebred Holsteins and Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association

at North Chatham, New York. He has a herd of about forty registered Holstein-Friesians. The product of this dairy is Grade A milk and is delivered to the Sheffield Farms plant at North Chatham.

Mr. Halliday was born on a farm in Steuben County, New York, sixty-six years ago. Like many other boys of that day, he attended school during the winter and worked on the farm in summer. In due time, he became a teacher and was so successful that in 1890 he was elected School Commissioner of Steuben County and in 1894 he was appointed to a position in the State Department of Education as an examiner.

He continued to rise and filled several executive positions, eventually becoming Director of Finance and Assistant Commissioner of Education. After serving the state for nearly thirty-four years, he resigned in December, 1927, to become permanent Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association. Although he held down a position at Albany for so many years, he made his home on the farm and personally managed the farm and herd. Despite the fact that he was so long associated with a Government Department, he is an independent thinker. While generally noted for his courtesy he is, when aroused, an aggressive fighter and at any time you will find him ready to advocate the cause of the Sheffield Producers, both with tongue and pen.

Summers Bound to Sell

IN OUR issue of October 8th, Jonas V. Summers, who gets his mail from the post office at Mount Airy, Md., announced that he wished to sell part or all of his accredited herd which consists of fifty or more purebred Holstein-Friesians and at least eight Guernseys.

Owing to the weather of last summer, the crops on the Summers or Hollywood Farm were light. Sixty cattle need a lot of feed. Help is scarce and hard to get. Mr. and Mrs. Summers, who for years have done the majority of the work of caring for the herd and raising the feed for them are no longer young, so that their first thought was to materially reduce the number of their cattle but, on second consideration, have made up their mind to dispose of the entire herd for, as was told in the issue of October 8th, they are also in the business of raising goldfish and, of course, the fish require attention and care.

With one or two exceptions every purebred Holstein-Friesian in the Summers herd has been raised on Hollywood Farm. The herd is headed by Rolo Pontiac Ormsby. This bull, who is just past four years old, was sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the best known Holstein-Friesian bull in the State of Maryland, a bull that is siring both producers and show individuals. He was by King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, one of the very best sons of King of the Pontiacs, and his dam was Rolo Mercena De Kol, the wonderful Canadian producer, credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days and over 200 lb. in 30 days.

Your Chance to Buy

The World's Record Bull



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

You all know him and his breeding—that his sire was one of the best bred sons of King of the Pontiacs and that his dam was the World's Champion Cow

ROLO MERCENA DE KOL

51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days.

I have to sell because my present herd contains 25 of his daughters, as fine a bunch as any one ever owned. They are big producers and choice individuals. Also offer some choice young sons and grandsons of Rolo.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick

Maryland

Lady Pontiac Ormsby Lass, the dam of Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is another great cow noted for both individuality and production. She is credited with producing 30 lb. butter in 7 days and is from a good producing daughter of Sir Pontiac Carlotta Walker. Her sire, Sir Bess Ormsby Lass, was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th from Wisconsin Lass 2d, one of whose daughters is considered to be the foundation cow of the Wisconsin Fobes family, noted for both individuality and producing ability.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is not only splendidly bred but he is also a fine individual with a straight back and a square rump. These desirable characteristics are being transmitted to his offspring of which he has a large number in this herd for at least 75 per cent of his calves have been heifers.

The milk produced by the Hollywood herd is shipped to Baltimore and there sold in fluid form. The herd is on the State and Federal List and the large number of calves are conclusive evidence that there is no abortion and that the herd is healthy in every way.

The dispersal sale, which is under the management of S. R. Miller and Sons, is set for Saturday, November 16th, to start at 12 o'clock. Although Mr. Summers gets his mail from the post office at Mount Airy, the farm is several miles from the office. It is located on the Baltimore road about ten miles southeast of Frederick, Md., and is between the villages of New Market and Ridgeville. It is easy to locate because of the goldfish ponds which are on the opposite side of the road from the house and barn.

Ready for Service

a handsome son of my great cow

WYNOLA TWEDE PONTIAC LASS

This daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days, is a persistent producer and just the right kind.

This bull is just past a year old, a handsome, stylish fellow, three-fourths white, good everywhere. His brother is now in service herd, otherwise I would retain him for my own herd.

This is your opportunity to obtain at a reasonable price one of the Best Bred Young Bulls Living.

E. D. ELLSWORTH
Meshoppen, Pa.

This ACCREDITED herd contains over 100 head

Crissman Takes Herd to Fair

OWNERS of livestock who like to exhibit at local fairs are sometimes puzzled to figure out how to care for their cattle at the fair and also to care for those left at home. W. J. Crissman of Lewistown, Pa., solved the problem this year by taking seventeen of his twenty-six purebred Holstein-Friesians to the Mifflin County Fair which is held at Lewistown, thus giving his helpers an opportunity to see the fair.

Mr. Crissman exhibited his animals without any preliminary fitting and showed them in their everyday form and he won a number of prizes. His senior herd-sire, Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad, was second in the aged bull class, although he will not be four years old until the 20th of November and was competing against older bulls. His sire, Sensation Korndyke Ormsby, was by Ormsby Sensation from a daughter of Polly Posch Korndyke. His dam, Dale Ormsby Hengerveld,



DALE SENSATION ORMSBY LAD
heads the herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians
owned by W. J. Crissman, Lewistown, Pa.

was by Maple Knoll King Hengerveld from Dale Ormsby Korndyke, credited with the production of 740.22 lb. butter, 18,643.7 lb. milk in a year as a four-year-old. Mr. Crissman is very pleased with the promise shown by the calves sired by Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad. So far, Mr. Crissman has ten calves sired by him, seven of which are heifers.

Among the prizes won by the Crissman herd was first place in the get-of-sire class, a breeder's most coveted honor at such exhibitions.

The Crissman herd is a strictly business dairy aggregation of purebred Holstein-Friesians. The cows are milked and fed twice daily and handled just as any good dairyman would be apt to handle them. They are enrolled in the Mifflin County Cow Testing Association which ended its seventh year on the first of last August. During the year the average production of the twelve milkers was 304.2 lb. butterfat, 9,386 lb. milk. The highest producer was a four-year-old, Hazel Ormsby Cornucopia Artis, H. B. No. 10277, credited with producing 13,314 lb. milk, 418 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of King Ormsby Neiva Nanette and Lady Segis Cornucopia Artis. Hazel was not much ahead of her stablemate the grand old cow, Mercedes Pontiac Oswald Johanna. Johanna, to use her barn name, was born December 11, 1917. Freshening as an eleven-year-old she produced in the year 11,663 lb. milk, 415.9 lb. butterfat. Her sire was Oswald Korndyke Pontiac and her dam was Polka Dot Mercedes Johanna.

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Full of Quality

ALTHOUGH it consists of only thirteen purebred Holstein-Friesians and two high grades, the herd of J. F. Dietz of Schuylkill Haven, Penna., makes up in quality what some might consider it lacked in size.

In 1927 Mr. Dietz exhibited one of his heifers, De Kol Ona Fayne Wayne, at the Schuylkill County Fair or rather, one of his daughters, who belonged to the local calf club, exhibited her in the club class where she was awarded first premium. Then, competing in the open classes, she was the first prize senior yearling. This year she again went to the Fair and was placed by the judge at the head of the class for two-year-old heifers. This fine young cow was sired by Joe De Kol Fayne while her dam was Ona Wayne Mechthilde, a granddaughter of the well-known sire King Ona.

Accompanying this heifer to the 1929 Fair was a half sister and a half brother,—a yearling heifer from the same dam and a two-year-old bull by the same sire. The yearling heifer, Princess Ona Mechthilde, followed in her sister's footsteps by winning first prize in the senior yearling class. Then the two heifers were shown together and carried off second premium as Pro-



DE KOL TEHEE JOE NO. 2572 H. B.
At the Schuylkill County Fair he won the
silver cup for the best bull bred and
owned in Schuylkill County.

duce of Cow. The bull, De Kol Tehee Joe, who is only distantly related to the yearling although he is a half-brother to the two-year-old, was placed at the head of the class for two year old bulls and later carried off the senior and grand championships. In addition he was awarded a silver cup in a competition, open to all breeds, for the best bull bred and raised in Schuylkill County. One of his daughters, Schuylkill De Kol Tehee Pontiac, was the second prize heifer calf.

All three of the herds with which the Dietz animals competed are considerably larger than the bovine aggregation at this establishment and also had more representatives at the Fair. Two of the competing show herds were making a circuit of the fairs and so had received considerable preliminary fitting. Mr. Dietz deserves all the more credit as the animals he exhibited were raised and developed in his own herd.

Do not get it into your head that Mr. Dietz's animals are show cattle and nothing else. De Kol Ona Fayne Wayne carries a splendid udder and one glance at her tells you she is a producer. With such a small herd on a small farm the animals must be profit makers and the farm must be well tilled if the family is to have enough income to make a comfortable living at present-

day prices for things the farmer sells and for things he has to buy.

Two of the best cows in this herd are Princess Lucille Tehee and Pansy Aaggie Ona. Princess is a daughter of Ona Prince and Lucille Clothilde Tehee, while Pansy was by King Ona Aaggie from Pansy Beets Aaggie, a granddaughter of the old bull, Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, sire of many producers and show ring winners.

Ona blood predominates in the pedigrees of the animals comprising the Dietz herd. Ona Wayne Mechthilde, dam of the show heifers, is a granddaughter of the great cow, Ona Pontiac Wayne. Princess Ona Mechthilde, the senior yearling prize winner, was sired



J. F. DIETZ AND PRINCESS ONA
MECHTHILDE NO. 10285 H. B.
Photograph taken at the recent Schuylkill
County Fair where the heifer won first
premium as a senior yearling.

by King Ona Button De Kol who was by King Ona from the cow Jolie Ona Button Clothilde. De Kol Tehee Joe, the present herdsire, is a grandson of Ona Prince. The pedigrees of other members of the herd show more or less Ona blood.

The Dietz herd is on the State and Federal Accredited List. The milk produced by it is sold to a distributor who retails it in the town of Schuylkill Haven.



DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE
NO. 10284 H. B.
A prize winner two successive years at
Schuylkill County Fair. Owned and bred
by J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Mrs. Dietz is as keenly interested in the cattle as is her husband. They have four children, the youngest of whom is a boy. The girls are very fond of animals and each one has a heifer for her special pet.

The Dietz establishment is known as Sunnyside Farm and contains only fifty acres. It is the old family homestead. Three generations of the Dietz family have lived here and tilled its acres and, judging by the interest the younger members of the family take in the farm and in purebred Holstein-Friesians, it bids fair to be the Dietz homestead for a long while to come.

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Concrete Watering Tanks *

A WATER tank is almost a necessity on the dairy farm although there are many farms where cattle drink from the brook when they are in the pasture and from water buckets when they are in the barn. Happy is the dairyman who has an all-year-round supply of running water in his pastures. Even then he will probably find that a trough where his cattle can drink when they are in the barnyard a convenience and a paying investment.

Thousands of dairymen use concrete as the most satisfactory material for building water tanks and milk-cooling tanks. When built of concrete these are permanently watertight since they cannot rust, warp or decay and do not dry out and leak when empty and exposed to the sun and wind. Concrete has sufficient weight and strength so that even small troughs are not overturned or broken by livestock. Smooth, dense concrete surfaces make them easy to keep clean and sanitary. Properly built concrete tanks are not injured by freezing.

The economy of concrete construction lies not only in its permanence and freedom from repairs but also in the fact that its first cost is moderate. Sand and pebbles which make up the bulk of concrete are usually obtainable locally, often for merely the cost of digging and hauling.

Most tanks are built rectangular. Usually the walls are 6 inches thick at the bottom and tapered to 4 inches at the top; the outward slope assists in removal of inner forms and allows ice to rise in the tank when the contents freeze, thus relieving some of the pressure on the walls.

Forms are usually made of lumber, using one-inch material for the form faces and 2 by 4s or 2 by 6s for the studs. Form boards should preferably be smooth and tight enough to prevent leakage at joints. Lumber planed on one side and having matched joints is recommended for first-class work. Under all circumstances, the forms should be rigidly braced to secure a straight wall of neat appearance. Oiling the faces of the forms before they are used prevents sticking of the newly placed concrete and makes removal of the forms easy. Crude oil, soft soap or old oil drawn from an automobile crank case may be used for this purpose.

Sand should be clean, hard and well graded, that is, the particles should not be all fine nor all coarse but should vary from fine up to those particles that will

just pass through a screen having meshes $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square. Pebbles or crushed rock should also be clean and assorted in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch up to the maximum size of aggregate that can be used, which should in no case exceed one-half the thickness of the thinnest section between the reinforcement and the forms. Coarser aggregate is likely to hang on the reinforcement and cause pockets.

To secure dense, watertight concrete the mixture must contain not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water per sack of cement. Less than this amount of water is added when sand and pebbles are in a damp or wet condition as the water which is thus carried is free to act on the cement. When sand and pebbles are damp, only $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water per sack of cement are added; when wet, the amount of water is cut down to $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.

For the first batch, a trial mixture of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 3 parts pebbles, commonly spoken of as 1:2:3 mixture, is suggested. If the resulting mixture is too stiff or too harsh to work well the proportions of sand and pebbles should be changed or the amounts cut down in subsequent batches. If the mixture is too wet or sloppy, increase the amounts of sand and pebbles until the proper workability is obtained. There should be enough cement-sand mortar in the mixture to produce dense, smooth surfaces.

After the correct proportions have been obtained they may be used for the entire job, provided the sand and pebbles are uniform in grading and moisture content. Under no circumstances should more water be added than the amounts specified, because additional water weakens the concrete and makes it porous.

Mixing may be done either by machine or by hand. In either case, mixing should be continued until each pebble is thoroughly coated with cement-sand mortar. Machine mixing is preferable since by this method thorough mixing and uniform batches are more easily obtained. This mixer should be run at least two minutes after all material, including water, are in the drum.

When concrete is mixed by hand, a watertight floor or mixing platform is necessary. Sand is first spread out on the platform and the cement distributed evenly over it. These two are mixed together until all streaks of brown and gray have disappeared. Pebbles are then added and the mixing repeated. Next the carefully measured amount of water is poured slowly into a depression which has been made in the top of the pile of thoroughly mixed cement, sand and pebbles.



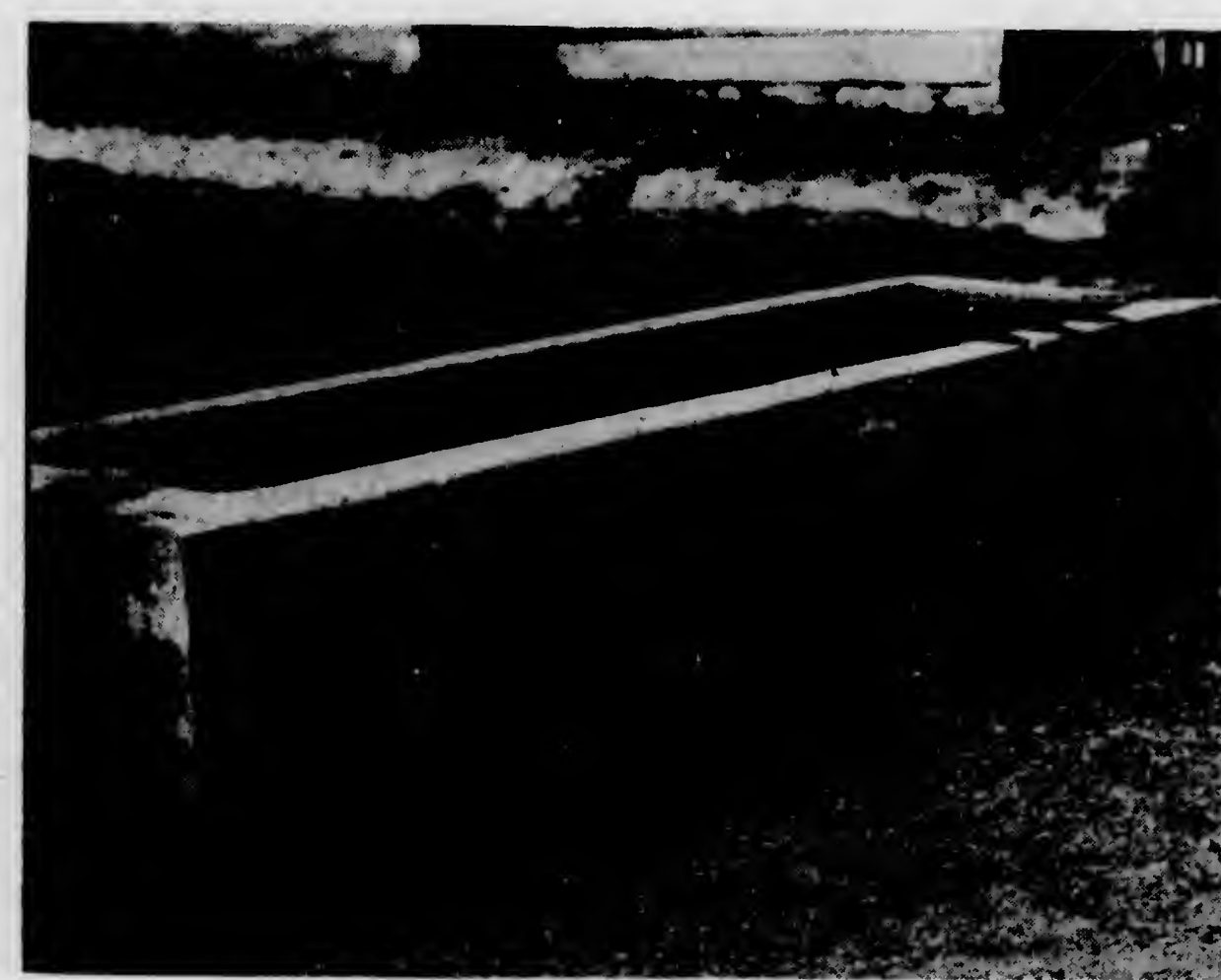
INSIDE FORM USED IN BUILDING WATERING TANKS

The mixture is again shoveled over until a uniform consistency is obtained.

Forms for either a rectangular or circular tank may be homemade, but if commercial silo forms are available they may be used to advantage if a circular trough or tank is to be built.

The following details of construction should be observed: Immediately after setting up the outside forms, concrete is deposited to one-half the thickness of the floor. Reinforcing rods are then placed in position. The reinforcing consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch round rods, bent to a "U" shape. When bent in this manner, the rods not only reinforce the tank floor but extend up into the walls, forming part of the reinforcement (vertical) required for the sides and ends. Reinforcing may be assembled before setting it in place, the "U"-shaped rods being wired together at intersections so as to form a sort of cage or basket. Horizontal reinforcing extending entirely around the walls is also wired in place.

After the network of reinforcement has been set in proper position concrete is deposited to complete



A STOCK TANK THAT HAS BEEN IN USE TEN YEARS

the thickness of the tank floor. The inside form, which should always be built before concreting is started, is then set in position and secured by means of boards extending across the forms. Concrete for side walls is placed immediately so that there will be no construction joints where the tank walls and floor join.

Concrete should be thoroughly spaded next to the form faces to force all large particles of aggregate back from the surface. The inside face of the tank walls is sloped outward toward the top for the purpose of relieving pressure on the tank walls in case ice forms.

After the concrete has hardened sufficiently to be self-sustaining, forms may be removed. It is advisable at this time to give the interior a cement wash to insure a smooth surface. Any rough spots should be filled with a 1 part cement to 2 parts sand-mortar. The concrete should be protected from drying out for a week or 10 days, after which time the tank may be put in use. Inlet and outlet pipes should be set while concreting is in progress.

It is always desirable to build a concrete pavement 6 inches thick around the tank. This will prevent the

stock from forming a mudhole and will insure a dry place for them to stand while drinking. This pavement is constructed like a floor or barnyard pavement, and may be laid after the tank is completed, except when the platform is made large enough to support the tank and provide standing room on all sides. In that event the pavement is constructed first, at least that part of it upon which the tank is to stand.

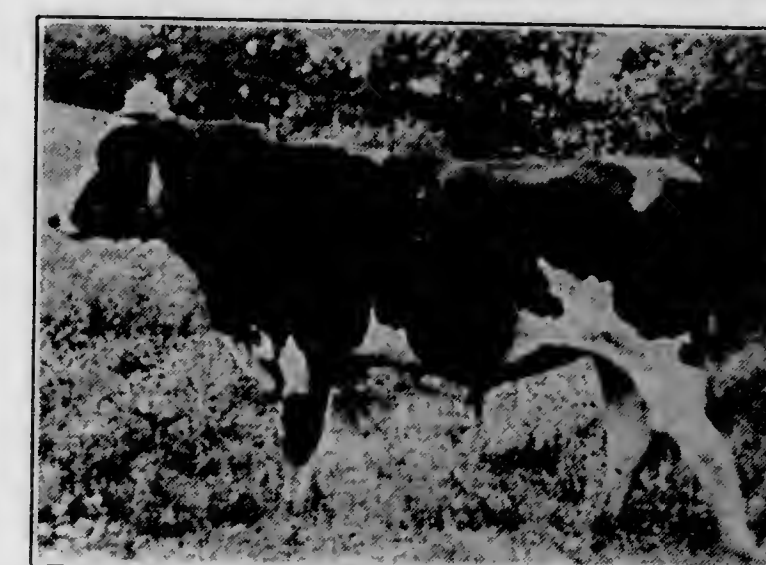
To build a rectangular tank with outside dimensions of 3 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. with floor 6 in. thick and walls 2 ft. 6 in. high the following materials will be needed, the estimates being based on a 1-2-3 concrete mixture: $10\frac{1}{2}$ sacks portland cement; 1 cubic yard of sand; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of pebbles; 240 feet of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel rods. A tank base 11 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. will require 24 sacks of cement, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubic yards of sand and $2\frac{2}{3}$ cubic yards of pebbles. For smaller or larger bases the amount, of course, will be in proportion.

Casein is a milk by-product. It is made from the skim milk after the cream has been taken out for butter, ice cream and table use. Plastic casein is made from sweet skim milk, such as is available in creameries that make sweet cream butter. It is precipitated with rennet from the stomach of the calf. This kind of casein makes the fountain pens and costume jewelry. The casein from sour milk is used in glue and in paper manufacture. This country consumes some 24,000,000 pounds of casein a year, yet produces only about one-twelfth of its requirements. France, the Argentine and other countries furnish the greater supply.

PRODUCTION and TYPE

*Our Dairy Consists of Heavy Milkers
with a Desirable Fat Test*

Individuality is also Considered



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGERVELD

is one of our herdsires. He is a Show Ring Prize Winner, so was his dam and his sire.

We offer a few young Bulls of high Quality Priced for Quick Sale.

Their dams have big Herd and C. T. A. records. Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin

Pennsylvania

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Rural Clubs

ONE often hears missionary workers remark that we can hardly tell where home missions end and foreign missions begin. This is getting to be equally true of the limits between town and country. Now, as never before, the differences between town and country life are disappearing, their interests are becoming identical, and both are realizing that neither can get along without the other. Town and rural women meet together to work for their common interests, and rural women are bearing such a worthy part in all such activities that one can scarcely consider rural clubs as in a class by themselves. And yet, just as in the large centers of population there are clubs whose membership consists of those who are interested in one line of business so, in the rural sections, there are clubs whose members are interested in one occupation—Farming, and so it is perfectly natural that the subjects that are discussed at such clubs should have some connection with that occupation.

Nowadays there is little difference between the average town woman and the rural woman—their clothes, their homes and their interests are more or less alike. There is possibly still one difference; the town woman has more contacts outside her home than the rural woman—and even that might leave room for argument. The town woman can step out of her home and within two minutes walk meet a number of her friends, often just an errand to the store provides a frequent social contact that the rural woman does not get. For this reason, if for no other, there seems to be a need for a club of some sort that will bring rural woman together, to discuss the needs of their community, to be stirred into desire for the improvement of their own homes, and, lastly, simply and purely for the sake of the social contact.

Of course, there is the Grange, which provides for these needs in a certain way, and there are clubs having both men and women members, which meet in the evening, and to which the entire family goes. There are 4-H and Calf Clubs for girls and boys, into the activities of which many women are drawn, but none of these quite fill the need of a club for women only, and the reason for this is easily seen. Because she has fewer social contacts than her men and her young people, and fewer than the town woman of her own type, the rural woman is apt to be distrustful of herself and of her abilities to do certain things. In the Grange or in the clubs consisting of both men and women, the unusual rural woman takes an important place and shows marked ability in carrying on important work or in holding important offices. But the average woman has not the self-assurance to undertake the work in such organizations which she would do creditably in a club composed of only her own sex. In a Woman's Club such women find themselves becoming less self-conscious, and so their abilities find wider scope. By

working in a club where all the responsibilities are upon themselves alone, women develop a leadership which otherwise they would be long in getting in any organization in which they worked side by side with men. Woman's independence of thought and action is still so comparatively new that she has the inclination to defer to the mind and will of man, because of his larger and longer experience. Church societies, women's clubs and women's political organizations have proved well their value in developing leaders, and there can be no question that they had a large part in revealing talent otherwise unsuspected.

How

Such a club might meet every two weeks or once a month, either at the homes of the members or at some community center. There is much to be said in favor of holding such meetings at members' homes. Women who do not get away from home a great deal enjoy spending an afternoon in the home of some other woman. And to the hostess of the day there is an added incentive to get done any intended improvements in the home, and even the men will become interested in helping—"when mother has the Club." Above all, it promotes a feeling of friendliness, for people like each other better when there has been an exchange of hospitality. If the club is large enough, two or more women may entertain together, which again offers another opportunity for social contacts with one's neighbors. The refreshments will have to be decided by the women themselves, but experience has proved that it is best to keep them to something simple; something easy to prepare and easy to serve. There is a value in eating together, but it should not be allowed to become a burden to women already well blessed with work. When refreshments become too elaborate, it will tend to keep out some woman who may be the very one who needs the club the most.

PROGRAMS

There is no reason why the program of a rural club should be any different from that of any town club; it should follow the intellectual needs of the members, and might be carried out by studying something along the lines of the immediate interests of the members or by concentrating on some subjects entirely foreign to their everyday life. It might take the form of a sewing club, supervised by the extension worker from the State college, with a fashion show as the grand finale. A program on Home Decorating might be followed, a program which offers many side studies into the re-finishing of furniture—always a fascinating subject to women,—into the study of antiques, the relationships of floors, wall paper and hangings and kindred topics. Many new ideas are being advanced today regarding child training, and these are worth the consideration of the thoughtful mother. Or, in these days of a

broader horizon for women, a program devoted to the study of state and national government and present-day issues would prove very worth while. There is no end to the subjects which would suggest themselves to the rural woman who will be wise to keep herself in touch with things outside her home if she is to continue to keep her place as queen of it, for husbands and children are the proudest of all when "Mother" acquits herself well among the women of the neighborhood. A rural club will do for rural women what it has already done for the women in the towns and cities.

Home Furnishing

HOME furnishing is an art and a science and not a matter of feeling or taste. It is the combined effort of all the arts requiring years of study, research and serious thought.

The modern American tendency in selection of furnishings for the home has leaned toward the use of pieces of antique origin. Although this vogue continues, and there are many splendid uses for proper adaptations from old subjects, there is a growing demand for newer creations.

Objects of beauty and artistic merit, well arranged, are of the greatest influence for good that can be exerted over all people, especially children.

The ancient Greeks recognized this influence when they surrounded prospective mothers with beautiful forms in sculpture and painting, and for physical beauty the Greeks have not been surpassed in all time.

Interior decoration is not accomplished by a following of fads, nor can it be undertaken in a haphazard manner. Calm planning and judgment are required, the ultimate object to beautify and enrich the home,—“The nucleus of social life and the cornerstone of the State.”

PERIOD FURNITURE

To the majority “Period Furniture”—that much used and abused phrase—has little or no meaning. “Period” is merely the classification of the best artistic work done during the various epochs in the history of civilization.

Pieces of furniture made in past ages that have stood the tests of time and changing conditions excite the admiration of all. Most of these pieces have long since found their way into the hands of collectors, or museums. Faithful reproductions of these pieces, honestly made and sold as “Reproductions,” are almost as desirable as the originals. At least they are in better condition and their cost is infinitely less.

No one questions the value of period furnishings, but there is a serious problem as to how they may be used in modern times. This question brings about a constant striving for something new, often resulting in the bizarre, which may be attractive but which attractiveness is usually of short duration.

Strict adherence to a certain period for general use is questionable; its cost is out of all proportion to the result obtained. Then, it restricts one in the use of many beautiful and artistic objects he might just as well enjoy.

Perhaps the most satisfactory method is that of combining periods and nationalities under close decorative

influence. This method applies alike to simple cottage and palatial mansion.

FURNITURE ARRANGEMENT

Arrangement of furniture is of prime importance. What use is to be made of the room determines the kind and number of essential pieces needed. Bedrooms and dining rooms are usually constructed with well-defined places for the larger pieces. The small ones will naturally fall into convenient spots. Living rooms, boudoirs, drawing rooms, halls, etc., lend themselves to an infinite variety in arrangement.

Comfort and convenience should have first consideration. If a piece of furniture is placed for looks so as to obstruct a natural passage or interfere with freedom of motion it becomes a source of annoyance. Crowding should be avoided.

Balance should be considered in arranging a room. By placing all the large, heavy pieces on one side and the lighter ones on the opposite side of a room, one will understand readily what is meant by balance. In a decorative sense balance may be defined as “equal weight of effect” and that is what must be achieved.

A problem such as this may arise: One may have a rather tall cabinet placed against the wall to the left of a fireplace. Now, if he possesses a similar cabinet which can be placed to the right of the fireplace perfect balance would result. Should he not have such a piece he must build up a balance for the cabinet. This may be accomplished in several ways; a console table with mirror above might do; a large fireside chair with reading lamp placed at a slightly greater distance from the fireside may solve the problem.

There should be a central point of interest in every room. Sometimes this is supplied by an architectural feature, such as a fireplace and mantle, or a large decorative window disclosing a beautiful view. If architectural features do not exist, a point of interest must be created. Some large decorative piece of furniture with small appropriate pieces grouped about it answers the purpose.

Each wall should have its own center of attraction. A handsome mirror, tapestry or picture always is attractive.

Where formality is required, as in a hallway, a console table and mirror, flanked on each side by chairs, is an effective arrangement.

Tradition is a background and is a part of history. It is a poor substitute for effort. The successful man stands on the foreground and looks into the future. So work that your future will be bright and your background more brilliant. Your reputation will depend not on the tradition your father has made but upon that which you make.

All the dairy states are now represented in the New Registry Association—forty in number. A little effort on the part of its friends and members will put the New Association over in a big way. Have you asked your neighbor to join?

Marriage is a partnership, usually with one silent partner.

Better Service— Lower Fees



**The New Registry Association
Provides the Breeders of
Holstein-Friesian Cattle**



WITH—

The Most Up-to-Date System of Recording Herd Book Records

by combining the registry and transfer certificate and adopting other improved methods of keeping Herd Book records. Additional safeguards have been thrown around the integrity of the records.

A Business Form of Government

The Association has a business form of government—every member has a direct vote. It has a small Board of Directors. Its offices are centrally located under one roof, all of which lends to the greatest efficiency and economy of operation, resulting in—

A Great Saving in Fees with Prompt, Better and More Efficient Service

All of the dairy states (40 in number) are now represented.

The greatest demand and the best prices for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are found in those districts where the New Association is the strongest.

Join in this great constructive movement to restore public confidence and bring prosperity to the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

FORTY STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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OCTOBER 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Another Victory

THE Hon. Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Michigan, after having all the facts regarding the New Registry Association laid before him for consideration, agrees to honor its certificates of registry.

The attitude of the Department is expressed in a letter written by Dr. B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian, to Carl D. Mosier, of Dowagiac, as follows:

"I have conferred with Mr. Powell and it has been agreed that we shall pay the indemnity upon a Purebred basis for reactors, properly registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated, provided, of course, the other requirements are met."

As soon as the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association Inc. (the New Association) was organized, it was the signal for the Old Association to try to put the new one out of business on the spot, and every effort was made to that end.

A campaign of propaganda was immediately started against it. The Agricultural Departments of many states were asked not to recognize its certificates when paying indemnities for tubercular cattle.

The Federal Government and most of the State Officials refused to be a party to what appeared to be an effort to gain a monopoly on the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Registry business, and honored the New Association's Registry Certificates in the payment of indemnity claims from the very first.

In a few states however, it was possible for the enemies of the New Association to influence state officials making it necessary for the New Registry Association to go into the Courts and establish its rights, which it did, winning nine consecutive Court victories, including three victories in Supreme Courts.

In some states the officials serving the enemies of the New Registry Association were so faithful that

when they were defeated in the lower Court, the cases were appealed at the state's expense.

At the time the New Registry Association was organized a Mr. H. W. Norton, Jr., then a Director of the Old Registry Association and now serving as its Superintendent of Advanced Registry held the position of Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Michigan.

Through Mr. Norton's Department much false and misleading propaganda was circulated against the New Registry Association and in favor of the Association of which Mr. Norton was a Director.

The decision of the Commissioner of Agriculture as expressed in Dr. Killham's letter not only insures Michigan Holstein-Friesian breeders of full indemnity for animals registered in the New Registry Association but it should correct any false impression that might have resulted through propaganda circulated by enemies of the New Registry Association.

High Test Futility

UNDER the above heading appears an editorial in the *Holstein-Friesian World*, published at Syracuse, commenting on the subject of low testing Holsteins and suggesting as a remedy that the legal butterfat standard be lowered to make it legal to sell milk containing a very low percentage of fat; the writer of the editorial ridiculing the present legal butterfat requirements and inferring that consumers really wanted milk low in butterfat.

The above mentioned publication has been active in its support of the campaign to promote the speculative side of the Purebred Holstein Industry, encouraging the making of high official records, the promotion of auction sales where cattle with high records were sold, and by price fixing and by bidding at these sales, fictitious values were created, the whole affair lending the appearance of an organized swindle.

After supporting the campaign to make forced official records and collecting thousands of dollars from the Association and the Breeders to advertise the superior merits of cattle with high official records, the Editor now admits that their efforts have been futile, using the following language:

"We cannot get rid of the notion that this test business is one of the important things before our industry today. Here we've been shouting 'high test' and breeders have been selecting and working for it pretty consistently for the past ten or a dozen years or more, and with no apparent result of a permanent nature. The average fat percentage in our yearly test for the past five years is slightly below the average of all the yearly tests thus far completed."

There is an old saying "He who fools himself is a fool." In our judgment the campaign that has been carried on through the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Association to make high official records under the pretense that it was a breed improvement project, was in reality a "Deceptive Selling Scheme" in which heavy-producing low-testing Holsteins played the major part—the richness of the milk being supplied by trick fitting and feeding methods applied for the purpose of making the record.

For the past fifteen or more years the selection and breeding of cattle for the purpose of making high official records has increased milk production and lowered the test.

By the methods used in fitting and feeding cows on official test, as described by our leading authorities on the subject, a low testing Holstein could be made to test 6, 7 or even higher for the purpose of making an official record just as readily as a cow that produced milk that carried a higher percentage of fat.

In other words a 2.0 per cent Holstein could be made to test 7 or 8 per cent just as readily as a 4.0 per cent Holstein, and the added amount of milk which the low-testing cow is capable of producing over the high testing cow made it possible for the low testing cow to make the highest record.

We have repeatedly told our readers that the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the breeder's money by the Old Registry Association was working to the destruction of the breed.

It is not "Futile" to attempt to breed Holstein cows with a view of increasing the richness of their milk. The decrease in butterfat of our breed as a whole, as referred to by the Editor of the *World*, is really the result of breeding to increase the milk production. Had dependable methods been used in making records of milk and butter production and cows selected for breeding purposes that had a normal test of 3.5 to 4.0 per cent, it would have resulted in maintaining the efficiency standard of the breed or probably improving it.

In this issue we are printing an account of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Friesian Registry Association held at Leeuwarden, Holland, in September. Included in this report is the record of nine cows for three consecutive yearly periods ranging from 260 to 330 days each. The records are very commendable because of the high percentage of fat and the uniformity in milk production and butterfat test covering the three year period.

Any breed improvement which might be undertaken must conform to natural laws or it will be unsuccessful. We cannot continue to dehorn our cattle and expect eventually they will be born without any horns. Neither can we expect to select heavy-producing low-testing Holsteins for breeding purposes and supply the richness of the milk for the purpose of making big official records by a fitting and feeding process and expect at the end of ten or fifteen years to raise the butterfat percentage of the breed.

If we breed heavy-producing low-testing Holsteins for record making purposes it is only natural that the richness of the milk will be lowered and that is what has happened.

The Editors of the *World* in their efforts to exploit the Purebred Holstein Industry and the Registry Association have run up "Many Blind Alleys" and figuratively speaking have been forced to crawl out of very small holes. The following is the remedy which they suggest to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle for the condition that has resulted from the craze to make high official records, a craze which the Editors of the *World* and the speculators associated with them have been promoting and taxing the breeders for it:

"The breeds that produce a richer milk than the public is willing to pay for adequately should be equally interested with Holstein breeders in a movement to change our antiquated laws so as to permit dealers to give the consumer exactly what he wants—in a legal and above-board manner. Here's a job for Mr. Barney!"

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOURSELF

Does the public object to a reasonable percentage of fat in milk? Does the consumer prefer milk that tests between 1.0 and 2.0 per cent or 2.0 and 3.0 per cent in preference to 3.5 or 4 per cent?

The Editor has been identified with the management of the Old Registry Association that came into control at the Philadelphia meeting by resorting to methods that have been questioned in the court. After gaining control of the Association by resorting to questionable methods they then took the breeder's money and went into the New York Legislature and had the laws changed to legalize their questionable conduct.

Therefore, it is only natural for the Editor of the *World* to suggest changing the law to legalize the sale of low testing milk, which, in our judgment would be a reflection on the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle and their owners and an imposition on the public.

The remedy for the present condition in our Holstein-Friesian Industry is to adopt sound and practical standards and breeding principles and cease to worship at the throne of the False God—the Speculators.

Does it Pay to Milk Four Times a Day?

NONE has ever been able to prove in a practical way that it is profitable to milk cows four times daily. Four-times-a-day milking is the outgrowth of the craze to make forced records and is generally considered not to be profitable. It doesn't pay to milk a poor cow four times a day and a good cow will not give enough more milk to warrant the trouble and expense of milking four times daily. Four-times-a-day milking with forced feeding is injurious. Udder trouble and barrenness follow such practices. Don't do it.

Treatment for an Infected Quarter

SOMETIMES one quarter becomes incurably infected and the owner wishes to dry off the one quarter while the others continue milking. The following suggestion from Prof. Stalfors clinic at Stockholm may prove of interest to some for this purpose: Thoroughly empty the quarter and inject into it 300 c.c. of a 1-1,000 solution of silver nitrate. Four days later milk out the quarter once and then cease treatment. It is claimed that quarters so treated may return to milking at the next lactation period.

The whole course of history abundantly proves that power, when once enjoyed is scarcely ever voluntarily relinquished.—W. E. H. Lecky.

Pedigree of Moses

COMPILED BY THE LATE HONORABLE J. C. SIBLEY

WE ARE reprinting below an article taken from *The Jersey Bulletin* of August 29, 1928, which we believe is both interesting and instructive and will be helpful to every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

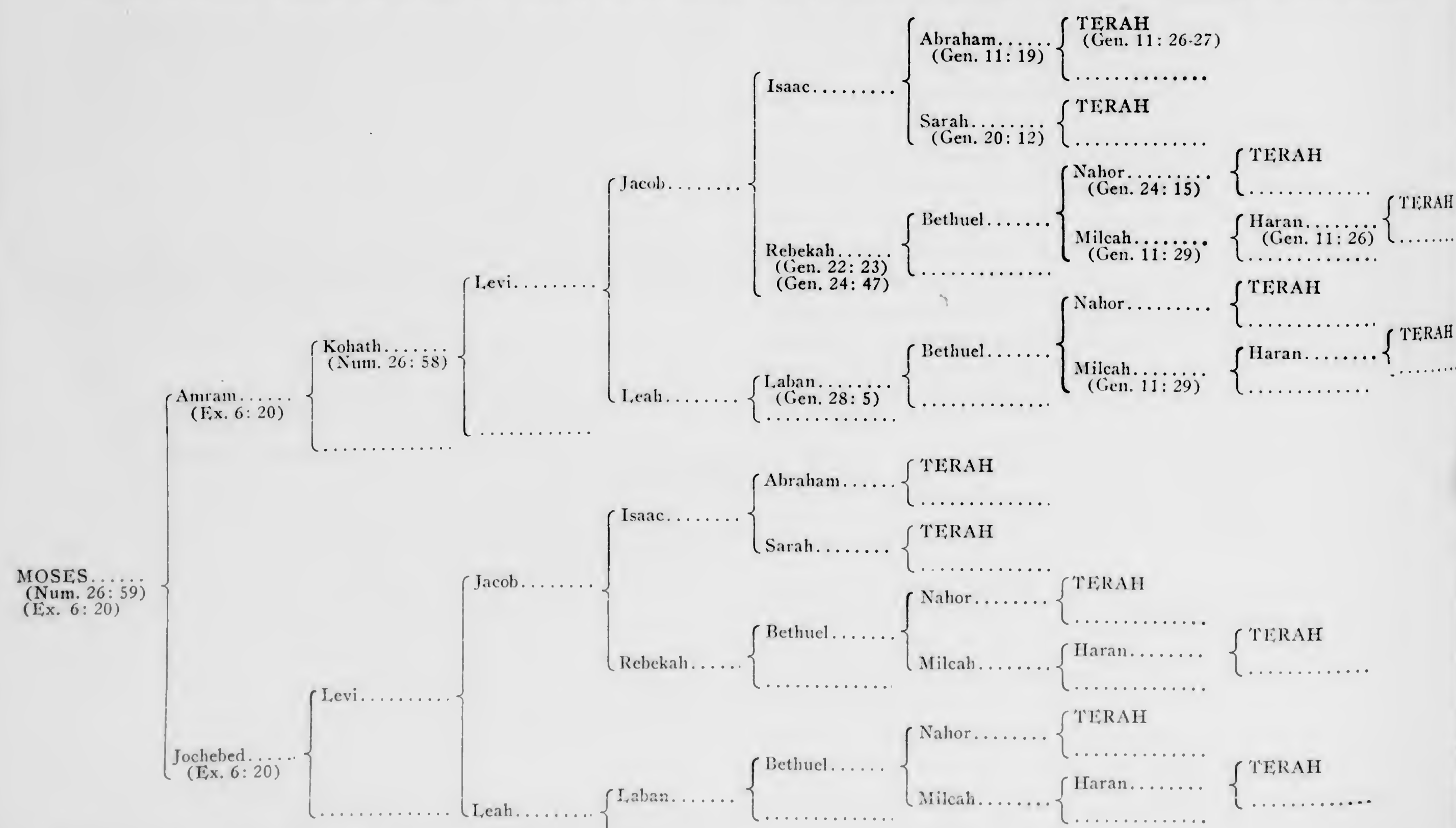
In August, 1920, we published the pedigree of Moses as tabulated by the late Mr. J. C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, a great student of livestock breeding and of the Bible. In studying the history of Moses, Mr. Sibley saw the great influence of inheritance, involving in-breeding, and using this great Biblical character he impressed more deeply upon Jersey breeders in a comparative way just what values lie in pedigrees, whether animal or human.

“Throughout intervening years requests have come from all over North America for copies of the August 18, 1920 issue containing this pedigree of Moses. The call has been so heavy that our files are depleted and in recent months we have not been able to comply with requests. Knowing the value of Mr. Sibley’s contribution and desiring that newer readers of *The Jersey Bulletin*, as well as older ones, may have the benefit of its possession, we reproduce it in this issue along with part of Mr. Sibley’s article in accompaniment. In that article Mr. Sibley said in part:

"I have gone through Genesis, Exodus and Numbers, and from those three books of the Bible, have tabulated the enclosed pedigree from the fragmentary matter to be picked up here and there, and those interested can read it from the original because I have in this instance given book, chapter and verse in the more obscure places which my article of nearly forty years

"I do not know as you could wish to go to the trouble of reprinting this pedigree in tabulated form though, doubtless, the printed pedigree would be illuminating and helpful to the student of heredity. It reveals how the Lord built up the great Hebraic race of men which commencing roundly four thousand years ago was, within the first three hundred years, so fixed a type in physical, mental and moral attributes that it has remained constant—proof against the powers of Alexander, the Cæsars, the Mohammedans and all the races of man. One of Abraham's sons, Ishmael, represented by the Bedouin of the desert, has never been conquered or subject to any power on the face of the earth. The Jew has been conquered again and again but his spirit never broken. The bigotry, intolerance and persecution of all of the races of the world have never been able to obliterate his physical characteristics, his marvelous mental powers, his spiritual faith or to greatly, if any extent, modify his racial traits or to put him into the "melting pot," and incorporate him in the body politic of another nation. He has dwelt among the Caucasians and all the races of Asia and Africa; and, until the Jew shall come to believe, soon or late, that the Messiah has already come through the seed of Abraham to be the blessed and dominant force in the ruling of the world, doubtless those traits will continue through many generations yet to come.

"In-breeding fixed the Jewish type. Neither culture nor environment has greatly operated to modify it. In the human family, the mother through environment



What influence had the inbreeding of Moses on his greatness?

Fred Lehman Has Good Sale

FAVORED by glorious weather the Fred C. Lehman Herd Dispersal, held on the farm seven miles from Carlisle, Pa., Saturday, October 19th, was attended by a goodly throng many of whom came from a considerable distance. Among the visitors were several parties from Maryland and they added to the success of the event by buying several good ones.

Twenty-seven animals were sold although the catalog showed only twenty pedigrees. A number of the cows had freshened within a week or so and the dams and calves were sold separately. There were eleven milkers, one of which was an old cow with a blemished udder caused by an accident. Excluding her, the average for the ten was \$275.25, the lowest figure being \$147.50, the highest \$500.00. Five yearling heifers averaged \$188, two heifers under a year old averaged \$132.50 and a late July calf brought \$51. Four heifer calves ranging from a few days to two weeks old averaged \$60.75. Two bull calves dropped within a few days brought \$33 and \$47 respectively. The two herdsires averaged \$178.50. The grand total for the twenty-seven head of all ages was \$4,764.50. If the very young calves are included with their dams as is the general practice when computing such statistics, the average for the twenty-one would be practically \$226.

The Lehman herd was accredited. It was enrolled in the second division of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and the tester, Paul Sughart, told the records of the cows which were made under ordinary dairy conditions. Instead of selling in the barnyard, the general custom in Southern Pennsylvania, Mr. Lehman had staked off a sale ring a little distance from his barn and close to the orchard, so that the ladies in the crowd could keep track of the proceedings.

The top price was \$500 which H. A. Stottlemeyer of Waynesboro, Pa., paid for the handsome cow, Green-gable Cloverdale Segis 2d. She was credited with producing 737 lb. butter, 18,000 lb. milk in 346 days. She is a deep-bodied, big-barreled cow, had been fresh ten days and showed evidence of being a heavy milker. Her daughter, Snowball Prilly Segis, just a year old went for \$290 to J. S. Negley, of Newville, Pa., and William H. Miller, of Carlisle, Pa., certainly got a bargain when he secured her baby heifer calf for \$92.

Colantha Pietertje Segis De Kol, another handsome cow recently fresh, went for \$345 to Jay O. Chronister, of Boiling Springs, Pa. She was a three-year-old with a C. T. A. record of 470 lb. butter made in a little over ten months. Walter K. Sharp, of Chambersburg, Pa., bought a good cow for \$280 and her ten months old heifer for \$145.

The three-year-old herdsire, Evendale Piebe of York Alliquippa, went for \$205 to M. L. Smith, of Hagerstown, Maryland, while Harvey W. Sughart, of Carlisle, Pa., took the junior herdsire, King Ormsby Pontiac Dale, for \$152.

The auctioneer was George Fry, of Carlisle, Pa., while Jay Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa., gave the pedigrees.

As there were twenty-one different purchasers the animals were well scattered. The Maryland buyers were: M. L. Smith, Hagerstown, and D. Mark Ridenhour, Smithburg. The Pennsylvania buyers were:

California's T. B. Law

ONLY two states in the Union, Arkansas and California, do not pay indemnity as a partial compensation to cattle owners for animals that are condemned and slaughtered because they react to the tuberculin test.

The California Legislature, during its recent session, passed a compensation measure. The state constitution of California has a proviso which forbids gifts or grants for any purposes and the Attorney General of the state has expressed the opinion that the indemnity law may be in conflict with that provision. The law, which only recently went into effect, has not yet been legally tested but when the first claim for compensation reaches the State Controller he is expected to refuse to honor it. Then the courts will have to decide the question of its constitutionality.

Overseas

IN 1928 there were 138 outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in England and Wales. In the work of eradication there were slaughtered 4,129 cattle, 5,069 sheep, 2,227 pigs and 16 goats. Approximately \$563,150 was paid to the owners as compensation.

It is interesting to learn that where an owner is considered guilty of not reporting an outbreak as soon as possible the government deducted 10 per cent of the sum paid as compensation.

Approximately \$283,750 was paid as compensation for animals slaughtered in the attempt to control tuberculosis. The average indemnity was \$16.80 and the number slaughtered was 16,759. Post mortem examination failed to show any trace of disease in 135 or 0.8 % and these were paid for at the rate of \$31.48 per animal. The sum of \$30.02 per head was paid to the owners of 4,609 animals slightly affected and the indemnity allowed for badly affected animals was \$11.60.

The use of crude oil for the treatment of mange was known in the thirteenth century. Thus Marco Polo wrote of oil that was found in Asia Minor: "It is not good for food but is good to burn and to anoint camels with mange."

One of the principal contributing factors to losses of livestock from poisonous plants is overcrowding the pastures or ranges. By proper grazing, methods, rotation, etc., the losses incident to poisonous plants will be materially reduced.

Harvey W. Sughart, Carlisle, H. A. Stottlemeyer, Waynesboro, Walter K. Sharpe, Chambersburg, J. O. Chronister, Boiling Springs, Lloyd Shultz, Carlisle, Harry Hoover, Newville, Scott Dick, Dillsburg, James G. Ginter, Newville, Guy Kitzmiller, Chambersburg, Robert Chronister, Carlisle, A. H. Calaman, Newville, Percy Comerer, Walnut Bottom, L. A. Weary, Carlisle, M. F. Stambaugh, Carlisle, J. H. Rolar, Newville, S. D. Bashore, Mechanicsburg, J. S. Negley, Newville, Bruce Barott, Carlisle, W. H. Miller, Carlisle.

Wertheimer Will Sell Rolo

THE news that Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, plans to sell his great herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne, will surprise many readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN but Mr. Wertheimer offers some very good reasons for this decision.

In the Elmwood herd there are now twenty-five daughters of this great sire and there are only four or five others cows to which Mr. Wertheimer can breed him.

Rolo is not only a very handsome bull but he has proved to be a transmitter of type and conformation. His daughters are as fine a bunch of heifers, Mr. Wertheimer says, as anyone has ever seen, the two-year-olds giving from 45 to 50 lb. on twice a day milking while several of the three-year-olds have produced up to 80 lb. fat in 30 days under the ordinary feed and care given the Elmwood dairy.

Rolo Pontiac Fayne is called "the world's record bull." His sire, King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, was by King of the Pontiacs from Segis Hengerveld Fayne



MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER AND HIS HERDSIRE, ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

Johanna, credited with the production of 1,129.37 lb. butter in a year. His dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol, is the noted Canadian cow credited with the production of 738.9 lb. milk, 51.93 lb. butter in seven days and 201.17 lb. butter in 30 days, the highest butter records ever credited to any dairy cow.

In the Elmwood herd they have been using Rolo Pontiac Fayne and also one of his many good sons. This dairy is noted for its individuality and the high average production of the milkers. It is State and Federally accredited.

The many friends of Mr. Wertheimer will be pleased to learn he is improving from his recent serious illness and that he is back home after spending nine weeks in the hospital.

Farmers For 109 Years

IN 1820, that is, 109 years ago, Eleader Allis, Jr., came from Connecticut and settled in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, on the tract of land still owned by the Allis family. Mr. Allis lived 57 years on the farm which he partially reclaimed from primeval forest, dying in 1877 when he was nearly 88 years old.

A year after the family came to Pennsylvania a son, Edwin I. Allis, was born and he, in turn, was the father of G. G. Allis, one of whose sons, Lisle L. Allis, manages a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians that has, by its milking ability and individuality, become well known in Pennsylvania.

C. C. Allis, a brother of Lisle, lives at home, is married and has children so that five generations of the Allis family have lived on this farm.



LISLE L. ALLIS

Lisle Allis, who has been interested in purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for many years, became a member of the Registry Association in 1913 when he was only thirteen years old. At time of joining he was the youngest member the Association had ever had and as far as we know only one boy ever joined when younger than Lisle and he not until six years afterwards.

At a National Consignment Sale held in Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1923, Mr. Allis purchased the bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, paying a long price for him. His sire, Prince Aaggie, of Berylwood, was a show bull of great excellence and a sire of show animals, many of his offspring winning prizes at the fairs. The dam, Hartwood Netherland Segis, has made a number of very large records. Tested two successive years, she made two yearly records that average 26,834.7 lb. milk, 1,136.9 lb. butter.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago has sired a lot of nice young stock. The first crop of his heifers are in milk and we are told they are excellent producers, giving a good milk flow and being remarkably persistent.

By the use of good herdsires and by good care and feed, Lisle Allis with the advice of his father and an uncle who was a veterinarian, has built up a good producing herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle which has been State and Federally Accredited for several years.

Located high on Rummerfeld Mountain, surrounded by forest trees, the Allis farm is a healthy home for both humans and bovines. The Allis family operates a saw mill and lumber yard and, in addition to the members of this family, have quite a staff of assistants. While all three of the boys work around the establish-

ment Lisle's chief interest is the farm, particularly the herd. He knows the history of every animal and can tell you what the cows are fed and what they are producing and as far as Holstein-Friesian cattle matters are concerned, he is a walking encyclopedia.

A Growing Herd

CLARKS Grove Dairy Farm has been a dairy establishment since 1892, working with grades and natives as generally found and occasionally picking up a purebred Holstein-Friesian. These purebreds proved to the satisfaction of the managers that they surpassed the grades and natives in production when given an opportunity. That is, they paid a good profit for good care and generous feeding by giving increased amounts of milk and butterfat.

A year ago last spring, when the herdsire question came up for consideration, it was decided to place a bull of Ormsby bloodlines at the head of the herd. After inspecting a good many bulls Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal was purchased. He is a son of the well known bull Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast and his dam was Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Casa, a cow credited with producing 1,102.17 lb. butter, 25,607.6 lb. milk in a year as a four-year-old. She was from a cow of Korndyke and Pontiac breeding and was sired by one of the best sons of the great King Segis.

Mr. Randall, the herd manager, had seen the bull, Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, raised by Fred Hilner, of Millville, Penna. This bull had been shown at the Columbia County Fair and in 1927 was the first prize bull calf and the junior male champion. In 1928 he was the first prize yearling at the same fair. His sire was a show ring prize winner and his dam, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, a very handsome, big producing cow, was placed second in the aged cow class at the 1927 and the 1928 fairs.

Mr. Hilner's young heifers were half-sisters to Veeman Netherland Hengerveld so that Mr. Hilner was



YANKEE SEGIS DUTCHLAND ORMSBY

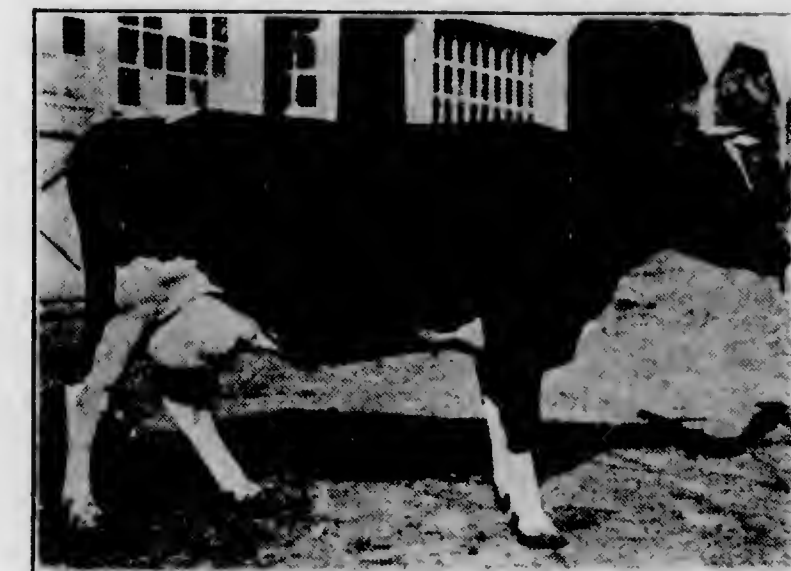
One of the many big producing cows in the Clarks Grove Dairy.

easily induced to sell and now the bull is in service at Clarks Grove Dairy Farm. He is a very handsome individual and both Mr. Clark and Mr. Randall are very proud of him.

The farm is owned by George Clark, Jr., a business man of Shamokin, Penna. The herd manager is Floyd Randall, a man of wide experience in dairying and the cattle business. As a steady market at paying prices had been built up for the product of the herd, it was necessary to keep this market supplied so instead of buying young cattle, Mr. Clark and Mr. Randall de-

cided that it would be better to purchase milking cows. While both are good judges of cows, they further decided that they would only buy from herds that were of demonstrated producing capacity and this they interpreted to mean cattle that had shown they were producers by records made in cow testing association work under practical dairy herd management.

In March, 1928, Mr. Clark and Mr. Randall inspected a large number of herds in Southern New York, particularly in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties.



GERBEN HENGERVELD ORMSBY
As a two-year-old she produced 670 lb. butter, 12,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work.

They selected a number of good young cows from herds that year after year in the local cow testing associations demonstrated producing ability of a high quality. Mr. Clark said they did not at first get the animals they wanted and they refused to buy any they did not want so they had to go back several times but finally induced the owners to part with their best animals. These formed the nucleus of the Clark Dairy.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

Some of these cows have, in their first lactation period, produced up to 670 lb. butter and 12,000 lb. milk in a year as two-year-olds. In addition to producing ability, health and individuality was demanded and good straight top lines was one of the prime requirements. The herd has passed the tuberculin test clean and is also blood tested.

Clarks Grove Dairy Farm is located near Paxinos in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is not far from Shamokin where Mr. Clark is interested in several business enterprises. George Clark, Jr., the owner, was born on the farm and has always lived there. His nephew, Joseph Clark, is farm manager and Floyd Randall is herd manager. Perhaps the best idea we can give our readers of this establishment and the men behind it is to quote from one of their letters in which they say, "We pledge ourselves to try to breed better cattle with good health and to sell them to the farmer at a moderate price. We sincerely invite every lover of cattle to visit us and the herd and we will make them welcome."

Woman Handles the Money

WOMAN is a power in the economic world. She is a vital factor in keeping the wheels of industry running. More than half of the stock holders of many large and powerful corporations such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are women.

"Woman is responsible for the spending of 90 per cent of the American family income," is the statement of Mrs. Christine Frederick, in her book, "Selling Mrs. Consumer."

In 1928, the pay envelope of the American people totalled approximately \$92,000,000,000. Of this amount \$52,000,000,000 were spent by women for food, clothing, shelter and other services. That is, "Mrs. Consumer" paid out of the family purse a billion dollars each week merely as purchasing agent. Further than this, the income tax returns for 1926 show that 41% of the total tax was paid by women, and that 54% of those reporting incomes of \$100,000 and over were women.

Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Indiana Breeder Gets Good Bull

CRARY FARMS ORMSBY SIR INKA, the good young bull recently advertised by Horton, Crary and Company in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, now heads the herd of E. J. Christner, of Millersburg, Indiana. This bull is a son of King Ona Crestmont Ormsby and Dow Farms Pontiac Queen, one of the foundation cows of the Crary herd.

King Ona Crestmont Ormsby, the senior herdsire of the Horton, Crary establishment, is a son of the great King Ona, one of the best known bulls of the famous Ona family, a strain noted for heavy production, persistency and transmitting ability, which desirable traits have been handed down from generation to generation.

King Ona Crestmont Ormsby was from Crestmont Duchess Ormsby, a cow that made a number of very large records. Tested as a junior three-year-old she was credited with 806.65 lb. butter in 305 days. As a five-year-old she produced 1,271.77 lb. butter in a year and then in her six-year-old form she was credited with 1,204.94 lb. butter in 365 days, each time making 27,000 lb. milk in the year. Her full sister made 1,030.4 lb. butter in 365 days as a three-year-old. They are granddaughters of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and Pledge Spofford Calamity Paul.

Dow Farms Pontiac Queen is a splendid cow. For seven years she has averaged 12,000 lb. milk yearly under ordinary dairy conditions. She has produced 601 lb. milk, 30.57 lb. butter in seven days and is credited with 871 lb. butter, 19,429 lb. milk in a year.

The Crary herd consists of 65 head of purebred Holstein-Friesians and is fully accredited. In the herd there are more than thirty daughters of King Ona Crestmont Ormsby. These are being mated with Lindale Champion Hartog Ona 4th, a bull with a remarkable pedigree. As his name indicates, he carries Ona blood which will be preserved and intensified in the offspring.

Crary Farms is located on the Roosevelt Highway, about ten miles east of Warren, Penna., and one mile west of Sheffield. It is owned by Horton, Crary and Company, of Warren, Penna., and has been a purebred Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment for a long time. The herd is noted for the high average production of the milking dairy.

IT'S THE FINISH

It isn't the job we intend to do,
Or the labor we've just begun
That puts us right on the ledger sheet;
It's the work we've really done.
Our credit is built on the things we do;
Our debts on things we shirk.
The man who makes the biggest plans
Is the man who completes his work.

"Life is a race where some succeed
While others are beginning;
'Tis luck at times, at others speed
Just gives an early winning.
But if you chance to fall behind,
Ne'er slacken your endeavor,
But keep this wholesome truth in mind,
'Tis better late than never."

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

Cashman Raises His Own Cows

DEFINITIONS of the term "breeder" have appeared many times in the agricultural press. Men have been honored by the bestowal of prominent positions in the breed societies when their chief claim to such prominence was because they were men of wealth and had purchased a number of good animals, thereby "building" a herd. To our mind, however, the honored title of "breeder" rightfully belongs to the man who has raised the cattle he owns, has attempted to improve on his foundation animals and has managed his herd and business successfully from the financial standpoint.

For instance, we believe Thomas N. Cashman, of York Springs, Pa., is entitled to be termed "a genuine cattle breeder." The Cashman herd numbers twenty-six animals and twenty-five of them were born and have been raised on the Cashman farm. No claims are made that Mr. Cashman has accumulated or is accumulating a fortune but he is raising a nice little family and is improving his property by erecting new barns which, he said, were only made possible because of the earnings of the dairy.

The Cashman farm is alongside the state maintained road running from Carlisle to York Springs, Pa., locally called the Carlisle-Baltimore Pike. The farm consists of 170 acres and has been the residence of the Cashman family for nearly seventeen years.

Most of the younger members of the dairy are daughters of King Ormsby Perfect. Judging by the individuality and producing capacity of his offspring King Ormsby Perfect was a real high class sire. But, alas, he grew cross and with small children around Mr. Cashman decided that he could not afford to take any chance of one of them being injured and so King Ormsby Perfect went to the butcher.

King Ormsby Perfect was a son of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena and Allamuchy Nell Viola, a granddaughter of the famous show bull Paul Calamo Korn-dyke. King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena was also a real showy animal and was by King of the Ormsbys from a daughter of Korn-dyke Abbekerk, thus combining the blood of two widely advertised, well-known Holstein sires.

The present head of the herd is Boiling Springs Segis Abbekerk, generally called "Lindy." He will be four years old October 11th and is also a son of King Ormsby Abbekerk Helena. His dam, Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac, has quite a reputation in the Cumberland Valley. In the local cow testing association she is credited with producing 18,699 lb. milk, 588 lb. butterfat in a year. Her fame, however, rests more on her seven year average of 14,744 lb. milk, 487 lb. butterfat. She is the daughter of a great producer for her dam, Edgemere Refina Segis, in eight years of cow testing association work averaged 10,733 lb. milk, 408 lb. butterfat.

Lindy was exhibited at the recent Cumberland County Dairy Show held at Mount Holly Springs, Pa. He competed in the three-year-old class against a bull that was exhibited at a number of fairs last fall and was undefeated until he came to the National Dairy

Show, yet there were many good judges at the ring-side on dairy day who expressed the opinion that from the dairy standpoint "Lindy" was the best bull and would prove a better sire of dairy cattle than his successful competitor.

Lindy is a well grown, light colored, handsome animal with a remarkably deep chest and well sprung ribs. He is straight on the back and carries out well at the rump. About the only place anyone would be apt to fault him is at the tailhead where he shows an unevenness found in a number of high class dairy sires.

The milk from the Cashman dairy is shipped to Philadelphia and there sold at retail, consequently the bacteria count has to be kept low. The newly erected barn is capacious and convenient and is electrically lighted. The floors and mangers are all concrete and there is also a small concrete watering trough inside the barn. Besides rows of stanchions the barn contains several pens for calves or maternity stalls. A row of horse stalls occupies one end. We say horse stalls but believe Mr. Cashman uses mules exclusively for he had five large handsome animals in the barn at the time of our visit. A Shetland pony not only affords amusement for the younger children but also manages to earn his board as Mr. Cashman's daughter rides him when driving the cattle to and from the pasture lots.

The Cashmans do not depend entirely on their dairy. They have a very large flock of fowls consisting of White Leghorns and Anconas, also geese and other kinds of poultry. They are good practical farmers and use the same careful painstaking methods in their general farm operations as they do in the building of a purebred dairy herd.

The up-to-date system of keeping Herd Book records, the prompt service and the business form of government adopted by the New Association has placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound basis at a great saving to the breeders.

Every dairy farmer everywhere who breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should join the New Registry Association and thus keep his cattle properly registered.

The cause of infectious keratitis (pink eye) in cattle has not been identified. Bright light and especially sunlight intensifies the disease, therefore affected animals should, if possible, be kept in sheds or barns. Mild antiseptic washes and protoiodid of mercury ointment locally applied are of value.

Measured against his own performance, the farmer has increased his efficiency. In the last ten years he has increased urban or consuming population, he has successfully supplied the nation's needs, and produced a surplus in many crops in addition.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Sec. of Agriculture.

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Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 28-29—National Ormsby Sale.

October 30—New Richmond, Wis., St. Croix County Farm Sale.

October 31—Richmond, Va., Miniborya Farms Sale, C. H. Grabill, manager, Drewry's Bluff, Va.

November 2—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders Association Sale, J. C. Sargent, secretary, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 5—Garfield, Kansas, Walter Clark Herd.

Nov. 5-6—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

Nov. 7-8—Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 12—Wooster, Ohio, Annual Breeders Sale.

Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

November 16—Ridgeville, Md., Dispersal of accredited herd owned by Jonas V. Summers, Mt. Airy, Md., 50 Holstein-Friesians, 8 grade Guernseys.

Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

December 3-4—Earlville, N. Y., 18th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, sale manager.

March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.

April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.

June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

ADAMS COUNTY PRODUCERS

Nine of the ten leaders in the Adams County Cow Testing Association were black and white according to the report of Tester Robert Coble. In first place was a registered Holstein-Friesian owned by Hiram H. Miller of Fairfield, Penna., credited with producing 69.8 lb. fat.

Queen, a registered Holstein-Friesian, owned by R. M. Spangler of Gettysburg, Pa., stood in second place for fat and first for milk, being credited with 65.1 and 1713 lb. respectively.

A grade owned by Harry E. Brown of Fairfield, Pa., stood third with 58.8 lb. fat just beating out a purebred of the Spangler herd, a three-year old with 58.6 lb. fat.

A four-year-old purebred owned by A. B. C. Williams was in fifth place with 53.5 lb. fat. Thomas N. Cashman of York Springs, Pa., had two purebreds among the leading ten, Star being credited with 48 lb. fat and 1,548 lb. milk and Stump, a four year old, with 44.6 lb. fat, 1,275 lb. milk.

A member of the Miller herd was 7th with 47.8 lb. fat and another purebred owned by Guy E. Tanger was 9th with 45.8 lb.

In the twenty-five herds making up the Association there were 216 cows in milk.

Of these twenty-two exceeded 40 lb. fat and twenty-three produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

R. M. Spangler, who is Secretary of the Association, says that Mr. Coble is now studying at the State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa. The position of tester will be filled by John F. Snyder of Mercersburg, Pa.

NO TIME FOR TRIFLING

"Gimme twenty-two twenty-two," said the perspiring gentleman in the telephone booth.

"Two two two two?" repeated the voice with the smile.

"Now see here, young lady," came back the exasperated one, "you just get me my number and you and me will play choo-choo some other time."

A young doctor had prescribed castor oil for the baby. "But, Doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is so old-fashioned!"

"Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old-fashioned things."

There are two kinds of second-hand autos offered for sale now, "used cars and misused cars."

FOR SALE

Can spare 40 head of Choice Dairy Yearling Heifers of good size and excellent type. T. B. tested and loaded on cars with feed and bedding, \$1600 for the lot.

George H. Goodfellow,

Lancaster, Ontario, Canada

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



GOOD COWS NEED GRAIN

Dairymen in Wisconsin apparently have an abundance of roughage this year while small grain, particularly oats, is unusually light and chaffy, for the Wisconsin Dairymen's News Letter advises dairymen in that state that high producing cows need more than roughage and then says,

"Cows produce most efficiently, and therefore profitably, when they do so at near their normal capacity. A good cow can seldom consume enough of roughage alone to reach this point of greatest efficiency.

"The cheaper grades of commercial feed cost just as much per ton in freight and hauling as the higher grade foods and the dealers' margin per ton is commonly the same. The fiber content is usually higher and the cheap mixed foods contain "filler" of a sort needed even less than usual now when we have so much hay and light oats to feed."

One of the highest producing Holstein-Friesian herds in the state of Wisconsin averaged last year 14,650 lb. milk, 548.6 lb. butterfat, the average test being 3.74 lb. for the year. Although there were only twelve or thirteen registered Holstein-Friesians milking at any time that the tester visited the farm, some of the cows were milked four times daily. During the winter, corn silage and mixed hay were fed, and while the grain ration varied somewhat during most of the season the home-mixed ration was made up as follows: 200 lb. oats, 500 lb. corn, 2,500 lb. barley, 700 lb. wheat bran, 500 lb. gluten meal, 300 lb. gluten feed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal and 400 lb. oil meal.

It is estimated that each cow consumed 13,453 lb. of silage and 2,035 lb. mixed hay. Grain feed averaged 2,890 lb. of the home-mixed ration and 482 lb. additional grain of various kinds. The cost of roughage, including pasture, was estimated at \$54.36, the cost of grain \$62.27.

USE MILK RECORD SHEETS

Weighing the milk and recording the weights on a record sheet are paying practices for any dairyman. When a man has only a few cows, say six, eight or even ten, it is possible for him to know very closely what his cows produce and to feed them accordingly but when he gets above ten, when he does not personally milk all his animals or when he does not milk every day, he will find that a milk record sheet is full of information as to what each of his animals are doing. Milk sheets, properly kept, aid the dairymen in many ways.

They show him which are his highest and lowest producers. Thus he is enabled to properly cull his herd.

Their use enables him to feed his heavier producers more and save grain by feeding his lower producers less. There are cows that will give 50 to 60 pounds a day and do this for several months. There are others that will give 70 pounds or more for a few weeks and then slowly drop off and will not give as much in a year as the persistent producer. It does not pay to feed grain to a milking cow unless she utilizes it to good advantage and that means by the production of milk and butterfat.

Then, too, cows freshening about the same date will look alike and will produce about the same amount on equal amounts of grain but one will respond to a little extra feed and the other will not. The man who uses milk record sheets and feeds according to production, condition of the cow, length of lactation period and length of time in calf will not only have his cows looking better but also will make a more economical use of grain, hay and silage—will get more dollars per hundred pounds of feed used.

Milk record sheets are a tremendous help in selling bull calves, surplus stock or even the cows themselves if the culls are, as they should be, sold to the butcher. A milk record sheet will not, of course, make a poor producer bring more but it certainly will help a seller to obtain more for a good cow. Show the prospective purchaser a record of the feed the animal received and the milk she produced and he immediately knows you are a practical dairyman who understands your business—he will have confidence in both you and the animals you offer.

"Johnnie," said a teacher in physiology class, "can you give a familiar example of the human body as it adapts itself to changed conditions?"

"Aunt gained fifty pounds in a year, and her skin never cracked."

Teacher: "Now, James, what happened when the cow jumped over the moon?"

James: "I think somebody got an idea for vanishing cream."

Minerals for Hogs and Poultry

Greatest Mineral Mixture and Worm Killer ever offered to the public. Guaranteed.

Postpaid	By Freight
20 lbs. \$2.00	100 lbs. \$5.00
30 lbs. \$2.75	300 lbs. \$14.55
50 lbs. \$3.50	500 lbs. \$23.75

Self-feeder free with 500 lbs.

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BERYLWOOD PRINCE

AAGGIE CHICAGO

Also a few good Heifers and Young Bulls sired by him.

His first daughters are heavy producers—all his offspring show choice Individuality.

For Prices and Description Write

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

This is an Accredited Herd

HORNLESS HOLSTEINS



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

The foundation cow of the greatest Hornless Holstein-Friesian family.

My senior herdsire traces 5 times and my junior bull 7 times to this grand old cow, thus intensifying her many good qualities.

Herd Accredited—Passed 6 Clean Tests. Our shipping station test averages 3.6% Butterfat. In order to reduce Herd to Stable Capacity I am making Special Low Prices.

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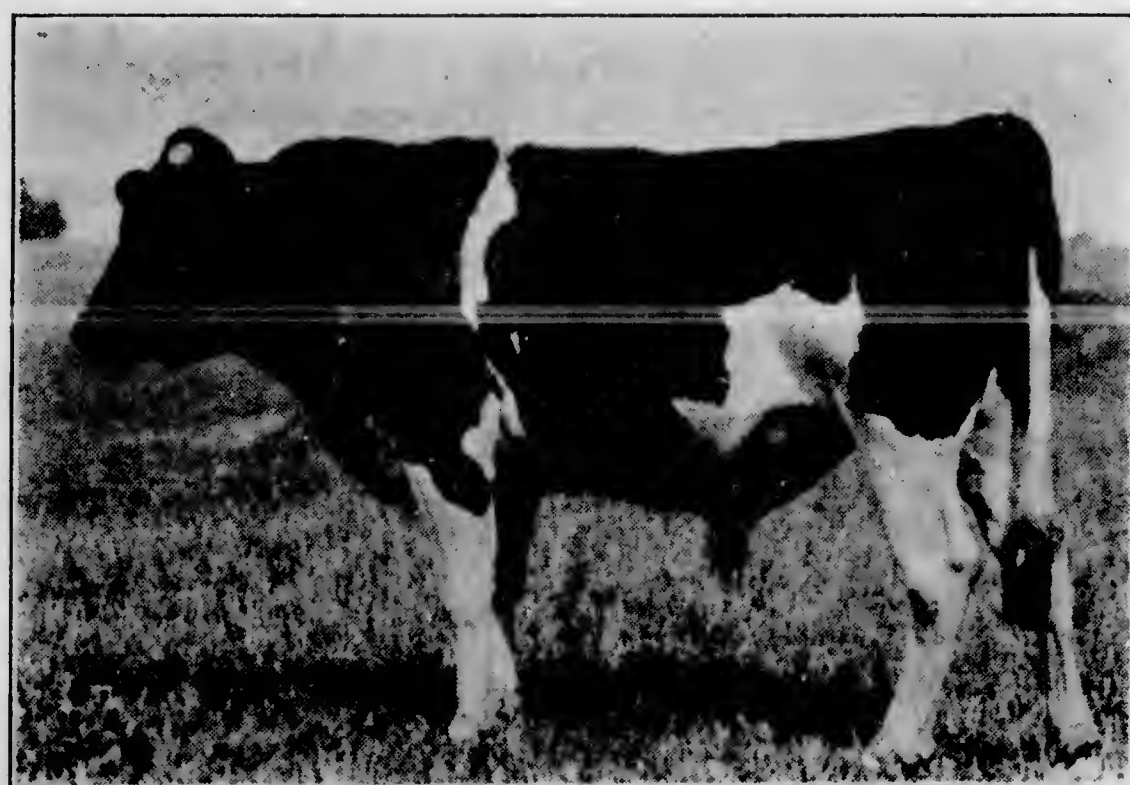
Saturday, Nov. 16th at 12 o'clock

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Registered Holstein-Friesians

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Individuality. Producing blood lines.

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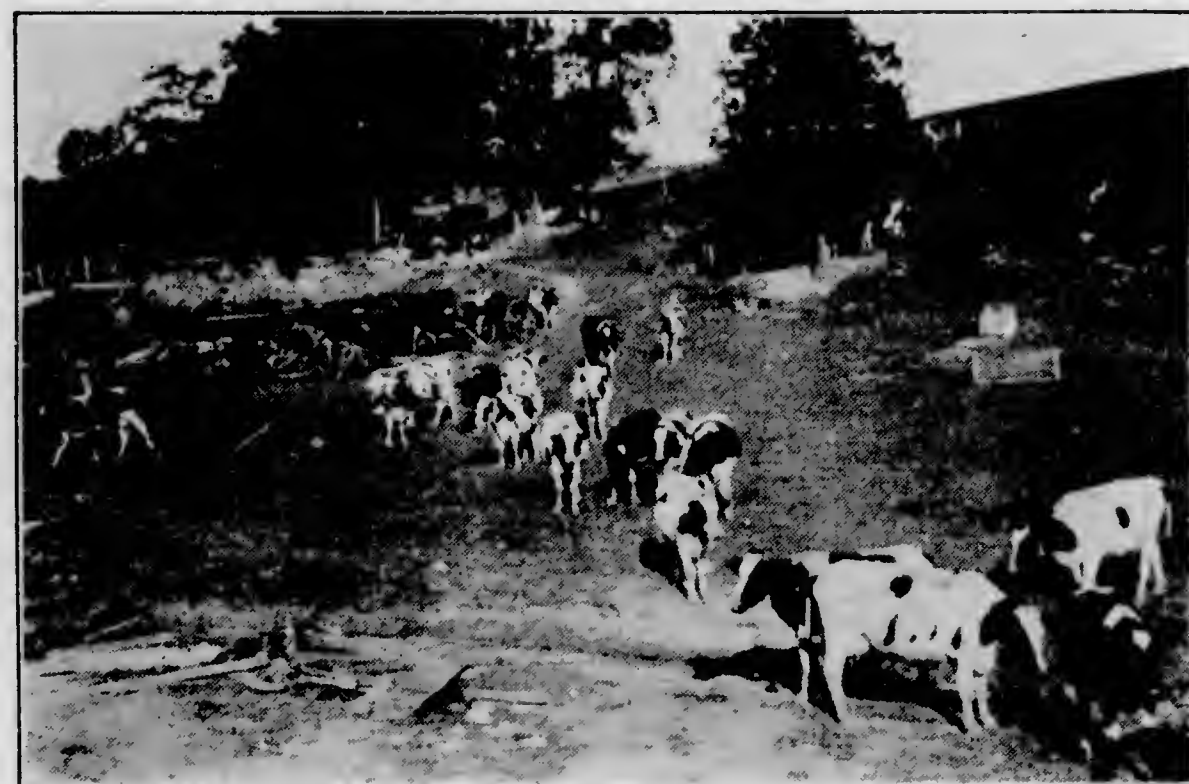
AT THE HEAD OF THE HERD IS THE SPLENDID BULL



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Shortage of feed and inability to secure help forces me to sell.



This is a real Breeder's Herd as, with the exception of one or two cows, all of these animals were bred and raised by me. The majority of the animals are less than five years old.

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PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING

On a Michigan farm a steel tower has been erected as a lightning conductor so that the buildings will not be struck. The tower is of fabricated steel rising 60 feet above the ground. It is 3 feet square at the base, with four upright corner posts of angle iron, reinforced on all four sides with steel cross bases riveted to the posts. It is designed to withstand a 100-mile gale. The tower proper is 36 feet high and above this is an extension of 22½ feet of steel pipe built into the tower and on top is a 5-foot copper pipe with a lightning point. A copper cable is soldered to this point, passes through the steel pipe down one leg of the tower to the ground and then is grounded 10 feet below the surface in damp soil. The corner foundation posts are set in concrete 4 feet deep. The whole outfit weighs about 500 pounds.

The height of the tower staff has a protective area of 360 feet circle, 180 feet from the base in each direction. A weather vane is attached to the staff above the iron pipe which accurately records the wind direction. At the top of the iron mast is attached a pulley for attaching a rope for the purpose of carrying a flag. Neither the weather vane nor the flag has any added affect excepting to add to the attractiveness of the staff.

The theory of the owner is that lightning should be attracted away from the building rather than to the building and then carried to the ground by a lightning conductor. The erection of the tower does away with the necessity of having the buildings rodged.

Similar forms of lightning protection are employed in the oil fields as a protection to oil tanks and other property.

GOOD HERD AVERAGES

An average of 300.5 lb. butterfat, 8,238 lb. milk was reached by the herd of H. A. Stottlemeyer of Waynesboro, Penna., in the Southern Franklin County Cow Testing Association for the C. T. A. year ending July 1. Tester R. G. Miller reports that Mr. Stottlemeyer had practically twenty-seven cows milking for the entire year. The average test for the year was a little over 3.64 per cent butterfat.

In the same association the herd of ten cows owned by Clarence Barnhart of Chambersburg, Penna., averaged 320.4 lb. fat, 9,600 lb. milk, one member of this herd being credited with 463.2 lb. fat, 14,089 lb. milk.

The herd of John Martin and Son of Smithburg, Maryland averaged 310.1 lb. fat, 8,602 lb. milk for nine cows.

The Martin and Barnhart herds are entirely purebred Holstein-Friesians, the Stottlemeyer herd contains a few grades.

HEREDITARY

"Edna," said a mother to her little 3-year-old daughter, "what's the reason you and your little brother Everett can't get along without quarreling?"

"I don't know," was the reply, "unless I take after you and Everett takes after papa."

GOOD EQUIPMENT INCREASES PROFIT

Efficient equipment as well as skillful management is needed for a factory to make a profit for its owner. This maxim also applies to the dairy farm. The cow barn is really the main factory on a dairy farm for it is here that the raw materials, grown on the farm, are transformed into milk and animal growth.

Anyone who has ever given the question a thought knows that there are two ways to increase profits. These are, first, obtain a higher price for the products; second, lower the cost of production. The price a farmer obtains for his product is governed largely by the price prevailing in the general market and a dairyman can do very little to change this price unless he obtains a special market which always has its own special requirements. Therefore, he must concentrate his efforts on lowering the production cost and one of the great ways that he can do this is to have efficient equipment. This means that his barn must be so equipped that he can do his work with a minimum expenditure of time and labor.

The two main ways by which time and labor can be saved in a barn is to have the buildings planned for convenience. In some dairy barns you will find a number of stalls in which calves are kept and to reach one of the stalls you have to open a door and pass through another, when by proper planning and shifting of partitions it would be possible to reach all the stalls from the alley. Similar things can be recalled by anyone who is at all familiar with dairy barns. Careful planning of the buildings is therefore necessary.

The other great thing in lowering barn labor costs is to have good equipment and plenty of it. If the cattle have to be led out to water twice daily, the time spent, figured at going farm labor prices, will soon amount to a considerable sum. Many experiments have demonstrated that a cow will produce more milk when she can drink water whenever she desires and the heavier the milk yield the more evident this is. It is the belief of many practical dairymen that young cattle grow faster and that beef cattle gain faster in flesh when they can obtain water whenever they desire it.

Feed carriers and manure carriers lighten labor and a truck for carrying grain will save work when twenty animals or more are to be fed. The manufacturer, in his endeavor to increase profits and eliminate losses plans to cut production costs, a little here and there, which in a factory and over a lengthened period of time amounts to a sum that materially affects the amount of his annual profits. Dairymen, too, should figure how they can cut costs here and there. A few minutes saved each day will amount to many hours in the cost of a year. Buildings planned for convenience and labor saving equipment, by lowering labor costs, help to put the balance on the profit side of the ledger.

HILNER HAS GOOD BULL

Fred Hilner of Millville, Penna., has been in poor health during the most of the summer and so was seriously handicapped. However, he managed to exhibit a few members of his herd at the Columbia County Fair held at Bloomsburg, Penna., early in October. His senior yearling bull won first prize in the class and was made grand champion male of Columbia County.

Offspring of his grand old cow, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, won fifth prize in the Produce of Dam class, although they had to compete against a number of exhibits from fitted herds that were making a circuit of the County Fairs.

Mr. Hilner reports a good demand for good cattle and says he has sold several

head during the past year and could have sold more if he had them to spare. The Hilner herd is small, numbering only twenty head but averaging high in quality.

The herd is accredited and every female with the exception of one cow was born on the premises and the exception was only seven days old at the time she was purchased.

Two colored men up in southern Indiana were bewailing the hard times being felt in the agricultural district there. "Times is tighter than I ever seen them before," said one. "I can't even get hold of a nickel! If something don't turn up I'm going to start preaching. I done that once and I ain't too good to do it again."



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IF IT PERTAINS TO YOUR BARN, IT'S A JOB FOR LOUDEN

ROOP RAISES GOOD ONES ONLY

Not far from New Windsor Maryland, Ralph G. Roop is developing on the Carroll Farms a good producing Holstein-Friesian herd. This herd is bound to consist of good individuals if Mr. Roop follows his present practices. A short time ago one of his cows dropped a nice bull calf and Ralph thought he would raise it and sell it to some good dairyman for the calf was promising, the dam was a good cow and it looked as though the young animal would be a desirable offering.

Mr. Roop chanced to visit a dairyman living a little distance from him to whom he had sold a full brother of the calf. This full brother had developed into an undesirable individual from no apparent cause. Mr. Roop came to the conclusion that the bloodlines in the pedigrees of the sire and the dam did not "nick," that there were evidently opposing and undesirable characteristics being transmitted to the offspring. So, when he returned home, he shipped the young calf for veal. This, to our mind, is practicing *Selective Registration*.

For a long time the Roop establishment has been known as Carroll Farms, so Mr. Roop calls his Holstein-Friesians the Carroll herd. While not a faddist, Mr. Roop prefers light-colored cattle so you will find that in practically all of his animals white predominates. There has never been a reactor in the Carroll herd and it is under State and Federal supervision.

THE WRONG MIXTURE

A correspondent to an agricultural journal tells of an amusing incident on a farm which might have been a tragedy. The farmer thought the feed of his cows needed a mineral supplement and he decided to do his own mixing. The recipe, among other things, called for lime and salt. The salt was put in the mixture, then the lime was added. An ammonia

smell developed which grew so intense that the barn had to be vacated.

Examination showed that instead of salt he had added granulated sulphate of ammonia. When the lime was added, a chemical reaction took place which produced gypsum and ammonia gas.

FOR DAMP CELLARS AND BASEMENTS

Dampness is a trouble experienced in many farm cellars and basements, but comparatively few know how to remedy it. Farmers' Bulletin Number 1572-F, entitled "Making Cellars Dry," contains suggestions regarding the prevention of wetness and dampness, tells how to avoid the trouble when building a house and how to remedy it in old cellars. Lighting and ventilation, important factors, are discussed. Wet cellars can, in some cases, be made dry by gravity drainage of the site, and in other cases better ventilation will improve conditions. Water-tight construction and water-proofing are good preventives of wetness.

Dryness in the cellar promotes comfort and health in the home, lengthens the life of houses, furnishings, and plumbing, and increases the usefulness of basements for storage, workshop, and laundry purposes. While the supply lasts, the bulletin may be obtained free from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MANURE IMPROVING

By adding 100 pounds of rock phosphate and 20 pounds sulphur to each ton of stable or barnyard manure and composting it for three months, the Georgia Experiment Station found the value of the manure to be greatly increased. The sulphur checks the loss of the ammonia from the manure and develops an acid that acts on the rock phosphate, thus making the phosphorus more available as a plant food.

Artificial manure of a high quality was made by composting a ton of straw or

cornstalks with 100 pounds cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of soil, keeping the whole mass wet with water.

Going into a horse or mule stable, particularly in the winter one often realizes the presence of ammonia in the atmosphere. This is evidence of a loss of nitrogen, the most expensive of all fertilizers. By applying sulphur and rock phosphate to the litter on the floor of the stall, the loss of nitrogen was checked. This caused no injury to the feet of the mules or to their general health. The amounts used were one-fourth pound each of sulphur and rock phosphate per day for every 1,000 pounds weight of the animals.

DAIRYING GOING WEST

Eastern farmers seldom think of the Dakotas as dairy states and it is somewhat of a surprise to find that more milk per farm is produced in the states of North and South Dakota than is produced in the so-called dairy states of the East. According to the 1925 census, Dakota farms are credited with producing an average of 2,386 gallons of milk per farm. The average farm production for the state of Pennsylvania is 2,226 gallons of milk annually.

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

LITTLE WONDER DITCHER

Here is a machine for your celery or asparagus trenches, irrigation ditches or tiling. A mile of ditch a day is usual. It is inexpensive to buy. Users are enthusiastic. Mr. W. B. Farmer, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, says: "Used two car loads of tile since we purchased the Little Wonder Ditcher, and the cost of ditching was just under 9-10 cents per foot."

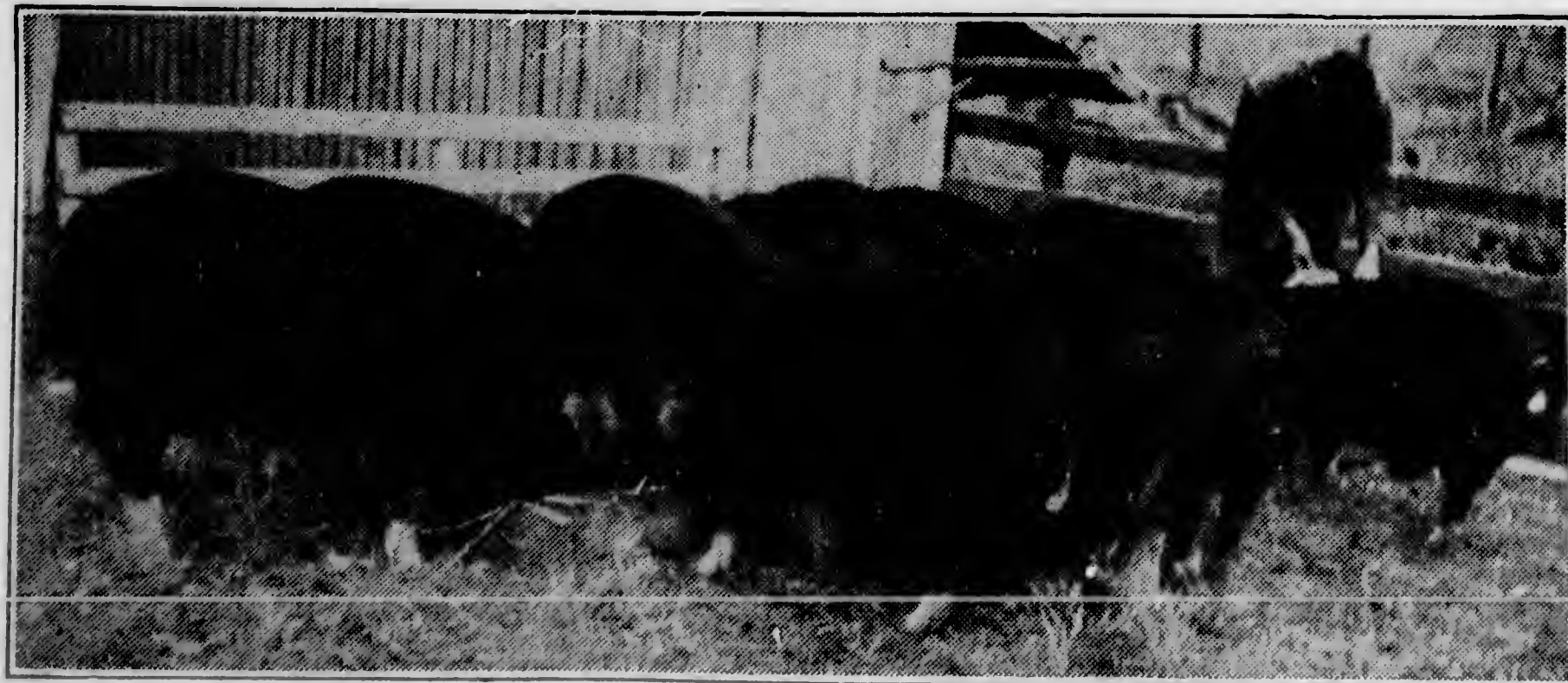
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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" for particular feeders. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 No. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

MAPLE nut fudge, \$1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

FILMS DEVELOPED—Six beautiful high gloss prints, 25c. regular price. WEST SUPPLY, Huntington, Ind.

LIME—Before buying lime, write us. Highest quality—low delivered prices. NATURAL LIME—MARL COMPANY, Roanoke, Va.

FOR SALE OR RENT—337 acre farm one-half mile from highway 37. Has good 8-room house, three barns and other out-buildings. Fine for dairy or stock farm. LUDWELL SPENCER, McConnellsville, Ohio.

RABBITS—Boys, Girls, Make Money! Raise Chinchilla Fur-bearing Rabbits! Easier raised; more profitable than chickens. BOOHER'S RABBITRY, Dept. B., Rochester, Ind.

BALED SHAVINGS—You can buy now at lowest summer price. The efficient and economical Cattle Bedding and Poultry Litter. Let us quote on car lots delivered your station. OSCAR SMITH & SON, P. O. Box 215, Albany, N. Y. (Shippers of Baled Shavings for 35 years.)

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WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.



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ONE YEARLING SHETLAND PONY—H. W. GARMAN, breeder and dealer, Mendon, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from 86-pound Dam—Also bull ready for service. Jas. Lemish, Garrett, Ind.

HIGH GRADE Guernsey and Holstein Dairy Cows. Car load lots a specialty. JOHN S. MATHIS, New Augusta, Ind.

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SIXTY HEAD of Outstanding High Grade Springing Holstein Cows for sale. D. F. Pipes, Watertown, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Entire herd of fifty cows. Registered and Grades. "Accredited." For information write, C. Glaettli, Catlett, Virginia.

FOR SALE—Hereford steers, stockers and feeders. Also three loads good calves weaned. Seventy springers, heifers and yearling heifers the right kind. T. B. tested. Well bred. Write G. F. GREBER, Fairfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWE LAMBS, by a fine registered Shropshire Buck, dropped between January and March last. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Two yearling bulls, sired by King Piebe of York 38th. Excellent individuals. Also a few bull calves priced reasonable. Posy-bloom Stock Farms. M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. No. 5.

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade Ayrshire and Holstein Springers. Carload lots a specialty. Shonyo & Nichols, North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—High producing Holsteins under State and Federal supervision. Fifty head of springers on hand. E. C. Gould & Sons, Tel 32-12, Mashfield, Vermont.

The Pioneer Flock, Registered Shropshires offers for sale, **THREE YEAR, TWO YEAR AND YEARLING RAMS.** Correspondence and personal inspection invited. CURTIS L. MARTIN, Plainfield, Vt.

FOR SALE—Forty head of grade Holsteins, 3 years old next spring. Good dairy type, T. B. tested, light colored, bred to freshen next winter and early spring. W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, born July 25, 1929. A fine individual, mostly white. He has a 30 lb. sire. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and of Rag Apple Korndyke. She is a heavy milker, testing 3.7+. This bull is cheap at \$75.00. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

YOUR CHANCE to buy a well shaped, well bred young bull. Born April 5, 1928. He is well marked, a little more black than white. His sire is the great 1,100 lb. show bull Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets. His dam, York Piebe Segis Ada, is a double granddaughter of King Piebe of York and produced 64 lb. butterfat in a month on twice-a-day milking as a three-year-old. J. O. Skelly, Shippensburg, Pa., R. D. No. 2.



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50 RABBIT BEAGLES. Broken. Trial 3 coon dogs. M. BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Pa.

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PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

COONHUNTERS—Try one of Georgia's best four year old male cooners. Satisfaction guaranteed. D49, D. D. SCOTT, Calhoun, Georgia.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

PUREBRED SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heel drivers, farm raised. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

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HOLSTEIN BREEDERS RAISE PRODUCERS

Prominent among the herds making up the Mifflin County Cow Testing Association which ended its seventh year August 1, is the black and white herd belonging to Pius Kanagy of Belleville, Pa. The very creditable average of 10,025 lb. milk, 347 lb. butterfat was made by this herd. The monthly average of cows in milk was 16.33 and the percentage of butterfat in the milk was 3.46.

Queen Woodridge Clearstream, H. B. No. 1650, is a purebred member of the Kanagy herd. As a three-year-old she is credited with 411.3 lb. butterfat, 11,318 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Clearstream Segis Lad and Queen Woodridge Spring Brook.

In the same association, J. McClure Snyder of Lewistown, Pa., is reported as having a herd of ten purebred cows that averaged 325.5 lb. fat, 10,418 lb. milk.

Mr. Snyder's two highest producers are mother and daughter. Susie De Kol Fayne H. B. No. 5033, as an eight-year-old is reported as producing 14,035 lb. milk, 418.5 lb. butterfat. Her sire is Prince Urmagelsche Fayne. Her dam, Lillie De Kol Gilt Edge, H. B. No. 5031, is certainly a grand old cow. Freshening at eleven years old, she was credited with 409 lb. butterfat, 13,081 lb. milk in the year. She is a daughter of De Kol Pontiac Utopia and Lillie Pontiac Gilt Edge.

LIKES HORSES AND HOLSTEINS

For many years E. A. Nicodemus of Waynesboro, Penna., has been interested in Holstein-Friesians but he is better known as a horseman and a lover of Percherons. He is the owner of the mare Counceorous, one of whose sons, Lact, is one of the leading stallions of the breed.

At the recent Ohio State Fair Mr. Nicodemus made a number of exhibits and his filly foal, Marianna, won first prize in her class. A full sister, not owned by Mr. Nicodemus, was the first prize two year old.

E. A. Nicodemus is the father of Murray Nicodemus of Union Bridge, Md., a dairyman and breeder of Holstein-Friesians.

MAKES HIS TRACTOR MILK

A California dairyman has found another use for a tractor. He was using a milking machine, the power being derived from an electric light line. One evening "the power was off" so, rather than milk all of his cows by hand, the dairyman backed his tractor into the barn, belted it to the milking machine and set things going. Then after the cows were milked he used the tractor to operate the separator. Although work was finished a little later than usual that night, the hogs had skim milk for their supper as usual.

"My girl got her nose broken in three places."
"That'll teach her to keep out of those places."

CARRYING OFF THE GATE

Beatrice, a tiny farmerette, was viewing the cows in the pasture from the back porch. One cow was carrying a wooden yoke around its neck to keep it from jumping fences. Beatrice exclaimed: "Oh, look! That cow put his head through the gate and is carrying it off."

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for October 1, 1929.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. FRESE, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.
Editor: HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, none.
Business Manager, H. L. FRESE, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)
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EUGENE B. BENNETT, New York City, N. Y.
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J. H. CAMPBELL, Camp Hill, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

H. L. FRESE,
Signature of Business Manager.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,
this 28th day of September, 1929.

J. L. RUE HESS, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires March 6, 1931.

A Dandy Pair!

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy D. Glista, Born December 25, 1928.

Sire: Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Glista Girl, Milk 451.2, Butter 20.64 lb., a daughter of the 31.26 lb. sire, Model Daniel Glista.

HEIFER: Maple Grove Dora Ybma Glista, Born February 13, 1929.

Sired by our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Model Princess Glista, Milk 553.1, Butter 21.16 lb.

This is a nice thrifty pair, color more white than black.

Price \$200 for the two.

A good bargain for someone.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, R. D. 4 PENNSYLVANIA

F. Jones, Manager

Herd Accredited

Bull Calf from Prize-Winning Stock

Born August 18, 1929

HERE IS HIS DADDY



DE KOL TEHEE JOE

First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair

DAM: PANSY AAGGIE ONA, a big producing, handsome cow, a daughter of King Ona Aaggie and from a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad.

The bull calf is a handsome fellow, more white than black and built like his sire. He is bound to sire good stock.

J. F. DIETZ

Schuylkill Haven

Pennsylvania

This Herd Is Accredited

Old Home Farm Offering



As I am short of stable room I am offering for sale a few very choice COWS, FRESH or about to come in.

HOLSTEIN, GRADE AND PUREBRED

A good chance to buy something good.

Herd Accredited and Abortion Free

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey

Bulls Ready for Service

A REAL NICE BULL

Born October 12, 1928

SON OF

KING TILLIE ECHO

My Noted Herdsire and Show Bull

His dam is one of the best cows I ever owned.

Also a SHOW BULL

Born September 29, 1928

HE WAS Sired BY

ANTIETAM ABBEKERK ORMSBY

one of the best show bulls ever in Washington County, Maryland. He now heads a good herd owned by the State of North Carolina. Anyone looking for a Real Good Bull should see this one.

My herd recently passed Another Clean Test. This is its Tenth Year on the Accredited List.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

The Kind I Like!



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow, long a member of my herd, is my Ideal of business dairy Holstein-Friesian Type.

A steady and persistent producer, giving milk testing around 4 per cent., a regular breeder, attractively marked and HORNLESS—all desirable characteristics transmitted to her descendants.

If you want a bull calf of 4 per cent. naturally Hornless Breeding to dehorn Your dairy cows—Let me hear from You!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



THE TYPE WE LIKE

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.



HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.

OLDENBURG HERD

IS HEADED BY



LYONS MUTUAL BURKE

Show bull and transmitting sire, Grand Champion at the Kentucky and Ohio State Fairs, also the Blue Grass and the Memphis Tri-State Fairs of 1926.

His individuality speaks for itself. His daughters are doing splendidly in everyday work and are large, handsome animals.

Introduce this blood into Your herd.

Every animal sold is guaranteed to be as represented.

Charles Weidler Estate

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

Health—Type—Production. Prices Right.

CARROLL HERD CONTAINS GOOD COWS



MOUNTAIN VIEW MAGGIE PRILLY

is one of our Producers and we have others just as good.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

one of the best sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the World's Champion Cow.

RALPH G. ROOP,

NEW WINDSOR

MARYLAND

Carroll Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1929 No. 19

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year.



THE HOMESTEAD AT CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARM NEAR PANINOS, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

EVERY SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS IS BUILT ON ADVERTISING!

MAKE THIS YOUR MOTTO!

Breed them—
Feed them—
and Advertise them

A small amount of money spent in regular advertising will put you in touch with a bigger market, insuring prompt sales at the best prices.

Farmer bred cattle give the best satisfaction and there is an ever increasing demand for them.

Let our Advertising Department assist you in disposing of your cattle at profitable prices.

For Prices and Full Particulars Write Today to

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Harrisburg, Penna.

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

Heifers and bulls, T. B. tested. 1 pair of Belgian mares.

SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y.

*Small in Size and Price
But Big in Results*

Maple Grove Stock Farm Home of Producing Holsteins



OUR KIND

This handsome young bull, his sire, his sire's sire and sire's dam, as well as his own dam and her mother were all bred and raised at MAPLE GROVE. For 21 years we have been breeding Holstein-Friesians. At any time we will be glad to give you prices on young bulls, heifers or dairy cows.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
Centerville, Crawford County, Pa.
An Accredited Herd in An Accredited Area

*Try this size space each issue for the
next year and double your sales
and profits.*

—The—

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1929

No. 19

Maple Grove Herd Is Twenty-one Years Old

TWENTY-ONE years ago on November 10, 1908, Charles Jones, the owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm, purchased two purebred Holstein-Friesian heifers and a young bull and placed them on the farm at Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

The bull, Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia, was from Elgin Belle 8th's De Kol 3d, a cow of superior individuality and producing ability. He was sired by Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, one of the great sons of the wonderful old cow, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, a cow that made remarkable records of milk and butter production in her heifer form, culminating with 34.32 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old. Aaggie made world's records for 7 and 30 day milk and butter production, both as a senior three-year-old and as a senior four-year-old. She is the foundation cow of a noted strain of big producers and is known to anyone at all interested in purebred Holstein-Friesians.

The heifers were Hillview Retta Veronica and Clear View Marjorie Spofford. Hillview Retta Veronica was a daughter of Sir Clintonia Gorter and Fairview Retta Veronica. At the time she was purchased by Mr. Jones she was not quite two years old and so had never freshened, but in the Maple Grove herd she dropped fourteen calves, seven bulls and seven heifers. She was a fine individual and several of her descendants have won prizes when exhibited at near-by fairs.

Clear View Marjorie Spofford was a granddaughter of Helena De Kol Artis and was from Beverly Konigen Spofford. Thus her pedigree combines strains of breeding well known in Southern New York. At Maple Grove she produced 82½ lb. milk in a day. One of her daughters, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, was sired by Star Farms Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia. Princess developed into a magnificent cow. Fourteen

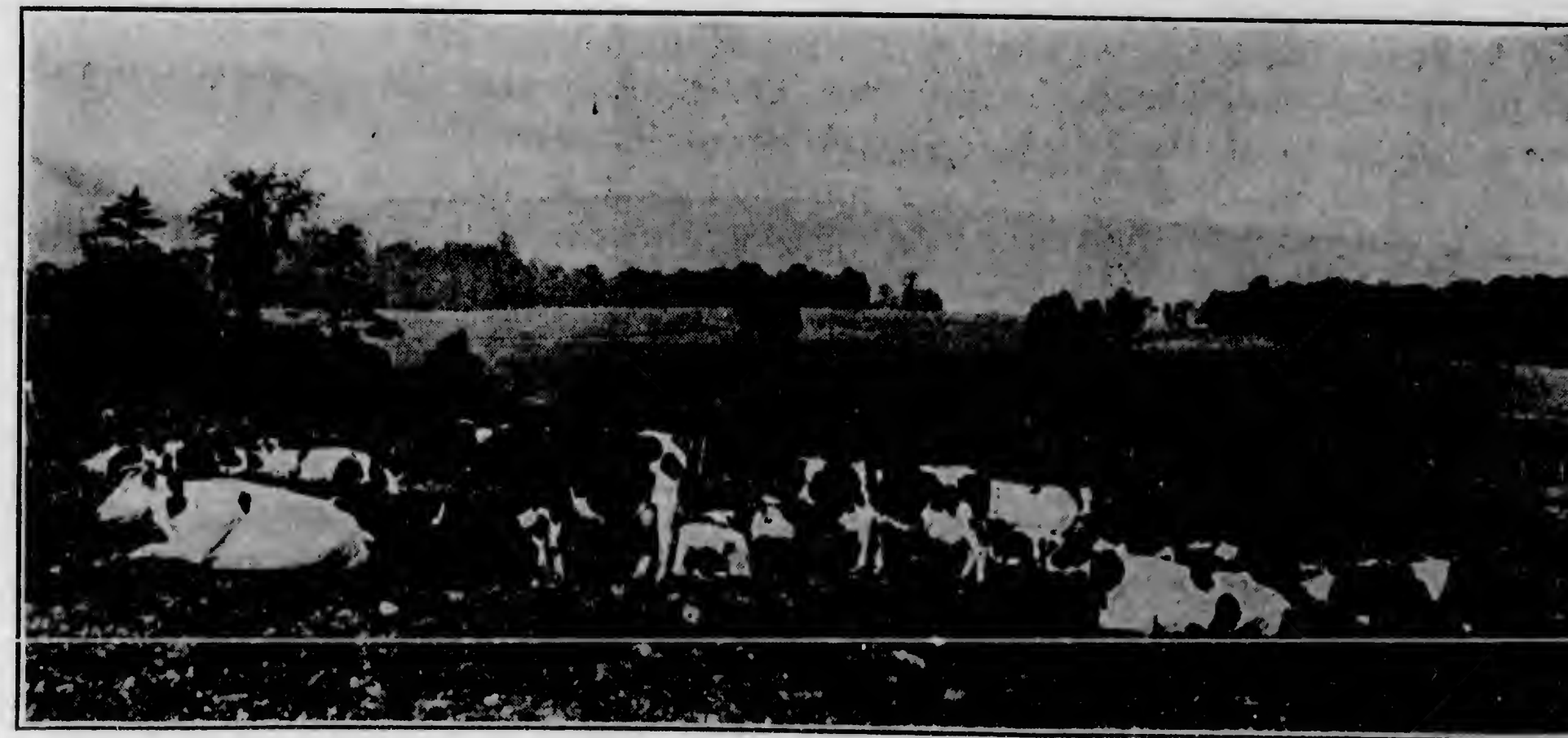
different years she freshened at Maple Grove and she too presented her owner with seven heifers and seven bulls. Two of her sons were retained for service in the Maple Grove herd. She freshened for the first time when she was only 1 year, 10 months and 23 days old and she dropped her fourteenth calf on September 6, 1928, when she was 16 years, 10 months and 20 days old. On April 13th of this year she ended her long life of usefulness,

being 17 years, 5 months and 17 days old at the time of her death.

It would be interesting to compare the lifetime production, lactation by lactation, of these two great old cows, Hillview Retta Veronica and Maple Grove Spofford Princess but we understand that not all the records are available, the earlier ones having been destroyed. For several years the Maple Grove herd was enrolled in the Meadville Cow Testing Association. In the year 1919 Princess was credited with 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk in 365 days, milked twice a day practically all the year. In 1927 she was milked twice a day throughout the entire year and in this period produced 505.3 lb. butter, 13,141 lb. milk, being at that time sixteen years old.

Early in the year 1910 Mr. Jones purchased three more females, Shadeland Genevieve, Shadeland Glorinda and Shadeland Beth of Celeste 3d's Gem. These animals were from the old established herd of Powell Brothers of Shadeland, Penna. All, or practically all, of the present Maple Grove herd are descendants of the six animals obtained in the purchases of 1908 and 1910.

A number of good bulls have successively headed the Maple Grove herd. The second herdsire, purchased in 1917, was King Pontiac Jupiter. He was by King of the Pontiacs and his dam was Pontiac Hesselte Hengerveld, a daughter of the great old sire, Hengerveld De Kol. King of the Pontiacs was also a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol so that in King Pontiac Jupiter the blood of this old sire was concentrated and intensified. Some wonderful sires and some remarkable producing cows resulted from the mating of King of the Pontiacs with daughters of Hengerveld De Kol and both males and females with this combination of bloodlines in their pedigrees were in great



WAITING FOR MILKING TIME AT MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

demand around that time. Like many of his relatives, King Pontiac Jupiter was a superior individual. Five different years he was exhibited at a number of fairs in Crawford County and he always carried off the highest premiums. When he was thirteen years old he was sold for beef for the reason that the herd at that time consisted almost entirely of his daughters and, because of his age, no other breeder wished to take a chance on him as a herdsire.

Model Daniel Glista was bred in the Cornell University herd. His sire was Model King Segis Konigen, a very good individual and a New York State fair prize winner. Daniel was from Glista Dinah, a cow that produced 16,138.5 lb. milk, 795.93 lb. butter in a



HILLVIEW RETTA VERONICA AND HER FOURTEENTH CALF

year in the Cornell University herd. She was a daughter of Woodcrest Pietje Ormsby and Glista Coreva. So well satisfied were Charles and Frank Jones with the Glista blood that they purchased another very closely related bull. This was Clever Model Glista. He was a son of Model King Segis Konigen and his dam was Glista Coreva, a granddam of the older Glista bull. For a long time Glista Coreva was the second highest record cow in the Cornell University herd. In ten months under the care and feed given the general dairy she produced 13,310.5 lb. milk, 607.30 lb. butter.

The Maple Grove herd had grown so large that several herdsires had to be kept. One of these, Maple Grove Ybma Glista, was by Model Daniel Glista from Maple Grove Spofford Princess. His offspring compare very favorably with the sons and daughters of the other herdsires used at this establishment.

After intensifying the Glista blood by using three bulls carrying these bloodlines the management of the Maple Grove herd introduced a radical outcross by the purchase of the young herdsire, Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl. He was by King Segis Alcartra Prilly who, after a show ring career in California during which he was undefeated, became one of the best known herdsires of the breed. King is from Pabst Madison Pearl 3d a cow credited with producing 822.3 lb. butter, 16,736.2 lb. milk in a year on three times a day milking. She is from a line of producers, was sired by a son of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d and her dam was a daughter of King Pontiac Champion, thus combining a number of well known and well advertised strains noted for type and production.

Charles Jones, the owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm, was born in Bristol, England, in 1862. With his parents he came to the United States when nine years old. After living a short time in Cleveland, Ohio, the family moved to Riceville, Pa., where Frank Jones, the manager of Maple Grove Stock Farm, was

born. In a few years Mr. Jones bought a small heavily-timbered tract of land close to the place now known as Maple Grove Stock Farm. Mr. Jones, senior, was a cooper by profession and, besides working on his farm, worked at his trade in near-by towns. When Charles was old enough he learned the trade from his father and preferring it to farming finally drifted away from home, working in several eastern cities in cooperage departments of the Standard Oil Company.

In 1888 he took charge of the Chicago branch of the Genesee Oil Company. About a year later he again went with the Standard Oil Company. In 1899 he and two other parties organized the Calumet Cooperage Company, dealers in second hand cooperage—barrels, kegs, etc. Success crowned the efforts of the partners and, of course, in due time brought its own financial rewards.

Like many other business men who were brought up on a farm, Mr. Jones retained his interest in agriculture. He bought a farm of three hundred acres and induced his brother Frank to sell his own farm and become the manager of the new enterprise.

Charles Jones attended the first dairy show held at Chicago. There he conceived the idea of stocking his farm with purebred dairy cattle. He studied the different dairy breeds and their work and finally concluded that for his purposes purebred Holstein-Friesians would be most profitable. In one of his letters he says:

"They are good feeders and have large size or capacity which goes with heavy production. They can turn almost any kind of roughage into profitable production—both in milk and calves. They are, as a general rule, easy to handle, always contented and gentle.

"Like a great many others that have drifted away from country life, I thought I would like to be the owner of a good farm, well stocked and be in a position to help the farmers of the surrounding vicinity



MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEINS ARE WELL MARKED
Maple Grove Spofford Princess in center of picture

in which Maple Grove Stock Farm is located, by introducing registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

"While the business of breeding purebred stock has not at all times been entirely a great money-making proposition, we have the satisfaction of knowing that today Crawford County is forging ahead in the dairy business and a leader for registered Holsteins; also that a great many dairymen got their foundation stock at our farm and that is worth fully as much as profit."

All the work in relation to the registration and transferring of stock is attended to by Mr. Charles Jones who says that he makes every effort when sales are made to send the certificates to the buyers without

any unnecessary delay, thus obviating one cause of trouble of which many buyers complain.

To his brother Frank, Mr. Charles Jones attributes much of the success that has attended Maple Grove Stock Farm and its purebred Holstein-Friesian herd. When the farm was bought it was in a run down condition, now it is in a high state of fertility. With the exception of the house, all the barns, buildings, etc., on the place have been erected by the Jones family and in addition to doing the actual building they did a considerable part of the work of drawing the plans. The barn is 122 feet long and is 40 feet wide. The large silos are a part of the barn itself. Concrete was used for the floors in the cattle barn, pens and feed room. Metal stanchions are installed.

Improved farm machinery helps to lighten labor. A tractor is used for plowing and, as a general rule, milking machines care for the general dairy.

Percheron horses and Oxford sheep are raised here and specimens have been exhibited at neighboring fairs and won many prizes.

Years ago when few owners tuberculin tested all their cattle, the Maple Grove herd was tested annually



FRANK JONES AND SON IN THE HAYFIELD

and it was among the first herds in Pennsylvania to be placed on the State and Federal Accredited List. Partly because of this example Crawford County was one of the first districts in the state to adopt area testing and was one of the very earliest counties in Pennsylvania to become a modified accredited area. Therefore, as one of their advertising slogans state, Maple Grove is "an Accredited Herd in an Accredited Area."

During the past twenty-one years, stock from this establishment has been sold to many other breeders and herds have been founded with foundation animals purchased from here. One thing the owner and manager are very proud of is that the animals have given so much satisfaction that buyers have returned time and time again for more stock, particularly bulls and there are several instances where one man has at four different times purchased a bull to head a good purebred or grade herd—sure evidence that the purchased stock has proven satisfactory to the buyer.

This story is really incomplete without a picture of the owner. So far we have been unable to obtain one, Mr. Jones modestly refusing to "face the public," using the following words:

"When a man commences to show the scars of advancing years he is not so anxious for his picture to appear before the public in company with the present

day young fellow who sports a Charlie Chaplin moustache and looks like a movie hero." In a great many instances these and lots of nerve are what he travels on. However, some day I may get photographed but doing this is like getting a bad tooth pulled with some people—the longer it is delayed the greater the dread of it."

"Struggling Little Band"

"STRUGGLING as we were, a little organized band to protect and promote the best interests of our favorite breed of cattle burdened and oppressed by exorbitant registration fees imposed by the American Holstein-Friesian Association."

The above was taken from the address of President A. C. Hallman of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, given at that Association's twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, February 12, 1908.

All the dairy states are now represented in the New Registry Association—forty in number. A little effort on the part of its friends and members will put the New Association over in a big way. Have you asked your neighbor to join?

Researchers often leap at predestinated conclusions and then decorate their work with the halo of hokum.

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

The Kind I Like!



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow, long a member of my herd, is my Ideal of business dairy Holstein-Friesian Type.

A steady and persistent producer, giving milk testing around 4 per cent., a regular breeder, attractively marked and HORNLESS—all desirable characteristics transmitted to her descendants.

If you want a bull calf of 4 per cent. naturally Hornless Breeding to dehorn Your dairy cows—Let me hear from You!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

They Led the Way

THE honor of owning the first female entered in the Herd Book in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. belongs to George W. Fries of Oakland Farm near Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. Number 1 in the Herd Book is Violet De Kol Fay, born April 7, 1921. Her sire was Merry Fay De Kol, a son of Thornwood Paul De Kol and Thornwood De Kol Queen. Her dam was Violet De Kol Woodcrest, a daughter of S. H. King Korndyke Woodcrest and Violet De Kol Hendrik. Violet De Kol Fay No. 1 H. B. is, so her owner says, a real good dairy cow and a profit maker. She has milked 80 lb. in a day and in a month has produced 2,190 lb. milk, 72 lb. butterfat.



VIOLET DE KOL FAY
The first cow registered in the Herd Book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The photograph from which the accompanying picture of Violet De Kol Fay was made was taken when the cow was practically dry and had two months to go before freshening again so it does not do her justice. Dairy men are always interested in the udder of a cow but the picture of Violet does not show her large, capacious udder.

Violet De Kol Fay is not only a heavy producer but is also a regular breeder. She dropped heifer calves in 1924-1925-1926 and again in 1927. On the 25th of January, 1928, she dropped a bull calf and eleven months and four days later, that is, on the 29th of December, 1928, she dropped another bull calf which was given the name of Prince De Kol Fay Walker Piebe and sold to Wilson G. Creamer, a neighbor to Mr. Fries.

Violet De Kol Fay is not the only good cow at Oakland Farm. Mr. Fries is very proud of Howitzer Echo Alliquippa No. 6720 H. B. Alliquippa is credited with producing 88.64 lb. butter, 2,310 lb. milk in a month and she has a year record made in cow testing association work of 14,860 lb.

Alliquippa has at least two good daughters. Howitzer Alliquippa Echo Sylvia milked over 10,000 lb. in her first milking period and freshened again in eleven months. One month she was credited with over 50 lb. butter. Another daughter, Alliquippa Echo Sylvia, has milked 75 lb. in a day and has a 30 day record of 78.12 lb. butter.

Mr. Fries believes that such records made in cow testing association work under his own care and management show the real worth of a cow and that Howitzer Echo Alliquippa is not only a good producer but also transmits her own good qualities to her offspring as indicated by the performances of her daughters. So much does he think of her that he has selected her son, now a year old, as a herdsire, basing his rea-

sons on the persistent production and individuality of his dam in addition to her proven transmitting ability. Alliquippa recently freshened, again dropping a very handsome bull. From all indications she is ready for another year of heavy production. Her picture, taken just after she was milked, does not do justice to her magnificent udder development.

During the height of their milk flow, Mr. Fries, if other work is not too pressing, milks his fresh cows three times a day but most of the year the dairy gets along on twice-a-day milking. He aims to give his cows six to eight weeks rest after a heavy milking period. He also aims to get them in good condition by feeding them when dry a liberal amount of grain with a low protein content, corn, of course, being the home grown grain most readily available. Good alfalfa pastures, alfalfa hay and silage form the roughage. These with a well balanced, home-mixed grain ration, is what the cows receive and they produce heavily on it.

Mr. Fries says, "the secret of successfully feeding dairy cows is to feed them liberally. Many farmers feed their cows alfalfa, grain and silage but do not feed enough of any of these valuable feeds. It is my experi-



GEORGE W. FRIES AND HOWITZER ECHO ALLIQUIPPA
No. 6720 H. B.

ence that a cow producing a large amount of milk needs plenty of food."

Mr. Fries farms one hundred and nineteen acres, Oakland Farms contains ninety-five acres and there is an additional twenty-four acres near by. Mr. Fries is a stalwart Pennsylvania farmer and dairyman who does practically all of the work done on his farm and manages his own business. The amount of milk shipped daily and the bounteous crops raised show that he is a good farmer, a real dairyman and an efficient, capable manager.

THE GENTLE COW

The gentle cow looks down the road,
She hears the horn and sees the car
But ambles on to her abode
As unconcerned as truckmen are;
She will not turn or step aside,
(We think she has found out somehow
That motorists won't rush a cow),
And thus she stands with dreamy eyes
And takes advantage of her size.

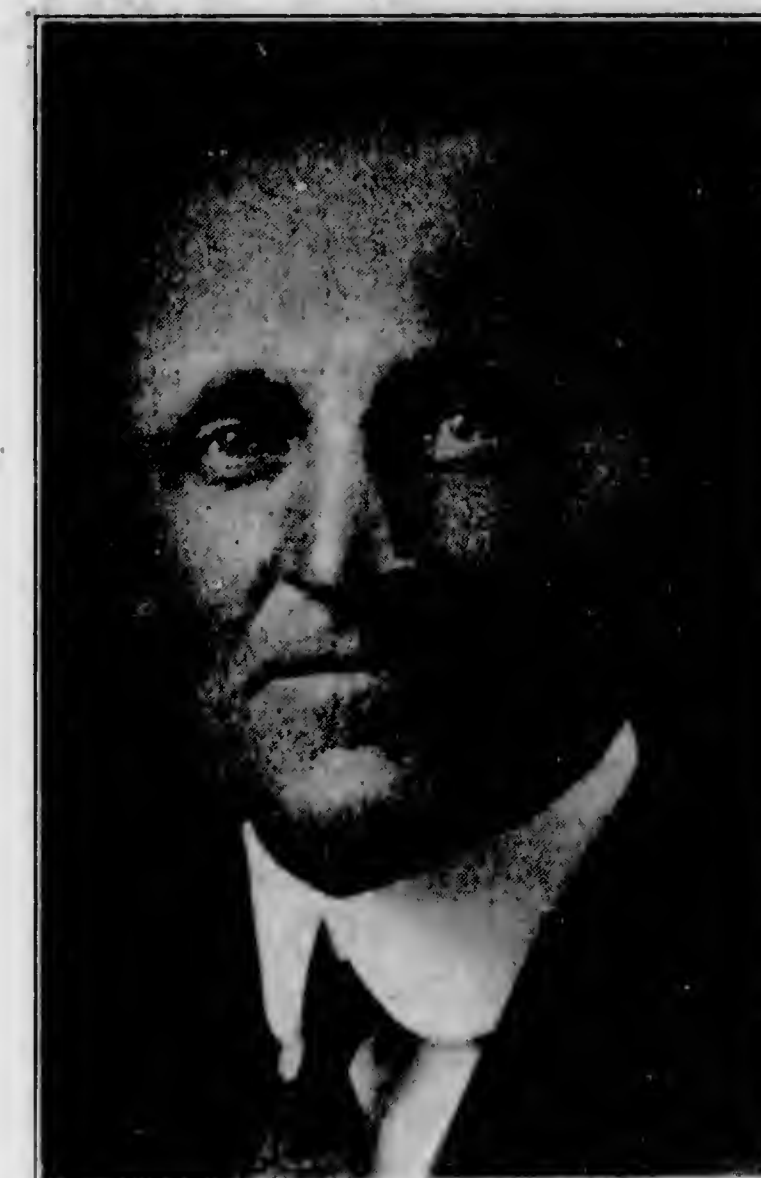
Roulette Animals Win Prizes at Fairs

EVERY year J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, Maryland, exhibits a few members of his herd at near-by fairs. His friends say there are two reasons why Fred does this, one for advertising purposes, the other because he likes the excitement of competition and the winning of prizes and ribbons.

However, we want to tell you that Fred and a few of his pets have been taking in the Maryland fairs this year with very good success. One of his cows, Princess Alicine Glista, has been undefeated, carrying off not only the highest premiums in the classes for full aged cows but also the senior and grand championships. Mr. Roulette is very proud of this great cow as she is a product of the Roulette herd, her dams for several generations being raised at this establishment. She was by Model Glista Edith Pontiac and her dam was Dot Alicine Princess. The Alicine family is one of the best in the Roulette herd and has furnished the owner with some of his greatest show ring prize-winners.

The Roulette herd has been established seventeen or eighteen years. It was the first purebred Holstein-Friesian herd in Washington County, Maryland. It was the first herd in the county to be placed on the Accredited List, Mr. Roulette being a pioneer in this respect as well as in many others. The members of this dairy are generous milkers as well as large testers, their product averaging better than four per cent butterfat right along.

A number of good bulls have headed this establishment. An interesting feature is that white predominates in their color markings, Mr. Roulette having a



J. FRED ROULETTE
Well-known Maryland Holstein-Friesian breeder.

decided preference for light-colored animals. The present herdsire is very light in color. His pedigree combines show type and big production. His dam in her first lactation period produced around 15,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 3.6% butterfat and is backed by Korndyke and Posch blood. His sire is Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, one of the best known Holstein-Friesian bulls living. He was owned by a

Wisconsin dairyman with a small purebred herd who was induced to exhibit this bull at a number of fairs where he carried off high honors as a two-year-old. As he grew older the bull seemed to improve or else the owner learned how to exhibit with better advantage, for Johanna Rag Apple Pabst has won twenty-three grand championships and was not exhibited in 1927. In 1928 he carried off the grand championship at the



THE PRESENT HEAD OF THE
ROULETTE HERD

Canadian Royal, one of the greatest of the Canadian shows. Johanna Rag Apple Pabst is an exceptional bull, very large and very smooth. He is backed by big producing strains and a number of his offspring have won prizes at big shows, both in Canada and United States.

Many of our readers living in the north may not know of Sharpsburg, Maryland, but they do know of Antietam because of the great battle fought here during the Civil War. In the south they speak of the battle of Sharpsburg. Sharpsburg and Antietam are different names for the same battle, for at the time of the conflict the headquarters of the Confederate Army was in the village of Sharpsburg and the Union Army was camped along Antietam Creek, the battlefield taking in quite an extent of territory. The Roulette farm is a part of the extensive battlefield and it contains 250 acres of land derived from the weathering of limestone rock. The pastures are mainly bluegrass and as the soil raises generous crops of corn and alfalfa, the Roulette cattle are well grown and generally in good condition.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

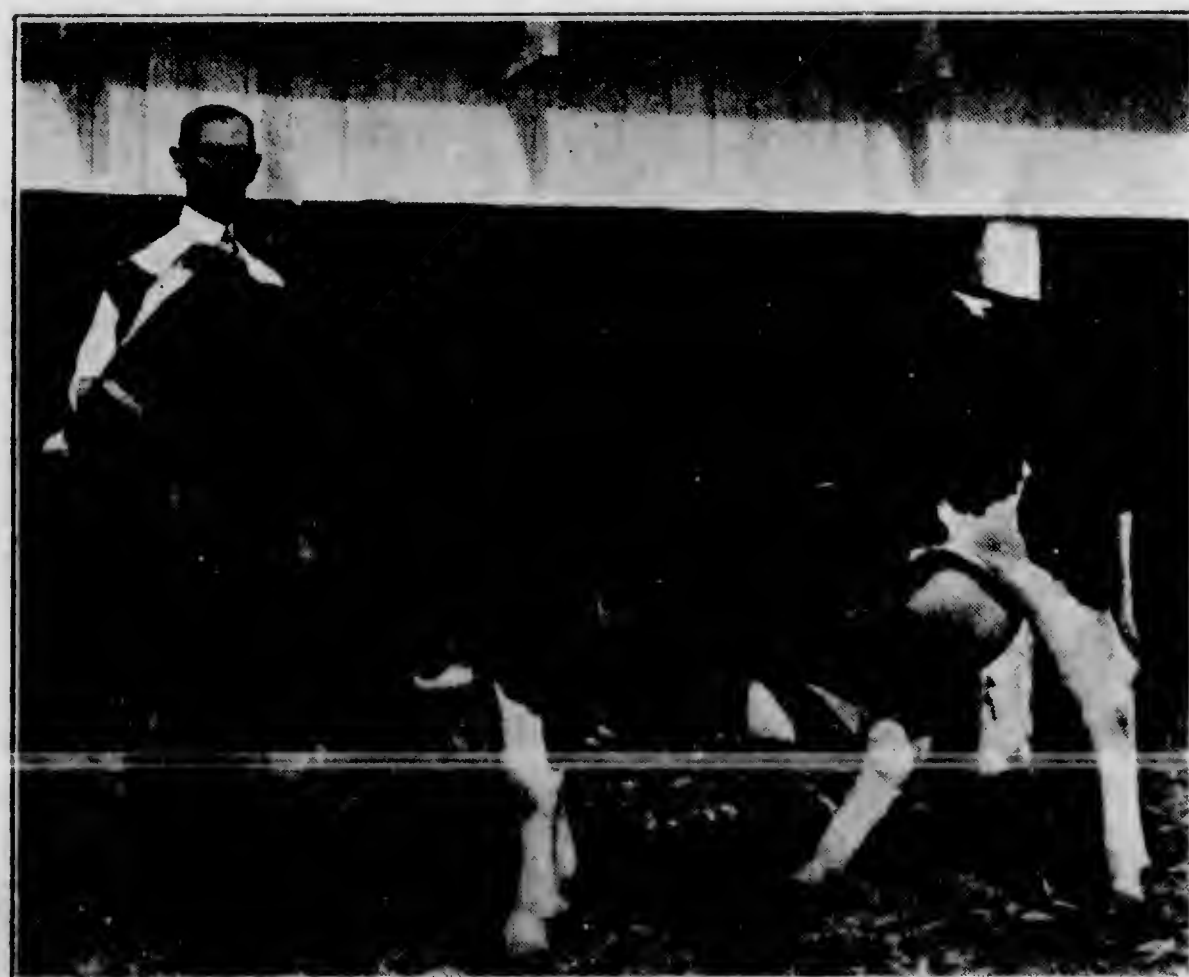
Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Smithdale

RESIDENTS of Shippensburg, Pa., are supplied with milk from Holstein-Friesian cows from the dairy of J. Brady Smith. Mr. Smith has been in the milk business for a number of years, working with good cows, some of them grade Holstein-Friesians and some of them purebreds. The purebreds proved



J. BRADY SMITH AND ALLAMUCHY JOHANNA VALE

so satisfactory as producers that he made up his mind that he would keep purebreds entirely.

Mr. Smith had a few good ones at the 1929 Franklin County Fair where one hundred and sixty-eight purebred Holstein-Friesians were exhibited. One of his

prize winners, placed third in her class, was Allamuchy Johanna Vale No. 10363 H. B. She was born March 5, 1926. Her sire was Tranquillity King Johanna, a son of King of the Johanna Lads and Tranquillity Sadie Vale Wayne. Her dam was Allamuchy Johanna Lad Vale, a daughter of King of the Johanna Lads.

Allamuchy Johanna Vale is a large, handsome young cow, dark in color and evidently a big producer. Mr. Smith stands for permanence in business and intends to keep his son with him on the farm for the firm name is J. Brady Smith and Son. The boy exhibited his own heifer calf at the fair and she won second place in the class for senior heifer calves. She is a light-colored animal, remarkably straight on the back and among her ancestors are many large producers. She was born October 12, 1928. Her sire was Pietje Boiling Spring Korndyke, a son of Boiling Spring Paul Korndyke and White Beauty Pietje. Her dam, Smithdale Ruby Segis Ormsby, was a daughter of De Kol King Ormsby and Smithdale Ruby Segis.

It will be seen from the above that J. Brady Smith and Son call their farm Smithdale and use Smithdale as a herd prefix in naming animals of their own breeding. The practice of using herd prefixes in naming animals, especially females, is a growing one among breeders of Holstein-Friesians and helps to identify the herd in which the animal was raised no matter into how many other herds she passes in after years.

The Smithdale herd is on the State and Federal Accredited List and is also enrolled in the local cow testing



SMITHDALE HELEN ORMSBY KORNDYKE
Promising heifer owned by J. Brady Smith and Son, Shippensburg, Pa.

association. No attempt is made to make big cow testing association records. The association is used as it should be used—to tell which are the big producing animals in the herd, to ascertain their persistence in milking and from these two points to show the dams from which it is advisable to raise heifers which will in time form the producing dairy.

Tell your neighbors all about the New Registry Association. Get your neighbor interested in keeping his cattle properly registered. They will be pleased with the service and great saving in fees and will be building their business on a sound and permanent basis.

BE PLEASANT

Life is like a journey, taken on a train,
With a pair of travelers at each window pane.
I may sit beside you all the journey through,
Or I say sit elsewhere, never knowing you.
But if fate should mark me to sit by your side,
Let's be pleasant travelers; it's so short a ride.

Ready for Service

a handsome son of my great cow

WYNOLA TWEDE PONTIAC LASS

This daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days, is a persistent producer and just the right kind.

This bull is just past a year old, a handsome, stylish fellow, three-fourths white, good everywhere. His brother is now in service herd, otherwise I would retain him for my own herd.

This is your opportunity to obtain at a reasonable price one of the Best Bred Young Bulls Living.

E. D. ELLSWORTH

Meshoppen, Pa.

This ACCREDITED herd contains over 100 head

Wisconsin Milk Prices

FOR September milk the condenseries of Wisconsin paid prices ranging from \$1.85 per hundred pounds at Monticello and New Glarus up to \$2.70 at Brooklyn and \$2.73 at Clinton. North Prairie paid \$2.00 a hundred and there were ten others above this figure out of the forty-two plants represented in the State List.

The variation in prices is because some of the plants are not strictly condenseries as they bottle part or nearly all of their milk and prices paid by such plants usually run higher than those paid for straight condenseries. The figures given are for milk testing 3.5 per cent.

Early Days of the New York Milk Shed

PREVIOUS to 1842 no milk was shipped by rail into New York City. The supply came entirely from cows kept in the city or from near-by areas on Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester County, New York State. Most of these cows were kept in stables and fed on brewery and distillery wastes.

Early in 1842 a shipment of two hundred and forty quarts was made by Philo Gregory of Chester, Orange County, to Thaddeus Selleck, who seems to have originated the idea and persuaded Gregory to make the shipment. Blue pyramid churns or cans were used and the shipment was made over what is now the Erie Railroad.

The weather was cool and the milk arrived in New York City in good condition. It had been well advertised in advance and the first shipment was not large enough to supply the demand. A depot for handling Orange County milk was opened and the shipments rapidly increased until within a few years many Orange County dairymen were sending fluid milk direct to New York City.

The shipments were made morning and evening but during hot weather much of the supply was sour when it arrived at the depot. In the fall of 1842 an ingenious dairymen named Jacob Vail experimented with a coiled lead pipe which ran through a barrel packed with ice. He found that, if the milk was allowed to run slowly through this pipe it was cooled so thoroughly that it could be shipped without souring.

In the early days of the business there were no Sunday railroad trains. Attempts to obtain Sunday milk train service met with much opposition. When it was announced that a train carrying milk would run on Sunday special meetings were called by the clergy and protests were made against such a train. Some went so far as to threaten their church members with dismissal if they would ship milk on the Sabbath. The railroads were denounced at such gatherings and it was said that the curse of God would surely fall upon everyone connected with the shipment of milk on Sunday. The first Sunday shipment consisting of two cars was made early in August, 1843, and it is of interest to note that it did not reach its destination, for the engine jumped the track and plunged into a pond, taking the two cars of milk with it.

For many years most of the New York City milk came from Orange County. The increasing demand caused milk dealers to build plants in the country for receiving and shipping milk. In 1881 the Ontario and Western Railroad ran a milk train from Delhi, Delaware County, to the metropolis. This, as far as is known, was the first instance of the use of refrigerator cars for milk purposes and the project was ridiculed on the grounds that it was impossible to ship milk two hundred miles and keep it sweet. At the present time some shipments are received from points five hundred miles distant.

In 1843 it is estimated that three hundred cans of milk a day were shipped into New York City. In 1900 it required about 35,000 cans of milk daily to supply the big city with milk and cream. At the present time the requirements are more than 145,000 forty quart cans daily.

All the dairy states are now represented in the New Registry Association—forty in number. A little effort on the part of its friends and members will put the New Association over in a big way. Have you asked your neighbor to join?

Most farmers who have reached the goal of success have failings—but they did a heap of pruning along the way.

Love makes the world go round. But for that matter, so does a good swallow of tobacco juice.

Your Chance to Buy

The World's Record Bull



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

You all know him and his breeding—that his sire was one of the best bred sons of King of the Pontiacs and that his dam was the World's Champion Cow

ROLO MERCENA DE KOL

51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days.

I have to sell because my present herd contains 25 of his daughters, as fine a bunch as any one ever owned. They are big producers and choice individuals. Also offer some choice young sons and grandsons of Rolo.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick

Maryland

Practical Dairy Specialists

SPECIALISTS in heavy milking, big producing cows is a title that can justly be applied to Frank L. Heilman & Son, of Cleona, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Years ago Mr. Heilman conceived the idea that the dairy cows of Lebanon County were not, as producers, up to the standard of the best of those raised in regions where the farmers made dairying their major interest. He came to the conclusion that he would be of benefit to his friends and neighbors if he brought in some good dairy cattle, and gave his acquaintances an opportunity to see what good cows were like. The neighbors came, saw the cows, admired them. Admiration deepened into desire, with the result that, before very long, Mr. Heilman had sold nearly all of his cows.

Just how many big producing Holstein-Friesians, Heilman & Son have brought to Lebanon County would be difficult to estimate for they are good judges of dairy cattle and like the big producing kind, in fact, will not handle any others.

The Heilmans have a large farm, the old family homestead. It grows bumper crops of corn and alfalfa so that the cattle are well fed and in good condition. Russell Heilman personally works around the stock and has charge of the herd which at the present time contains forty-three milkers.

A pair of very handsome bulls head this establishment. Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac, now a three-year-old, is a son of Prince Pontiac Hartje Hengerveld and the cow Segis Hazel Pontiac Hartje. This cow is

credited with the production of 101 lb. milk in a day, 30.17 lb. butter, 695.7 lb. milk in a week and she is a daughter of Ida Pontiac Segis, who produced 30.39 lb. butter, 655.5 lb. milk in seven days.

The junior herdsire is Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th. His sire, Butter Boy Beets Johanna, is backed by a wonderful combination of producing bloodlines. His dam, Colantha Burke Mechthilde, is credited with producing 32.69 lb. butter, 634.4 lb. milk in seven days and is from a cow that produced 652.4 lb. milk, 25.12 lb. butter in a week, who is a daughter of another cow with 29.52 lb. butter, 695.2 lb. milk in seven days. The three generations, dam, grand-dam and great grand-dam of Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th have all averaged well over 90 pounds of milk a day.

Frank Heilman and his son Russell are always glad to show their cattle. Stock that originally came from this herd can be found in many herds in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties and the owners seem to take particular pride in animals obtained from this establishment.

Estimating Hay and Silage

ON MANY dairy farms in the East the dry summer materially cut the crop yields and many dairymen are wondering if they will have enough to carry their herd through the feeding season. Silos and hay mows will be measured to see how much food is stored away in them. In figuring the mow the length is multiplied by the breadth, the result by the height and the product divided by 520, as a ton of mixed hay is supposed to occupy 520 cubic feet. This is only approximate as hay varies in weight according to kind.

The measurement of a cylindrical silo is much more complicated. The value of the contents as food, varies with the quality and richness of the corn with which it is filled and the amount of ears on the stalks. The following table will be found of value in estimating the amount of feed in the silo. Forty pounds of silage a day is approximately the amount a cow should have and it is generally considered not advisable or profitable to feed more than this.

—Capacity of Silos at the Time Filling is Completed

Depth of silage in feet	Inside diameter of silo in feet Capacity in tons (2,000 lbs.)						
	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
20	22.8	32.8	44.6	58.2	73.8	91.1	110.2
21	24.4	35.1	47.8	62.3	79.1	97.5	118.0
22	26.0	37.5	51.1	66.7	84.5	104.2	126.1
23	27.1	40.0	54.4	71.8	90.0	111.1	134.4
24	29.5	42.5	57.8	75.5	95.5	118.0	142.7
25	31.3	45.2	61.3	80.0	101.3	125.1	151.2
26	33.1	47.7	64.8	84.6	107.2	132.3	160.0
27	34.9	50.3	68.4	89.3	113.2	139.6	168.8
28	36.8	52.0	72.1	94.1	119.2	147.1	177.8
29	38.7	55.8	75.8	98.9	125.4	154.6	187.0
30	40.6	58.5	79.5	103.8	131.6	162.3	196.3
31	42.5	61.3	83.4	108.3	137.9	170.1	205.0
32	44.1	64.1	87.2	113.8	144.5	178.0	215.2
33	45.7	67.0	91.1	118.9	150.8	186.0	225.0
34	47.5	69.8	95.1	124.2	157.4	194.1	235.8
35	49.1	72.5	99.1	129.3	163.9	202.2	246.6
36	50.7	75.2	103.2	134.7	170.7	210.6	257.8
37	52.3	77.9	107.2	139.9	177.4	218.8	268.8
38	54.0	80.6	111.3	145.3	184.2	227.2	279.0
39	55.6	83.4	115.5	150.8	191.2	235.2	289.4
40	57.2	86.1	119.6	156.2	198.1	243.3	299.6
41	58.8	88.9	123.8	161.7	205.1	251.6	309.8
42	60.4	91.6	128.2	167.4	212.1	259.6	319.8
43	62.0	94.3	132.6	173.0	219.2	267.9	329.8
44	63.6	97.0	137.0	178.6	226.3	276.1	339.8
45	65.2	99.7	141.4	184.2	233.6	284.0	349.4
46	66.8	102.4	145.8	189.0	240.0	291.1	359.4
47	68.4	105.1	150.2	193.8	246.9	297.1	369.4
48	70.0	107.8	154.6	198.1	253.7	303.4	379.4
49	71.6	110.5	159.0	202.7	260.2	310.4	389.4
50	73.2	113.2	163.4	207.7	266.9	317.4	399.4

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

Brewer's Principles of Breeding

LECTURING at a meeting of the Graduate School of Agriculture at Columbia, Missouri in 1914, Professor W. H. Brewer, of Yale University, summarized six great fundamental breeding principles in a way that has never, in the opinion of many educationalists, been surpassed. They are as follows:

1. Every animal must have two parents, and every animal resembles its parents in most of its characteristics. There is a force or tendency to keep offspring like their parents or descendants like their ancestors. This is called the Law of Inheritance (Similarity—Like produces Like).

2. No two animals are alike or identical in all respects. Hence offspring are never precisely like their ancestors. This is known as the Law of Variation.

3. Vastly more animals are produced than are needed for breeding, and only those having the highest aggregate of good points should be used to breed from. This is called Selection.

4. By training, environment and selection in pairing, the form may be modified and the relative value of the various points or characters changed so as to better suit the use or the fancy of the breeder. This is called Breeding to Points.

5. By continued breeding to points, the characters may be increased beyond what they were in the ancestry. This is called Improvement of Breeds.

6. The more uniform the ancestry in character and the more restricted in number, the more uniform and certain the resulting descendants. The converse holds equally true.

Dairying as a Side Line in the South

SOIL and climatical conditions in the southeastern coastal plains of the United States are so favorable for the growing of cotton and tobacco crops that are readily turned into cash, that dairying is not likely to be followed as a major industry; yet operators of farms in this region would profit if dairying was made a sideline.

On many farms a herd of from six to twelve cows can be kept and cared for with little or no additional feed cost and the labor can be attended to by members of the family. This will give a better distribution of the farm income, will enable the farmer to use his labor to better advantage and will more fully utilize grazing land and the feed crops grown on the farm.

On the selected list of forty farms in southeastern Alabama and southern Georgia from which sour cream was shipped to near-by creameries the number of cows kept, averaged nine. Cotton was the principal enterprise on most of these farms with small acreages of tobacco, peanuts, and truck crops as secondary money crops.

Nearly all of these farms had some permanent pasture, the average per farm being 33 acres. Usually this pasture consisted largely of old fields, waste land, or low wet land that was unsuited for cultivation. On some farms, woods pasture was used, and about one-

fifth of the farms utilized velvet beans and cornstalks for winter grazing. About 60 per cent of the total value of the feed consumed by the cows was furnished by pasture. Without the cows much of this pasture would not have been utilized. Most of the feed was home grown and its production did not seriously compete with other enterprises in the utilization of labor.

Receipts per farm from the sale of dairy products ranged from \$695 to \$885, with an average of \$805 for the 40 farms studied. In addition to this the value of dairy products consumed in the home averaged \$220, and the value of skim milk fed on the farm was \$70 per farm, making the gross value of dairy products produced approximately \$1,100 per farm. A farmer in the strictly dairy regions would consider the cash return per cow from the sale of dairy products as very low but an annual income of around \$800 from nine cows is decidedly worth while when it is coming in regularly to help to pay farm and family expenses.

A moral: Before you leave a sure thing in the country, have a landing in sight—and means for reaching it.—*Indiana Farmers Guide.*

In June, 1928, farm taxes were 250% over the pre-war level and farm wages 170% over that level.

A sleepy man isn't necessarily of a retiring disposition.

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

A Dandy Pair!

BULL: Maple Grove Lindy D. Glista, Born December 25, 1928.

Sire: Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Glista Girl, Milk 451.2, Butter 20.64 lb., a daughter of the 31.26 lb. sire, Model Daniel Glista.

HEIFER: Maple Grove Dora Ybma Glista, Born February 13, 1929.

Sired by our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista.

Dam: Maple Grove Model Princess Glista, Milk 553.1, Butter 21.16 lb.

This is a nice thrifty pair, color more white than black.

Price \$200 for the two.

A good bargain for someone.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, R. D. 4 PENNSYLVANIA

F. Jones, Manager

Herd Accredited

Better Service— Lower Fees



**The New Registry Association
Provides the Breeders of
Holstein-Friesian Cattle**



WITH—

The Most Up-to-Date System of Recording Herd Book Records

by combining the registry and transfer certificate and adopting other improved methods of keeping Herd Book records. Additional safeguards have been thrown around the integrity of the records.

A Business Form of Government

The Association has a business form of government—every member has a direct vote. It has a small Board of Directors. Its offices are centrally located under one roof, all of which lends to the greatest efficiency and economy of operation, resulting in—

A Great Saving in Fees with Prompt, Better and More Efficient Service

All of the dairy states (40 in number) are now represented.

The greatest demand and the best prices for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are found in those districts where the New Association is the strongest.

Join in this great constructive movement to restore public confidence and bring prosperity to the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Pancakes and Waffles

IN THE spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, but in the snappy days of fall the attention of men generally turns to thoughts of food, and this page will be having a new editor if there isn't something written about food pretty soon. We seem to recall that the editor of the "love-lorn" column answered the wife who asked how she could retain her husband's love—"feed the brute." We also have a hazy recollection of hearing something about the way to a man's heart being through his stomach. Well, let's settle down to the solemn consideration of some article of diet. What shall it be? Pancakes? All right, and how about a few kind words concerning the pancake's aristocratic cousin, the waffle?

pancakes

Doubtless there are many to whom the mention of pancakes recalls a kitchen full of irritating smoke, in the midst of which the almost suffocated family sat down to eat. That very thing about pancakes has spoiled them for many people. No longer is such a condition necessary, for by using an aluminum griddle, no grease is needed, consequently there is no smoke. Should an iron griddle be used, it will need very little greasing if shortening is added to the batter, and the griddle is heated to just the right temperature, which may be determined by putting a few drops of water on it—if they dance merrily, the griddle is hot enough.

The making of pancakes is such an old culinary art that there seems to be little that can be added to the knowledge of it. Veteran cooks will agree that in making buckwheat cakes, buttermilk is the best liquid to use, although good results may be obtained by the use of sour milk, in both cases baking soda should be used to make them light. Some prefer using yeast, in which case the following is a good method to follow:—To one-half cake of yeast add one quart of luke warm water, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Thicken with enough buckwheat flour to make a smooth batter, and let it stand over night. In the morning dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in a little boiling water and stir briskly into the batter. Bake on a hot griddle. About two cupfuls of the batter should be left each morning as a starter for the next batch and yeast should be added about once a week.

There is a difference in buckwheat flours, in the milling of them, and since the war it is not quite so easy to get the good old fashioned buckwheat flour. For this reason many women have taken to using the ready prepared flours, in which case all that is needed is to follow the directions that come with each package. Or else they make wheat flour cakes, for which the following is a good standard recipe:—Three cupfuls of flour, five even teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, two cupfuls of milk,

three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of melted shortening. Sift the flour well, add the baking powder, and salt and sift again. Beat the egg yolks and stir into the milk adding both to the flour and the sugar. Then add the shortening and fold in the egg whites which have been well beaten. Bake on a hot griddle. All pancakes, no matter what the ingredients, should be served as soon as possible after being baked.

Waffles

But it is when one turns to that relative of the pancake that has broken into society—the waffle—that eyes shine, mouths water and joy pervades the soul! Here is no drudgery of cooking, but just pure unalloyed pleasure for all concerned. For show me a woman who doesn't love to bake waffles and—well there just "ain't no such animal." Of course this presupposes an electric waffle iron, and although it is a little early to be talking about Christmas, here is a tip to any man whose eye chances upon this page—if there isn't an electric waffle iron in your home see that this condition is remedied not later than December 25th, 1929. No electricity? Delay no longer in installing a plant of some kind, if for no other reason than to enjoy these delectable non-skid pancakes as often as any member of the family desires. Company is a joy forever when waffles can be served at the shortest notice, and even for invited guests waffles may be the main dish on the main course, and may be served as the dessert, with genuine maple syrup. It is doubtful if there is on earth the person who does not enjoy them; usually physical capacity being the only limit to their consumption.

Just a word of warning when a new iron is being used: follow the directions that come with it. If they say that the iron should be greased, grease it. If they say it should not, do not. But one thing do; be sure that it is hot enough before pouring the batter in. Never shall I forget my own first experience, for there were no directions with mine and I had to guess my way to success, and was in too much of a hurry—and how they stuck! A second attempt proved that I should have waited at least seven minutes before using. Personally I never grease my waffle iron, but know that some do so that both ways may be tried with success. It takes about two minutes for the baking and about one between bakings. When through with the iron I have always cleaned the top with a small brush and then washed with a cloth, making sure that the iron was perfectly dry before putting it away. Some women do not wash it at all but merely wipe it well. That is a matter of preference. Should any waffle stick it must be entirely removed by some process before more batter is poured in, or the sticking will continue. Any cook book will contain many recipes for waffles, and additions may be made to the ingredients as one wishes according to how one likes

her waffles—soft or crisp. This is the one I use as a foundation:—two cupfuls of flour, one and a half cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. My additions to this are cream for milk, which makes a rich crisp waffle. I sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar, beat the yolks of the eggs, add them to the milk and mix with the flour, etc. Then I add the melted butter and do not mind if there is more than the two tablespoonfuls. Lastly I fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. If I am going to serve guests, I prepare all the wet ingredients, and all the dry ones keeping them separate until ready to bake when it takes only a moment to mix. It is really a lot of fun to experiment with waffles and see the various results one can get. To serve with them, of course, chicken is the grandest thing, but even just plenty of butter and maple syrup make them quite eatable. Any meat, such as ham that will give plenty of good brown gravy, for something to spread on them seems to be needed, or chipped beef gravy may be used. Once one has the iron, one soon has the habit and there will be no difficulty in finding the accompaniments.

Do Bright Children Leave the Farm?

AN OLD saying that the brightest country raised boys and girls go to the cities is not always true, judging from a survey made during the summer of 1928 in three counties of the state of Washington.

"The average grade made by 104 persons leaving the farm and 213 persons remaining on the farm in their eighth grade state examinations shows that the persons remaining on the farm had a slightly higher average, 85.58, as against 84.13 for those leaving."

Five hundred and fifty-two families were visited and information obtained concerning 1,996 persons sixteen years of age or over living on the farm or having left the farm. The three counties studied, Columbia, Kittitas and Skagit, are in widely separated parts of the state and the farming practiced is of distinctly different types. The chief reasons given for leaving the farm was because they did not have the means to begin farming for themselves or else because they thought they could make more money in the city.

For Wiping Paint

DIP a soft cloth until saturated in a solution of one tablespoonful of turpentine, one quart hot water, and three tablespoonfuls raw linseed oil. Wring out as dry as possible. Wipe painted or varnished surfaces with this. The turpentine cuts and cleans, and the oil renews the polish of the wood. Cheese cloth or the legs of old white hose are good for this purpose as they absorb the oil and turpentine mixture evenly and produce little lint. A glass jar is a safe place to keep these dusters when not in use.

Economy and efficiency, two things consonant with combinations and big business, are keynoters of industry at this time.

FOR LACK OF SPACE

I heard the call to "Eat More Corn"—
I could not help but hear,
Because the advertising horn
Was tooted in my ear,
The ads had winsomeness and force,
Their arguments were good,
And so, although I'm not a horse,
I ate what corn I could.

But, as the golden corn I ate
I found, ere many moons,
That I could not accommodate
My erstwhile mess of prunes.
And so when "Eat More Prunes" became
The advertisers' cry,
To be a sport and play the game
I passed potatoes by.

This bothered the potato crowd,
Who raised a lot of cash
To sound a fanfare, long and loud,
For more and better hash.
I joined the big potato boom,
One of a mighty host,
And I found I simply hadn't room
For chicken wings on toast.

As "Eat More This" and "Eat More That"
Have thundered in my ear,
At table faithfully I've sat,
Yet felt a haunting fear.
I favor each promotion plan,
I'd like to help them all—
But I'm afraid I never can
While stomachs stay so small!

Automobilists are not the only persons who may run people down. There are the ladies' sewing circles.

A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

Name

Address

Oldenburg Herd To Be Dispersed!

SIXTY-ONE HEAD

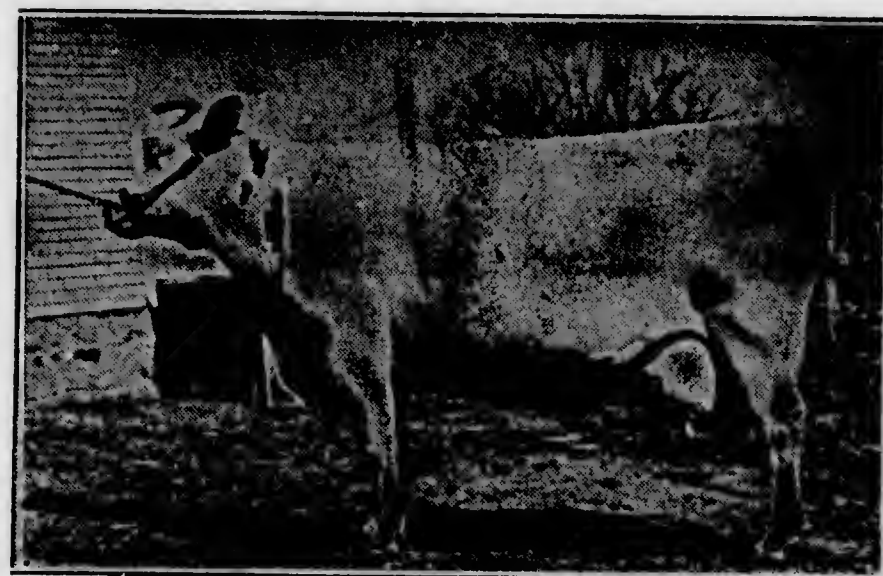
THIS HERD IS RICH ORMSBY BLOODLINES

SIXTY-ONE HEAD

IN ORDER TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CHARLES WELCHER THIS HERD WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON

**FORTY BIG PRODUCING
COWS AND HEIFERS**

Cows that have exceeded 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Cows that give 80 lb. milk in a day.
Daughters of such wonderful cows as



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
31.13 lb. butter, 620.2 lb. milk in a week.

Daughters of **DAISY JOHANNA AAGGIE** 4th
20,020.6 lb. milk, 843.33 lb. butter in a year as a two-year-old.

Daughters of **BESS OLATHE ORMSBY**
30 lb. butter in 7 days, full sister to the 1,252 lb. three-year-old Queen Olathe Bess Ormsby.

These heifers are sired by **KING ORMSBY FONETA**, a well-bred son of King of the Ormsbys.

Cows and heifers sired by **MARATHON BESS BURKE** 5th, one of the best bred bulls of this great producing strain.

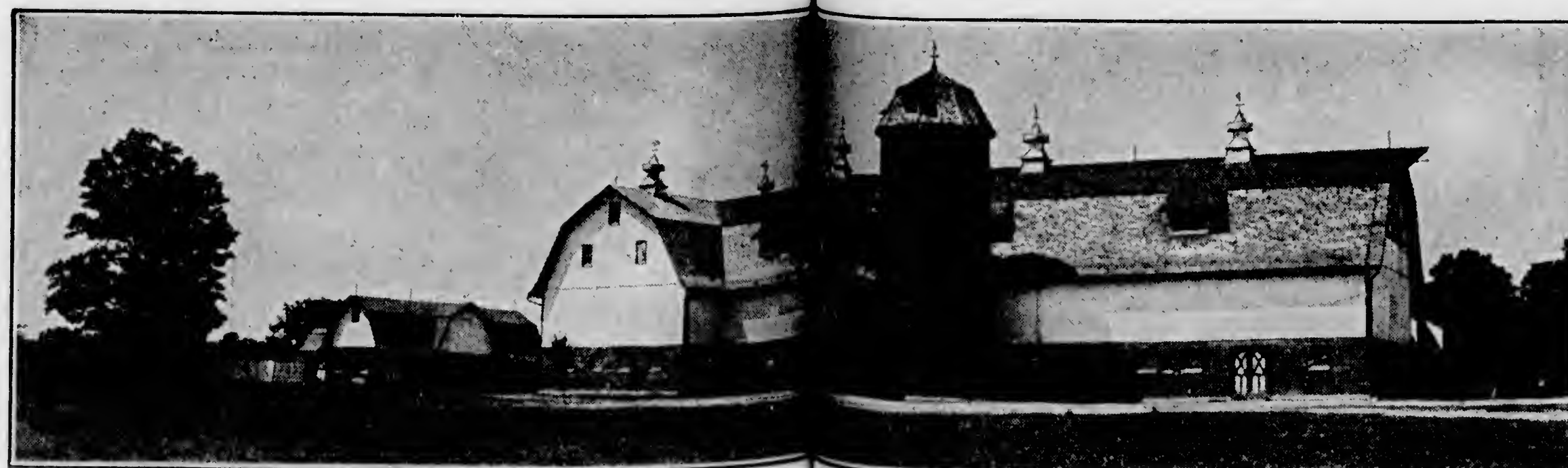


4 fresh cows.
14 bred cows, many of them soon due to freshen.
6 fresh two-year-olds.
10 bred two-year-olds.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1929

The Sale will be at the Oldenburg or Charles Welch Farm which is located on the edge of the city of South Bend, Indiana.

This is a real Breeding Herd as practically every animal was bred and raised here. It is a Bess Dairy Herd, the cows paying some profit for their care.



WHERE THE SALE WILL BE HELD

**GRAND CHAMPION
SHOW RING WINNERS**

Combine Type and Production.

Bred to Wonderful Herd Bulls.

The Senior Herdsire is



LYONS MUTUAL BURKE
A Show Bull and a Show Sire.

Grand Champion at the Ohio State Fair, Kentucky State Fair, Blue Grass Fair, Lexington, Kentucky, and the Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tennessee.

His Offspring are Showy and Stylish, his daughters are Large and Persistent Producers.

The Junior Herdsire is **OLDENBURG MARATHON CORNUCOPIA**, son of Marathon Bess Burke 5th, a bull of superior breeding and conformation.

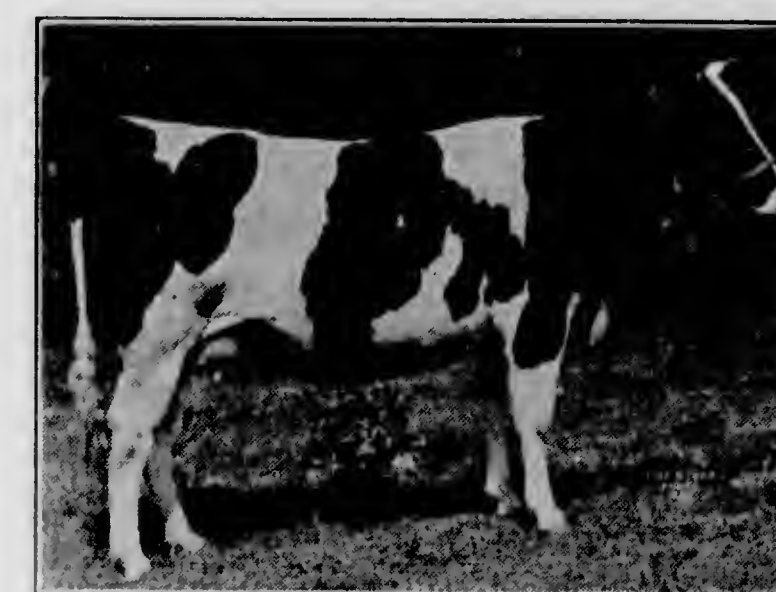
This Herd is particularly strong in the blood of **SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES** 37th, sire of the United States Butter Champion.

14 Yearling Heifers.

7 Heifer Calves.

2 Mature Herdsires.

4 Choice Bull Calves of Ormsby breeding.



Herd Tuberculin Tested.
GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer

For catalog and full information write:

RUSSELL SELTENRIGHT, Manager, Oldenburg Farm, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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NOVEMBER 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Bring Your Registrations Up-to-Date

FALL is the opportune time for breeders of purebred dairy cattle to bring their herd registrations up-to-date. Cattle are in from the pasture lots and their identity should be checked. If ear tags are used, any lost tags should be replaced, any unregistered animals should be sketched, and the matter of having their registrations completed should be attended to.

Neglect in the matter of registering purebreds is expensive; the fee for recording purebreds is doubled after the animals are more than one year old. If the matter of sketching the young heifers and bulls is attended to promptly it divides up the work and the average breeder is better satisfied. When sketching of cattle and filling out the applications are neglected for a period of months, there is a tendency to put it off because it becomes too great a task, but the longer it is put off the larger becomes the task and sometimes, unless accurate breeding records are kept, it is impossible to identify each animal for the purpose of registration.

The New Registry Association is receiving an increased number of inquiries just at this time from breeders who are trying to catch up with their neglected registrations. This reason prompts us to call the matter of neglected registrations to the attention of our readers. To avoid such a condition is to do the work promptly in the order that the calves are born. This is the best way.

If you do not have the necessary supplies, a letter or a post card addressed to Post Office Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa., will bring you any quantity desired. Now is the time to get your purebred registrations up-to-date. Buyers require it and it is impossible to get your indemnity for a purebred in case of cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, unless they are registered.

Shown On the Cover

OUR cover page this issue depicts a view of the houses, barns and other buildings of the Clarks Grove Dairy Farm, located in the Irish Valley in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. The farm is not far from the city of Shamokin and is close to the little village of Paxinos.

This farm is the birthplace of the proprietor, Mr. George Clark, Jr., who, among his other business enterprises in Shamokin, has built up a big dairy business during the past thirty-five years. There are more than one hundred Holstein-Friesians in this herd and the product, which is of high quality, is carried daily to Shamokin in a handsome delivery truck.

Clarks Grove Dairy Farm contains about seven hundred acres and is locally noted because of its extensive fields of corn and alfalfa. The buildings are in first-class condition and are constantly being added to by the proprietor whose hobby it is to make this a modern dairy establishment where good producing, profitable Holstein-Friesians are bred and raised.

An article will appear in an early issue telling more about this growing, high class herd and the men who are responsible for its success.

Little Editors Meet Old Pal

IN MENTIONING the names of Holstein "ENTHUSIASTS" who attended the National Dairy Show, the Editors of *The World* included the name of Forrest G. Farr as representing Holstein interests on the Pacific Coast. It is our understanding that Mr. Farr is now employed as a feed salesman.

Our readers will recall that back in 1926 as Herdsman at Springfield State Hospital in Maryland, Mr. Forrest G. Farr was charged with doping test cows and causing cream to be added to the milk before the samples were taken. It was also alleged that a Grade was registered as a Purebred. Later this State owned calf was exhibited in the show herd of a prominent Maryland politician as his property, at the Maryland State Fair, New York State Fair and the Eastern States Exposition.

Eleven of the records made at Springfield State Hospital were cancelled after the fraud was exposed by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The operations of Mr. Farr at Springfield State Hospital were perhaps the boldest of any followers of *The World* who have attempted to make high official records.

The methods which Mr. Farr was using to help cows make big records, including the registration of a Grade as a Purebred, were not original with Mr. Farr. He may have first learned of them on his visits in or about Syracuse.

Whether Mr. Farr was the master mind in his Maryland operations or whether he was merely employed to do certain things for others who were seeking fame or public notoriety is a question to be answered.

After the Springfield fraud was exposed Farr was reported among the missing. It then developed that he was in California. In other words, he had gone as

far away from Maryland as he could go and keep within the bounds of the United States.

We do not believe Holstein interests on the Pacific Coast would consider Mr. Farr as representing them. In fact, upon Mr. Farr's hasty retreat from the Atlantic Coast after the fraudulent practice was uncovered, we understand he found employment as a feed salesman.

There is an old saying "birds of a feather flock together." No doubt when the Little Editors of *The World* met their old friend Mr. Farr at the National Dairy Show, they could not help mentioning his name in their paper when reporting the show.

Freemartins

NEARLY all cattle breeders believe that a female born twin with a male will prove to be a non-breeder. Registry Associations refuse to register such a heifer until she freshens.

These animals are generally called "Freemartins." There are usually sterile or infertile, even when the external genital organs seem to be well developed. If it were possible to examine such animals internally it would generally be found that the ovaries and uterus were undeveloped.

An American scientist and teacher, Professor Frank R. Lillie, who was also a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians, made an exhaustive investigation of the subject. At the large Chicago packing plants he examined thousands of carcasses and studied the fetal membranes and the circulation of blood in twin pregnancies. It was found that the fetal membranes as a rule were fused together and that in most cases there were blood vessels connecting the blood supply of the two fetuses.

Lillie found the connection between the circulation of the twins was established at a very early stage in fetal life, when the fetuses were only one to two inches long. When these fetuses were examined in detail as to the development of the ovaries and uterus, it was found that the female twin was distinctly abnormal in these parts. A most remarkable observation was made at this point. When there was no connection with the blood vessels of the male fetus, the genital organs of the female fetus were entirely normal.

From the breeder's standpoint the practical question of the advisability of raising the females when twinned with a bull rests on the chance of the circulations of the two animals not being joined. If at the time of parturition the fetal membranes are not injured and it is noted that the circulation of blood in the two animals is separate, then it would be decidedly worth while to raise the heifer. When it is not possible to make this observation one is taking a gambler's chance.

Leon Whitney, who was a breeder of several species of livestock, in a two hundred and sixty page book entitled "The Basis of Breeding" treats on this and many other subjects of interest to the breeder of purebred cattle. The book is profusely illustrated, is written in plain language and gives the very latest information regarding the transmission of hereditary characteristics including Form and Type, Production and Reproduction.

This book, which can be obtained through the Hol-

STEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is sold at the very low price, considering its value, of \$3.00. It should be in the library or on the desk of every owner of livestock where it will be often consulted, for it answers many of the questions that come up for discussion when livestock breeders talk over their business.

Schuylkill Dairy Farm

ON A farm of seventy-five acres located near the village of Landingville, Pennsylvania, lives A. T. Riegel, farmer and dairyman, who owns a Holstein-Friesian herd that contains a number of big producing cows and several animals that have won prizes at a number of the 1928 and 1929 Pennsylvania County Fairs.

The herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and the reported average for last year was 333.6 lb. fat, 9,915 lb. milk with an average butterfat test of 3.4%. The report of the tester shows that on his monthly visits the average number of cows milking was 15.18. The amount of milk produced during the year was 150,616 lb., the amount of fat 5,064.4 lb. The average value of product above feed cost was \$196.05. This herd, according to the tester, returned the owner \$2.13 for each dollar invested for feed, produced milk at a cost of \$1.74 per hundred pounds, and butterfat at a feed cost of fifty-two cents.

Four members of this herd exceeded 400 lb. butterfat during the C. T. A. year which ran from April 1, 1928 to April 1, 1929. Hickory Range Pauline Lyons, a daughter of King Lyons Johanna Barnum was credited with 11,992 lb. milk, 493.8 lb. butterfat during the year. The grand old cow Starlight Pondyke Pontiac, freshening as a ten-year-old, produced 13,652 lb. milk, 423.2 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of Pondyke Pontiac De Kol and Pauline Maid De Kol 2d. A grade Holstein-Friesian is credited with 16,955 lb. milk, 451.5 lb. fat and a three-year-old grade with 403.9 lb. fat.

The herd is headed by Ormsby King Mechthilde De Kol, a very handsome two-year-old son of King Ona Button De Kol and Ormsby Hologen Mechthilde. This bull has won a number of prizes and championships this year. At the Kutztown Fair he was first prize two-year-old, senior and grandchampion male. At the Mifflintown County Fair held at Lewistown, Pennsylvania he was first prize two-year-old. He has a full brother, a senior bull calf, that is just as good an individual and has won a number of blue ribbons this year. The two bulls were exhibited at the Schuylkill County Fair where they were the first prize Holstein-Friesian Produce of Cow and they also won a special prize of a handsome silver cup given for the best Produce of Cow exhibited, competition open to all breeds.

Mr. Riegel is a good farmer and has a good farm, otherwise he would not be able to maintain so large a herd on seventy-seven acres. Good crops are raised. This year there were six acres of soy bean hay, besides alfalfa, clover and corn. He is a hard working dairyman who enjoys his life work of farming and caring for dairy cattle. Instead of traveling with his show herd he prefers to stay at home to look after the

(Concluded on page 598.)

The Oldenburg Herd

ONE of the greatest herds in the State of Indiana, whether from the standpoint of type or from the standpoint of large and persistent production is the Oldenburg Herd built by the late Charles Weidler on his farm on the outskirts of the city of South Bend. The members of this herd are strong in Ormsby blood and the ancestors in their pedigrees include many of the greatest animals of the Ormsby strain, particularly the noted Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. Mr. Weidler was particularly partial to the descendants of this bull. Several of the foundation females were related to him and his blood was brought in through several of the herdsires.

Before the Oldenburg herd was started, Mr. Weidler inspected many of the leading breeding establishments of the East, getting ideas and suggestions, some of which were valuable and some were not. He profited, however, by his mistakes and by painstaking effort built a producing herd and became well qualified as a judge of purebred Holstein-Friesians. The boys on the farm coaxed him to exhibit some of his stock at the Indiana State Fair, which he did with considerable success.

The Indiana State Fair has a division in which competition is limited to breeders living in Indiana and also another division in which competition is open to the world. The Weidler exhibit carried off more than its proportionate share of prizes in the Indiana division and won a number of prizes in the open division, competing against several noted show herds that were making a Big Fair Circuit.

The Weidler herdsire, Duke Ormsby Aaggie Canary, was the first prize aged bull and the senior male champion. One of his daughters, Oldenburg Carrie Nation, was the first prize senior yearling and the junior champion female. Mr. Weidler was very proud of the fact that a heifer bred and raised in the Oldenburg herd won the junior female championship. In addition his exhibit was awarded the first premium in the Graded Herd Class and animals bred at the Oldenburg Farm won second premium in the class for Breeders' Young Herd and second premium for Breeders' Calf Herd, classes in which the animals must be bred by the exhibitor.

Despite this success Mr. Weidler soon decided that showing at the big fairs was not a practical or a profitable proposition so he devoted his time to build-

ing a herd of producers that possessed type and quality.

The herdsires that have successively stood at the head of this establishment were selected partly for individuality, partly because they came from producing and transmitting families. Mr. Weidler made it a practice to look over the dam and as many of her relatives as he could before he purchased a bull. It is very likely that this practice, combined with rigid selection, helped to place the Oldenburg herd on a high plane from the standpoint of type and conformation.

Duke Ormsby Aaggie Canary is probably the best known of the Oldenburg herdsires. As mentioned before, he was a splendid show bull, a desirable characteristic that was transmitted to his offspring which won many prizes at the 1924 Indiana State Fair where he was the senior champion male. Duke was sired by a son of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Jr., one of the best show bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed. This bull was a grandson of the famous old cow, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline and also of the old time sire Paul Beets De Kol. Duke was from Johanna Canary Pietertje, credited with the production of 768.57 lb. butter and 16,000 lb. milk in a year. The sire of this cow was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. The dam was one of the best daughters of Sir Johanna Canary De Kol, so the dam of Duke was closely related to the noted Spring Brook Bess 2d and her famous daughter Bess Johanna Ormsby.

Traverse Echo Sylvia Segis Model was another sire used in this herd. He was by Echo Sylvia King Model, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from Belle Model Pietje, a cow that for three different years made over 33 lb. butter in seven days and was backed by a big producing strain. The dam of the Traverse bull was Traverse Segis Ninetta, credited with producing 30.25 lb. butter, 668.5 lb. milk in a week and 932.61 lb. butter, 20,078.7 lb. milk in 305 days. She was by a son of King Segis De Kol Korn-dyke and her dam was by Johanna de Pauline 2d's Lad.

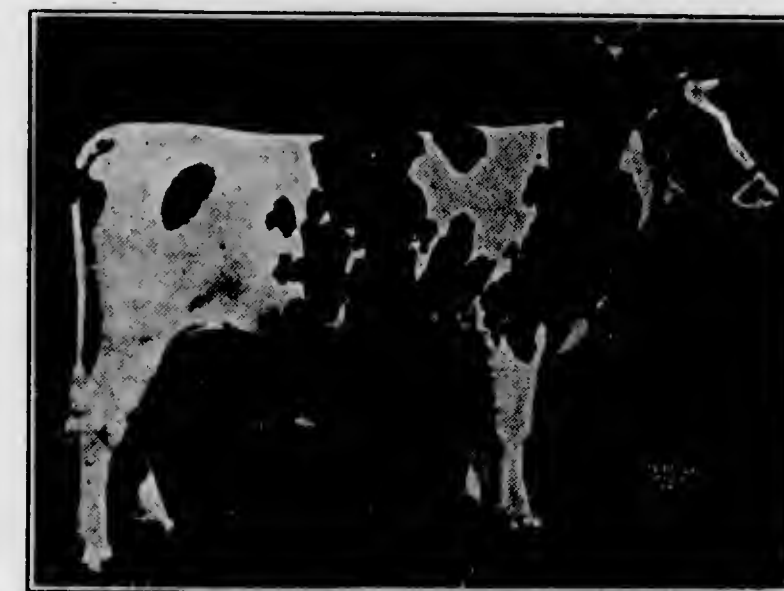
Marathon Bess Burke 5th was in service about the same time. His sire, Marathon Bess Burke, was by King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe from Bess Burke Ormsby, credited with the production of 42.31 lb. butter in a week, 1,164.13 lb. butter, 26,044 lb. milk in a year,

a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke.

It would take quite a book to record the number of large records made and the many show ring prizes won by animals closely related to the Marathon bull. His dam, Daisy Johanna Aaggie 2d, was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and from a daughter of Johanna De Colantha Champion. Daisy Johanna Aaggie 2d, her dam and granddam each have records above 700 lb. butter in a year. Marathon traces three times to Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and twice to Spring Brook Bess Burke.

Mr. Weidler evidently liked the Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes-Bess Burke combination, for a few years later he placed King Ormsby Foneta at the head of the herd. This bull was by the well-known sire King of the Ormsbys, son of Sir P. O. M. and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. The dam of the Foneta bull was De Kol Paul Moneta Pietje. She had made a number of good records, had good producing daughters and was credited with producing 685.61 lb. butter and over 17,000 lb. milk in ten months.

At the head of the present herd is the grand old sire, Lyons Mutual Burke. This bull was exhibited in



OLDENBURG CARRIE NATION
First prize senior yearling and junior champion heifer at the Indiana State Fair. Bred and raised at the Oldenburg Farm.

1921 at the Waterloo Dairy Show where he was one of the prize winners.

As a mature bull, he was exhibited in 1926. With maturity he had developed into a beautiful animal. At the Ohio State Fair and the Kentucky State Fair he was the first prize aged bull and the senior and grand champion and he won similar honors at the Blue Grass Fair held at Lexington, Kentucky, and the Tri-State Fair held at Memphis, Tennessee.

In a recent letter a capable judge says of this bull, "he is the best made bull I know of." In regard to his daughters the same cattleman says, "he has some wonderful heifers in milk that are doing fine." It was because his daughters were such splendid producers and paid a good profit for their feed and care that Lyons Mutual Burke was placed at the head of the Oldenburg herd. That he is a splendid show bull and that his type and conformation are transmitted to his daughters were additional recommendations.

The pedigree of Lyons Mutual Burke shows a combination of well-known strains noted for production. His sire was by Juliana King of Rock, a well-known show bull and a son of Queen Juliana Dirkje, a splendid old cow whose record of 1,021.72 lb. butter made in 365 days as a senior three-year-old was a world's record for age for a long time. Queen Juliana Dirkje

won a number of prizes in the show ring and was considered one of the greatest cows of her day.

The dam of Lyons Mutual Burke, a show cow and a granddaughter of Mutual Piebe De Kol. Her sire, Crescent Beauty Butter Boy as well as his dam, Crescent Beauty Butter Maid, won high honors in a number of show rings and were noted for individuality.

The junior herdsire is Oldenburg Marathan Cornucopia, born July 16, 1925. His sire was Marathon Bess Burke 5th, already mentioned. His dam was Pearl Beauty Cornucopia 2d, considered by Mr. Weidler to be one of the best cows he ever owned, a magnificent individual and a remarkable producer. Her three nearest dams each produced over 31 lb. butter and more than 600 lb. milk in a week. Her own dam was credited with 32.56 lb. butter, 604.3 lb. milk in seven days as a four-year-old. She was from Hengerveld Pearl Nephele 4th, 34.62 lb. butter, 612.12 lb. milk in seven days as a four-year-old. The sire of Pearl Beauty Cornucopia 2d was from Hengerveld Pearl Nephele 2d, 31.11 lb. butter, 645.9 lb. milk in seven days and an average of 90 lb. of milk a day for thirty days. You will notice that the granddams of Pearl Beauty Cornucopia 2d were half-sisters, being from the same cow but by different sires. Their mother, Hengerveld Pearl Nephele, had three remarkable daughters and her descendants are large and handsome, the cows milking heavily with a creditable percentage of butterfat.

Since Mr. Weidler's sudden and unexpected death, Russell Seltenright has been manager of this establishment. Mr. Seltenright is a real cowman and a mine of information regarding the animals.

The herd, which numbered well over one hundred head a few years ago, has been reduced in an effort to concentrate on Ormsby bloodlines. At the present time there are between sixty and seventy animals and everyone, we believe, with the exception of Lyons Mutual Burke has more or less Ormsby breeding in its pedigree. While a study of the pedigree of this bull shows that three of the eight ancestors in the fourth generation are of the Piebe strain which is similar to the Ormsby family as Duchess Ormsby, the foundation cow, was a daughter of Piebe 2d and animals of the original Piebe strain and its offshoot, the Ormsby family, have been interbred so much that the Ormsby and Piebe animals of today have many ancestors in common.

This is a real breeder's herd; all of the younger animals and all but one or two of the older ones were bred and raised at this establishment. Rigid selection has been used, both type and the ability to produce being kept in mind. The females for a number of years have been milked only twice daily and there has been no effort to force them to the limit of their capacity.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Fashion note: Men's plus-fours for 1929 still reach well below the knees.

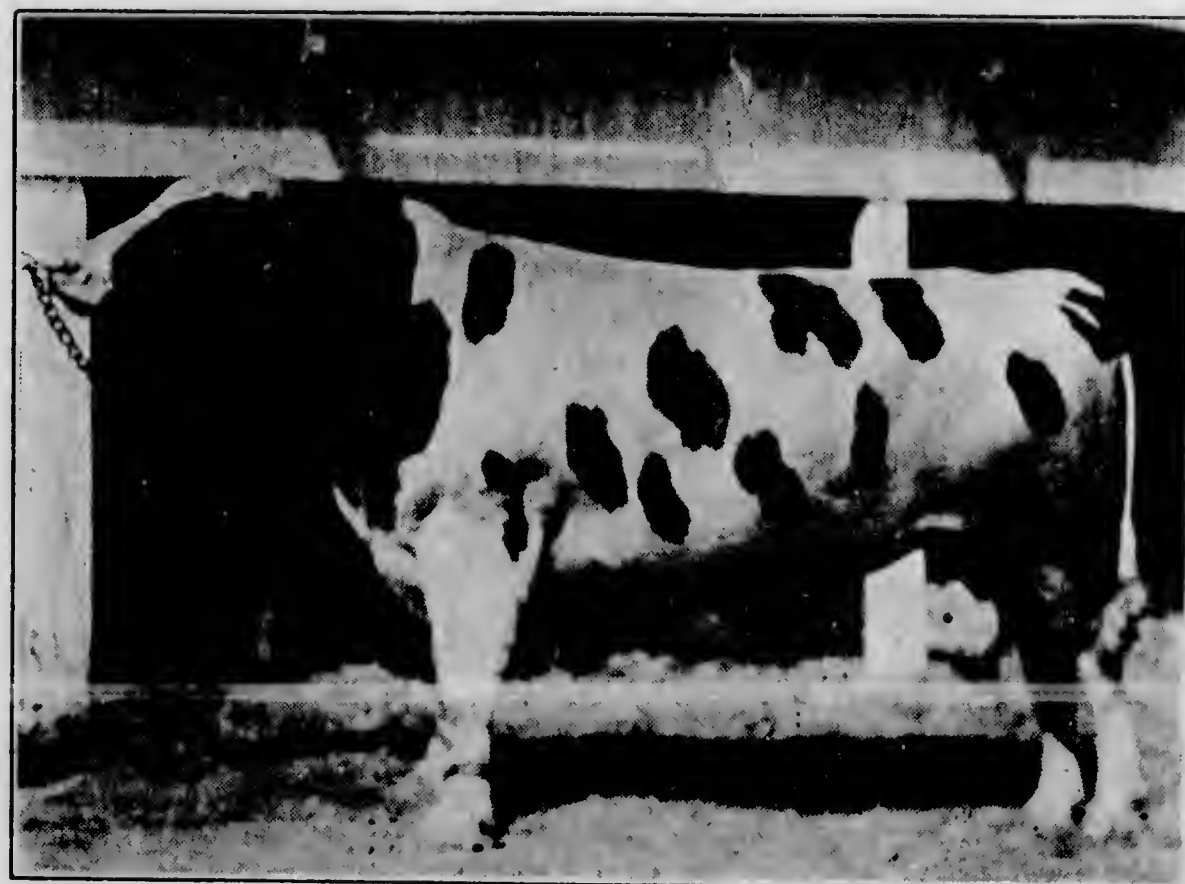


THE BIG BARN AT OLDENBURG FARM

A Good Dairy Bull

PAUL KITZMILLER, who has a good Holstein-Friesian dairy located a little way from Shippensburg, Pa., is very proud of his herdsire King Korndyke Burke Orr, who is siring very nice sons and daughters, the heifers showing exceptional promise.

King Korndyke Burke Orr was born February 16, 1926. He is a very handsome fellow, straight on the



KING KORNDYKE BURKE ORR, No. 840 H. B.
A handsome herdsire, owned by Paul Kitzmiller, Shippensburg, Pa.

back, has a deep chest, is very long bodied and stands well on his feet. This year he was exhibited at the Franklin County Fair held at Chambersburg, Pa., where he was awarded second premium in the class for

three-year-old bulls. That this was a high honor is shown by the fact that there were one hundred and sixty-eight purebred Holstein-Friesians exhibited at the Fair this year.

The sire of King Korndyke Burke Orr was King Mutual Ismay Orr, a son of King Mutual Korndyke 9th and Ruth Ismay. The dam was Edna Korndyke Burke, a daughter of Elmwood Beets Korndyke and Edna Daphne Burke.

Both Mr. Paul Kitzmiller and his brother Guy, who lives near Chambersburg, are good dairymen who believe that Holstein-Friesians are the best dairy cattle on the face of the earth.

This year the breeders of Franklin County endeavored to make a bumper showing at the Franklin County Fair so both Guy and Paul Kitzmiller brought down a few animals from their herds, each winning a number of prizes.

SCHUYLKILL DAIRY FARM

(Concluded from page 595.)

milking dairy and the farm work, so R. A. Chambers, who has had a lot of experience in the cattle business, was in charge of the show cattle.

Although Mr. Riegel hopes to build a new cow barn sometime in the future, many farmers would be glad if they had as good a barn as the present one. It has concrete floors and mangers with metal stanchions. It is electrically lighted and milking machines are used. Two large wooden silos promise that the cows will have succulent forage for winter feed.

PRODUCTION and TYPE

*Our Dairy Consists of Heavy Milkers
with a Desirable Fat Test*

Individuality is also Considered



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGERVELD

is one of our herdsires. He is a Show Ring Prize Winner, so was his dam and his sire.

We offer a few young Bulls of high Quality Priced for Quick Sale.

Their dams have big Herd and C. T. A. records. Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin

Pennsylvania

In Jonas Summers' Sale

TO BE HELD ON

Saturday, November 16

(See his Ad on page 607)

I WILL SELL,

TWO CHOICE YOUNG BULLS

LIGHT IN COLOR

Ready for immediate service. Good enough to head any herd. Their dams are heavy milkers and rich testers.

If you want something good

DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

My herd recently passed another clean test. This is its tenth year on the Accredited List.

J. FRED ROULETTE,

SHARPSBURG

MARYLAND

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

November 12—Wooster, Ohio, Annual Breeders Sale.

Nov. 12-13—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

November 16—Ridgeville, Md., Dispersal of accredited herd owned by Jonas V. Summers, Mt. Airy, Md., 50 Holstein-Friesians, 8 grade Guernseys.

November 18—Smithsburg, Maryland. D. M. Ridenour, Accredited Herd.

Nov. 19-20-21-22—Waukesha and Watertown, Wis. U. S. National Fall Sale.

November 29—South Bend, Indiana. Dispersal of the Weidler Herd.

December 3-4—Earlville, N. Y., 18th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, sale manager.

February 20, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. R. 8, Fred Crider.

February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.

ACCREDITED HERD DISPERSAL

S. R. Miller, veteran Holstein-Friesian breeder and sale manager writes that the herd formerly owned by H. A. Stottlemeyer has been purchased by D. M. Ridenour of Smithsburg, Maryland, and will be sold at public auction on Monday, November 18th.

This herd is well known in southern Franklin County for its heavy milk production coupled with a very creditable fat percentage. The milk has been marketed to a near-by sanitarium which demands a high quality product, particularly in freedom from bacteria.

The senior herdsire is Sir Korndyke De Kol of Cedarshade. According to Mr. Miller this bull was by a son of a cow that made over 30 lb. butter in a week and his dam as a heifer has a record of 366 lb. butter, 8,050 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking.

The junior herdsire is Echo Burke Donsaskia. His six nearest dams have seven-day butter records that average 29.5 lb. according to the same authority.

This herd which is on the State and Federal Accredited List, has been enrolled in cow testing association work with very creditable results. In May, 1929, the first and second biggest producing cows in the local cow testing association were members of this herd which also had another representative in the list of ten highest producers.

The females in this herd are of well-known bloodlines and include granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, Colantha Johanna Lad, and Fairview Klaver Korndyke, a bull that has many good daughters and granddaughters in southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. A number of the animals trace to Sir Pieter Ormsby Mercedes 37th whose descendants combine individuality and great producing ability.

The sale will be held on the farm formerly occupied by Mr. Stottlemeyer. This is two miles east of Waynesboro, Pa., and is known locally as the Spielman Shockey Farm. There will be thirty-five animals offered. This includes the two herdsires, 15 registered cows and 9 registered heifers. In addition there will be nine big producing grades sold. The sale is managed by S. R. Miller and Sons who will give the breeding data and the production records on sale day.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

35 HEAD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, Registered and Grades

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, at 12 O'clock Sharp

on the farm known as the Spielman Shockey Farm, 2 miles east of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

**15 Registered Cows
2 Registered Bulls**

**9 Registered Heifers
9 Extra Good Grades**

The herdsire is SIR KORNDYKE DE KOL, OF CEDARSHADE, he by a 30 lb. bull. His dam produced 366 lb. butter, 8,050 lb. milk as a heifer.

Junior herdsire is ECHO BURKE DONSASKIA whose six nearest dams average 29½ lb. butter in 7 days.

One cow in this herd, Creamelle Konigen Segis Inka, has produced 479.2 lb. butter and over 10,000 lb. milk in a year in C. T. A. work.

In May, 1929 this herd furnished three cows of the leading ten in the local C. T. A., including the first and second highest producers.

27 cows in C. T. A. averaged \$201 above cost of feed.

The breeding and production records of each cow will be given sale day. This herd is one of the best in the county and is accredited.

S. R. Miller & Sons, Salesmanagers.

D. M. RIDENOUR, Smithsburg, Maryland, Owner

(This herd was formerly owned by H. A. Stottlemeyer.)

ACCREDITED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

35 fresh and close springers, 2½ to 5 years old. Large, nice condition, selected. 4 yearlings, 10 calves 2 to 6 weeks old, 2 yearling bulls, must be sold by November 15th.
Spot Farm, Tully, New York

Old in Experience

Young in Pep and Energy



For a quarter of a century I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

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East Aurora

New York

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HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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LITTLE WONDER DITCHER

Here is a machine for your celery or asparagus trenches, irrigation ditches, etc. A mile of ditch a day is usual. It is inexpensive to buy. Users are enthusiastic. Mr. W. B. Farmer, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, says: "Used two car loads of the Little Wonder Ditcher, and the cost of ditching was just under 9-10 cents per foot."

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Holstein Auctioneer
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If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.
W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

Tommy entered the parlor, where his sister was entertaining the boy friend. Walking up to the latter, he held out his hand, in the open palm of which were a dozen small white objects.

"What's them?" he asked.
"Why those are beans," answered the boy friend.

"He does know 'em sis," said Tommy triumphantly to his sister. "You told ma last night that he didn't."

"Is your husband having any luck in his garden?"

"Oh, yes. He got sunstroke, and collected \$200 from a health insurance company."

VAN KEATOR REBUILDING BARN

Undismayed by the fire which consumed his big dairy barn last summer Van C. Keator of Factoryville, Pa., plans to stay in the business and to build up and develop his Holstein-Friesian herd. At the present time he is building a new barn which he believes will be even more convenient than the one which was burned. As he is doing a considerable amount of the work himself, in order to have more time, he disposed of nearly all of his milkers to Joseph Cook of Dalton, Pa.

Mr. Cook certainly got some great producers as the milking animals of the Keator herd averaged 12,000 lb. of milk a year. This includes two-year-old heifers as well as the older cows the senior of which is Alcartra Pride Keyes who will be fourteen years old on the 11th of November, 1929. This great old cow, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, produced 17,100 lb. of milk in a year and averaged 90 lb. of milk a day for eight weeks on three-times-a-day milking. She is every inch a dairy cow and, despite advancing age, is still capable of earning a generous profit above her feed cost.

Space forbids individual mention of every animal purchased by Mr. Cook, but we wish to draw special attention to three daughters of the bull King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby, a son of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld from a daughter of Sir Hengerveld Veeman. All three are big cows and good producers. Dijkstra Lyons Ormsby was from Dijkstra Lyons Veeman, a descendant of the imported cow Dijkstra 2d., brought into northern Pennsylvania many years ago by the Lackawanna Breeders' Association. The Dijkstra blood is evidently prepotent for the animals of this strain are uniformly large and are big producers.

Iduna Sadie Vale Ormsby and Iduna Pietje Ormsby are not only half-sisters but are also related on the dam's side of the pedigree. Iduna Pietje Ormsby is a granddaughter and Iduna Sadie Vale Ormsby a daughter of Iduna Pietje 2d. This cow, we refer to Iduna Pietje 2d, is the kind most breeders like to own. A splendid animal and a persistent milker her offspring were, we understand, all heifers. Mr. Keator purchased her when she was a mature producer. She dropped two heifer calves for him and he bought five more of her daughters, having at one time seven daughters of this old cow.

This family is noted for large and persistent production. A maternal sister of Iduna Pietje 2d is the dam of Berks Spring Farm Pontiac credited with the production of 26,359.7 lb. milk, 1,305.65 lb. butter in a year as a senior two-year-old, the highest production at time of making ever credited to a heifer of that age. Iduna Pietje Ormsby and Iduna Sadie Vale Ormsby uphold the reputation of the Iduna Pietje family. Iduna Pietje Ormsby has produced better than 14,000 lb. of milk in a year on twice-a-

day milking. Iduna Sadie Vale Ormsby in the Keator herd was credited with 2,066 lb. of milk and 63.2 lb. of butter-fat during the month of February, 1929, while enrolled in the Lackawanna County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. In fact, she was high cow of the Association for that month.

The Iduna Pietje strain traces back to the cow Iduna, imported from Holland by the Lackawanna Breeders' Association in the early 'eighties' about the time Dijkstra 2d was imported. It is



IDUNA PIETJE ORMSBY

She produced 14,000 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking. Sold by Van C. Keator to Joseph Cook of Dalton, Penna.

interesting to learn that in Lackawanna County there are a number of herds in which you can find cows descended on the female side of the pedigree from cows brought into that County fifty years ago and that the names of the original imported animals have become family names transmitted down from dam to daughter through so many generations.

It may be a year or two before Mr. Keator gets his herd back to the producing level that it attained before his fire. Those who know him know that he is a generous and capable feeder, one who will grow young stock so that they obtain size without impairing dairy capacity and, with many other friends of Mr. and Mrs. Keator, we look forward to the time when the Keators will regard the fire as merely an episode in a successful dairy career.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

"Oh, doctor, I have sent for you, certainly; still I must confess that I have not the slightest faith in modern medical science."

"Well," said the doctor, "that doesn't matter in the least. You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary surgeon, and yet he cures him just the same."

Stuart—"I hear Wadham makes his wife's life miserable."

Mary—"Beats her, does he?"

Stuart—"No—just refuses to argue."

It isn't where you are that counts; it's how far you've progressed.

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



TOMATO JUICE FOR AILING CALVES

When everything else apparently failed to supply a valuable calf with health and vitality, tomato juice not only saved its life but also supplied whatever was lacking with such good results that the calf made a prize winner, reports the owner of a one-hundred cow dairy, making certified milk.

For many weeks the calf went through various vicissitudes, sometimes being so weak that it could not stand. Then it would seem to recover and then have a relapse. It ate well almost all the time, had no fever and, except for weakness, there did not seem to be anything the matter with it except that something was lacking in the food as it had an abnormal appetite and would attempt to suck and chew the wood of the stalls.

A specialist in infant feeding suggested trying the tomato juice. Two days after the first feed the calf regained a normal appetite and after a few weeks seemed to become entirely normal and did so well that at the end of the year she was just as large and apparently just as good as any of her mates. The amount of tomato juice she received was two table-spoonfuls a day.

Although the milk produced sells for a high price this owner believes that it is more profitable for him to raise his calves than to buy cows to keep up the milk flow. Even when selected by the best of judges some cows prove disappointing particularly when they go into a new home. Then there is always a suspicion that disease may be introduced and it is well known that the percentage of diseased cows in dealers' herds is far higher than the percentage of such cows in breeders' herds.

Despite the fact that he could sell the milk for a good price this breeder feeds whole milk to the calves for the first two months changing gradually to half dry powdered milk. Skimmilk, either fresh or made from the powder, is fed until the calf is about eight months old. Meanwhile grain and plenty of hay are given in order to develop the digestive system. The heifer never receives more than two pounds of grain a day until she is with calf. The animals are allowed plenty of outdoor exercise except in very stormy weather. In summer they run in pasture several hours a day but their pasture is always supplemented with a feeding at the barn. This owner does not think as much of powdered milk as some do and in winter especially, supplements the feed of the calves with cod

liver oil and occasionally with tomato juice. It is seldom necessary to feed either cod liver oil or tomato juice when the calves are getting fresh milk.

The critical time in a calf's life is from six weeks to four months old. Good hay furnishes their main feed with a limited amount of silage, from ten to twenty pounds a day, after the calf is six months old. Calves fitted for the show ring seldom develop into great cows but, on the other hand, they must be fed enough so that they grow large and vigorous.

FOR SORE TEATS

At this time of the year many cows are troubled with sore teats. As a remedy some breeders keep on a handy shelf a bottle or jar of vaseline into which enough iodine has been mixed to tint the salve a dark brown. Whenever teats become chapped or cracked some of the vaseline-iodine mixture is applied after milking. It saves many a pail of milk and lots of cuss words. Carbolic acid may also be used in place of the vaseline. Such a salve both softens and heals the teats.

A colored mammy was accustomed to come every Monday to do the family washing. One day the family heard the following conversation take place between mammy and her little son who was tugging at her skirt:

"Ma," whined the youngster, "where does the fire go when it goes out?"
"Hush, child," she replied. "You'd just as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out."

Freezing is said to impair the creaming properties of milk. Recent experiments have shown that heating the milk to a temperature above 120° F. restores the creaming ability unimpaired.

She: "Tomorrow is our twenty-fifth wedding anniversary; hadn't we better kill a chicken?"

He: "Why punish the chicken for what happened twenty-five years ago?"

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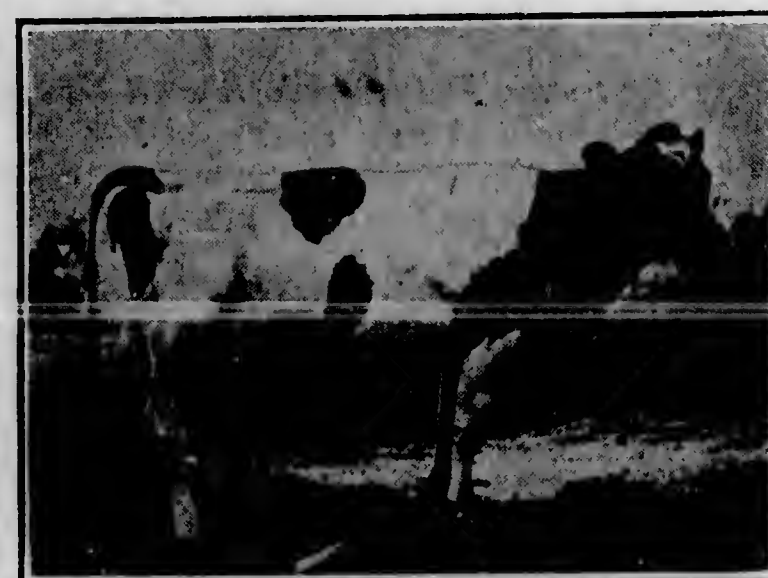
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My senior herd sire traces 5 times and my junior bull 7 times to this grand old cow, thus intensifying her many good qualities.
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Also a few good Heifers and Young Bulls sired by him.

His first daughters are heavy producers—all his offspring show choice Individuality.

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Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

This is an Accredited Herd

Lady: "You say your mother is ill today?"

Johnnie: "Yessum, sumpin's the matter with her throat."

Lady: "Well, that's too bad. She was well when I visited her yesterday."

Johnnie: "Huh! It's your fault, then. Ma said you always give her a pain in the neck."

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN FREDERICK COUNTY

Black and white cows carried off the honors for September production in the Frederick County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The leader, Gracie, was a purebred Holstein-Friesian in the herd of Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Maryland. Gracie is credited with 80.5 lb. fat, 1,677 lb. milk.

Grade Holstein-Friesians took the next four positions, their production ranging from 77.5 lb. fat down to 64 lb. Colantha, another purebred of the Wertheimer herd was sixth with 57.2 lb. fat, 1,617 lb. milk and Lady, a purebred Holstein-Friesian owned by M. D. Nicodemus, Union Bridge, Md., credited with 53 lb. fat, 1,710 lb. milk, was next.

Tester Chester T. Zentz in his official report has taken the pains to list the herds and tell the number of dry cows as well as the milkers. The herd of G. Edgar Broderick stands in first place with an average of 38.7 lb. fat, 1,077 lb. milk for a herd of seventeen head, fifteen of which were milking. The herd of Charles Diller contains nineteen grade Holstein-Friesian, two of which were dry. Their average was 34.3 lb. fat, 939 lb. milk. The purebred herd owned by Mr. Wertheimer had sixteen milking and one dry cow and the average production was 32 lb. fat, 1,854 lb. milk. The largest herd was owned by George C. Zentz and Son of Thurmont, Maryland, and consisted of 25 purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians and this large herd averaged 28.8 lb. fat, 1,829 lb. milk.

A CAUSE OF LOSSES

During a twelve-year period twenty-six animals died at the Government Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Maryland. Autopsies show that twelve of the deaths were due to swallowing objects that are not generally considered cow feed, the most common of which was a piece of wire two or three inches long, evidently wire used in baling hay or shavings.

The owner of a dairy herd is a lucky man if he has not lost cows who have died from injuries caused by swallowing nails, wire or similar substances. Nails occasionally work into the heart and may stay there for months before the animal dies from the effects. Care should be taken that any nails or spikes dropped in the barn should be picked up and baling wire and pieces of broken fence wire should be taken care of wherever possible.

AND THEY DID

Judge: "Why did you steal the watch?"

Prisoner: "I was going along, I saw that the watch was going and I thought: 'Why can't we go together?'"

Mohair is a relatively recent name; however the value of the clip from goats has been recognized for centuries. King Solomon used mohair for the curtains in his temple at Jerusalem.

NATURE IS A SAFE GUIDE

It is not entirely safe to depend absolutely upon appetite to tell us what we need, but if the appetite has not been abused it is probably as safe a guide as most of the rules that the "old maids" have made for us. In the winter we like heavy foods, and of course at such a time we need such. As spring comes we begin to yearn for fresh foods which have been rather scarce during the long winter. We need vitamins and the body knows it perfectly well and craves them. In summer we want lighter, easier digested things and they are certainly better.

It is hard for some folks to understand that Mother Nature is no fool. They want to rush in and tell the old girl how to raise children and how to feed them, though she has been on the job for no one knows how long, and hasn't done so badly until some one mused up her plans. She has developed in us the various senses, taste, smell, sight and touch by which we may test the desirability of our food. She has given us appetite which—unless it has been abused—is probably the best guide we have. The fact that a food is good is the best evidence that it is good for you. The best health rule that I know is the one that advises us to forget at least nine-tenths of the other health rules and chores and just live naturally.—*Indiana Farmer's Guide.*

CARELESS WITH THEIR LEGS

The Associated Press included this gem in its story of a world series game: "Blankets were at premium today because of the chilly blasts that swept Wrigley Field. Many wrapped their legs up with newspapers and then tossed them on the field and seats, as park attendants frowned."

Representatives of the Russian government have been purchasing livestock from Welsh breeders. Soviet officials have already purchased 114 bulls and 86 cows and heifers, mostly Shorthorns and Herefords. These will be shipped to Leninograd. The next shipment will include nearly a thousand sheep, Lincoln Longwools, Romney Marsh and Oxford Downs.

If there is anything more humiliating to a girl than blushing when she shouldn't, it is not blushing when she should.

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My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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THE FENCE POST PROBLEM

Dairy farms have to be fenced and the expense of fence posts is one of the many items that take toll of the farmer's bank account. To make posts last longer they should be dipped in coal tar creosote. Posts so treated will last from five to ten years longer.

CUTTING AND SEASONING

It is important that the timber be peeled and thoroughly seasoned before an attempt is made to treat it. Small flakes of inner bark left on the wood prevent proper absorption of the preservative at those places. Peeling is done most easily during the spring months, but is carried on at other seasons of the year. The posts to be treated should be peeled from 3 to 4 months, depending upon the weather, before treatment, and open-piled in a dry situation to effect proper seasoning.

Because they have a uniform absorbing surface of sap wood, round sticks are more satisfactory than split timber for this creosote treatment.

SMALL-SIZED TIMBER

When treated timber is used it is not necessary to cut the large-sized line posts commonly employed untreated in the past. A post from 2 to 3 inches in top diameter, long enough to allow only a few inches above the top wire, costs less for creosoting and labor in handling, lasts as long as larger-sized timber, and possesses ample strength for ordinary fences. Small-sized trees are abundant in second-growth timber, often being crowded out by more vigorous neighboring trees. Cutting these for fence posts utilizes the forest product that would often otherwise be wasted, improves the remaining stand, and furnishes profitable employment on the farm during slack time.

KIND OF TREATMENT

Application of creosote by brushing over the whole post is only slightly effective in preventing decay, and rot often starts in small cracks which are not reached by the brush, or in checks which soon develop while the post is in use.

Open-tank treatment with a hot bath, followed by a cold bath, is recommended for fence posts. The sapwood surrounding the heartwood takes treatment readily and is thereby protected against the entrance of decay.

TREATING

The best treatment is that which results in the deepest penetration into the wood with the least absorption of creosote. The butts of the posts should be placed for one to two hours in creosote heated to a temperature of 180 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. It is important to treat the wood to a height of a foot above the proposed ground line. In the Southern States, the entire post should then be submerged in cold oil, 80 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, for one to two hours, or for such time as is necessary to get a good penetration. In the North where decay is less rapid, the cold treatment is applied usually to the butts only, the tops

being treated by painting or dipping in creosote.

A satisfactory outfit for treating posts successfully consists of an upright cylindrical tank for the hot treatment, and a horizontal rectangular tank for the cold bath.

SHOT THE BULL

In the fall of the year livestock in pasture runs considerable danger from reckless hunters. Near Jefferson, Ohio, the first week in October a stray rifle bullet killed an eighteen-months-old purebred Holstein-Friesian bull on the farm of A. Reeder.

Don't bet with your wife unless you are prepared to pay, win or lose.

HAD HIM STUMPED

A couple of sailors got into a discussion over the kind of animal a heifer was. One sailor claimed that the heifer belonged to the hog family, the other, that it was a variety of sheep.

Finally, they called in Boatswain Bill. "Bill, wot's a heifer—is it a hog or a sheep?" they asked.

Boatswain Bill bit off a large chew reflectively. Then he said:

"To tell you the truth, mates, I dunno much about poultry."

A woman has just been elected president of the Puzzlers' League of America, which, it seems to us, is as it should be.



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IF IT PERTAINS TO YOUR BARN, IT'S A JOB FOR LOUDEN

DELRAY STOCK FARM

For at least six years the herd at Delray Stock Farm, which adjoins the village of Strasburg, Virginia, has been on the State and Federal Accredited List. On this farm purebred Holstein-Friesians have been raised for fifteen years or more. Young bulls raised at this establishment have headed many dairy herds in Virginia and near-by states.

The farm is managed by Ed. Artz who is a son-in-law of B. F. Richard, the owner of the farm and the man who started the Delray herd.

Like a large number of farms on which high class purebred Holstein-Friesians are raised this farm consists of limestone soil. It is claimed that livestock grows to its highest point of perfection on limestone soils. For instance, the districts of Kentucky noted for the production of thoroughbred horses consists of soil derived from the weathering of limestone rock.

Strasburg is in the Shenandoah Valley which has been one of the garden spots of America long before the white man ever saw it. The genial climate enables animals to remain in the open air the major proportion of the year, so it is little wonder that cattle grown in this territory are healthy.

DIGGING DITCHES BY MACHINERY

One of the hardest and most unpleasant jobs on the farm is ditch digging when it is done in the old pick and shovel way. In only a few ways has improved machinery done more to lighten farm labor than in ditch digging.

Low lying lands often contain the most fertile soil on the farm but, owing to lack of proper drainage, some years it is impossible to utilize such land. The acres are not only non-productive but are also a source of loss because of the taxes that must be paid on them and the rent paid or investment in them. Cultivated

plants need air in the soil but standing water forces the air out of the soil, consequently the plants "drown." Such land must be ditched before field crops can be grown on them.

Ditching machines are in general use on the Pacific coast where such work is done on a large scale. Their use is also prevalent in the celery swamps of Michigan, Ohio, and several other states but for many years it has been felt that a smaller machine, one that could be used by one farmer or a group of farmers would be in every way desirable, especially if it did not cost a small fortune.

To meet such a demand the Little Wonder Ditcher has been invented. This machine is claimed to dig five hundred rods of tile trench in a day. It is easy to operate and it is said that anyone who can work a plow can use this machine. The weight of the machine, selling for \$225, is only 1,200 pounds. This is a large size machine; a smaller one for small farms costs proportionately less.

The two ways by which a farmer can increase his profits are first, get a higher price for his production; second, lower the cost of production. The second way is by far the easiest for the ordinary man. The use of labor saving machinery lowers the cost of production and the Little Wonder Ditcher will not only dig ditches faster and cheaper than they can be done by hand but will also save much hard, back-aching labor.

Information regarding the Little Wonder Ditcher can be obtained from the L. W. Sales Company, Inc., of Bellevue, Ohio, who are manufacturers and distributors of this and other labor saving machines.

A KINE CORRECTION

Lecturer from the Wild, Wild Woods—"When the bull moose—"

Precise Agrarian (interrupting)—"I beg your pardon, sir, but a bull bellows. A cow moos."

GOLD DIGGERS AND GOLD MINES

Sometime ago we carried an article about the largest coöperative creamery in the world—the Farmer's Equity Coöperative Creamery—with plants at Orleans, Nebraska and Denver, Colorado.

We recently received a little four-page illustrated circular gotten up by Ole Hanson, General Manager of the Creamery. He has entitled the circular "The Gold Diggers" from Orleans. The chief illustration is a group of twelve attractive girls who work around the creamery and he calls them "Gold Diggers" because they work in a "Gold Mine." Mr. Hanson applies the title of gold mine to the creamery "where the product of the sunny prairie is converted into a 'yellow gold' more precious and necessary to the existence of the human race than all the gold and glittering stones that may be found anywhere in the wide world."

Further justifying the title of "gold mines" Mr. Hanson says "less than \$10,000 cash invested twelve years ago in the coöperative creamery venture at Orleans, Nebraska, has yielded more than \$360,000 net profit to its 20,000 stockholders in addition to one more 'Gold Mine' or creamery at Denver, Colorado."

The average earnings per year for twelve consecutive years on the original investment of \$10,000 has been \$30,000; or, putting this on a percentage basis, it has been 300 per cent per year. This is Coöperation that Pays.

With such a showing we don't expect to see Mr. Hanson or any other representative of this great coöperative creamery appearing before the Federal Farm Board to ask for financial assistance.

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

A diplomat is one who never talks about himself when his visitor wants to talk about himself.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

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ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—Medium and Mammoth red clover, \$12.50. Alsike, \$11.50. Yellow and white sweet clover, \$6.00 per bushel. Freight prepaid. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" for particular feeders. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 No. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

MAPLE nut fudge, \$1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

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WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 4, Honey Brook, Pa.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA pigs, best of blood lines. \$10.00 each. WALTER KUGLER, Fairfield, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from 86-pound Dam—Also bull ready for service. Jas. Lemish, Garrett, Ind.

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SIXTY HEAD of Outstanding High Grade Springing Holstein Cows for sale. D. F. Pipes, Watertown, Wisconsin.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—A few choice Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves. Farmers' prices. Shipped c. o. d. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hereford steers, stockers and feeders. Also three loads good calves weaned. Seventy springers, heifers and yearling heifers the right kind. T. B. tested. Well bred. Write G. F. GREBER, Fairfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWE LAMBS, by a fine registered Shropshire Buck, dropped between January and March last. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Two yearling bulls, sired by King Piebe of York 38th. Excellent individuals. Also a few bull calves priced reasonable. Posy-bloom Stock Farms. M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. No. 5

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade Ayrshire and Holstein Springers. Carload lots a specialty. Shonyo & Nichols, North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—High producing Holsteins under State and Federal supervision. Fifty head of springers on hand. E. C. Gould & Sons, Tel 32-12, Mashfield, Vermont.

The Pioneer Flock, Registered Shropshires offers for sale, THREE YEAR, TWO YEAR AND YEARLING RAMS. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. CURTIS L. MARTIN, Plainfield, Vt.

FOR SALE—Forty head of grade Holsteins, 3 years old next spring. Good dairy type, T. B. tested, light colored, bred to freshen next winter and early spring. W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, born July 25, 1929. A fine individual, mostly white. He has a 30 lb. sire. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and of Rag Apple Korndyke. She is a heavy milker, testing 3.7+. This bull is cheap at \$75.00. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.



DOGS

50 RABBIT BEAGLES. Broken. Trial 3 coon dogs. M. BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Pa.

SNOW WHITE Esquimo Spitz puppies. Beauties. PLAIN VIEW, Lawrence, Kan.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

COONHUNTERS—Try one of Georgia's best four year old male cooners. Satisfaction guaranteed. D49, D. D. SCOTT, Calhoun, Georgia.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

PUREBRED SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heel drivers, farm raised. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

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Bull Calves
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Prices low
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They are by a
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the heavy milking,
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CLEONA, Lebanon Co., PA.

MERCURIAL SMOKE

The doctor stuck a clinical thermometer in the flapper patient's mouth. She was evidently absent-minded when she asked: "Have you a match?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

WHAT'S BOGEY?

"He claims his wife was intractable, your honor, so he beat her into subjection with a golf club."

"In how many strokes?" asked the judge.

THEY ALL COME BACK

Two or three years ago William H. Miller, of Star Route, Carlisle, Pa., sold his purebred Holstein-Friesian herd, concentrating his efforts on goat raising, for Mr. Miller has the reputation of being an expert on the subject of goat breeding. However, he could not stay away from the black and white cows. He likes to attend dispersal sales held in his neighborhood and is quite inclined to bid on heifer calves if he thinks they are selling below their real value. In this way he has gotten together a number of young Holstein-Friesians, to which, at the Fred Lehman dispersal on October 19th, he added another choice heifer only ten days old at the time of the sale. This was the baby daughter of Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d, sold in the same sale for \$500. This cow is a handsome, deep bodied animal, a fine individual and a big producer as evidenced by her cow testing association record of 737 lb. butter, 18,042 lb. milk made in 346 days. She is credited with a profit of \$340.63 above the cost of her feed. A daughter of this cow, just a year old, brought \$290 in the sale and Mr. Miller figured that at \$92 the youngest calf of this cow was a real good buy.

The raising of goats is somewhat of a novelty to most people interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle so that Mr. Miller has to answer many questions regarding this branch of his business. In course of conversation at the Lehman sale he mentioned that he was about to take a number of the does to the Government Farm at Beltsville, Maryland, to be bred to one of the best bucks of the breed in this country.

STOPPING A LEAK

A New Jersey law authorizes the State Department of Agriculture to license and bond all milk dealers who purchase milk and cream from dairymen.

During the last fiscal year two hundred and forty-five licenses were issued. This is a decrease of eleven from the year before. Some of the smaller dealers purchase their supplies from other firms and so are exempted. The bonds filed reached the total of \$225,000.

The law was passed because men who start up business in the city buy their supplies from country dairymen and then fail in business, leaving their country bills unpaid. Others would start in business, incur considerable indebtedness for milk and then skip out. Where a surety bond is filed, the dairyman gets his money for the milk he ships.

THE PASTURE FAILED

At Beltsville, Maryland, a half acre plot of pasture was mowed at ten-day intervals during the summer and the yield weighed. In May, when conditions were most favorable for grass growth, 420 lb. were obtained in one ten-day interval; during a dry spell in August the yield for a similar period was only 11 lb.

It is easy to see why it is necessary to supplement the feed a cow gathers during the hot, dry, summer months.

BARR BUYS NEW BULL

Although prevented by ill health from participating in all of the Holstein-Friesian events in the Cumberland Valley, S. R. Miller keeps close track of all that is going on. He reports that Ira C. Barr, of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, recently bought a very nice yearling bull from Joseph E. Lehman and Sons. The bull was sired by the Lehman herdsire King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 19th. K. P. O. P. 19th was a great bull and his daughters are splendid producers.

Mr. Barr's new herdsire is a show bull from a show cow. This cow is one of the best cows in the Lehman dairy and is now producing 65 lb. milk daily on the care and feed given the general Lehman dairy.

The daughters and granddaughters of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe are noted for their general high class individuality and from this strain has come some of the noted, show ring prize winners of the black and white breed.

From Mr. Miller's description we believe the new head of the Barr herd will help uphold the reputation of this noted family.

HOLSTEINS IN CARLOAD LOTS

A steady and insistent demand for good purebred registered Holstein-Friesian females is reported by John C. Reagan, owner of Spot Farm, Tully, New York. This demand is not confined to single animals, for among recent shipments from Spot Farm was one of forty head of registered Holstein-Friesian springers which were purchased on behalf of the Norwich State Hospital for the Insane, located at Norwich, Connecticut.

Cattle that will soon be producing seem to be what the inquirers want, for a carload of registered springers of the black and white breed went to the Sussex County Farms, Branchville, New Jersey. Henry N. Struble of Sussex, New Jersey, also took a number of good ones.

Furnishing good purebred cattle in carload lots is a specialty at Spot Farm which for many years has done an extensive business. That the cattle selected and sold give satisfaction is evidenced by the length of time Mr. Reagan has been in business and his long list of customers scattered over the great dairy states.

Tully, where Spot Farm is located, is approximately twenty-two miles south of Syracuse, New York, and sixty miles north of Binghamton. It is in the center of a great dairy region in which black and white cattle decidedly predominate.

Uncle Mose, in spite of his illiteracy, had built up quite a competency from his whitewashing and calceimining trade.

During the course of some business with a notary, the latter produced a document saying, "Please sign this here."

"Look, Leah, suh," Uncle Mose said with offended dignity, "I doesn't ever sign my name, suh. I's a business man, suh, wid no time fer such trifles. I always dictates my name, suh!"

JONAS SUMMERS' SALE

This is the "last call" for the sale of the Hollywood herd which will be held on the farm between New Market and Ridgeville, Maryland, on Saturday, November 16th, starting at 12 o'clock. With the exception of the herdsire and one or possibly two of the mature cows all of the animals that will be offered were raised in this herd.

It is difficult to get good hired help in this neighborhood because the near-by cities compete for labor, Baltimore being within easy reach, and Frederick only ten miles away. Then, too, the dry weather of the past summer cut the yields of corn and hay and the herd is growing so fast that Mr. Summers fears that he might not have enough feed to bring his stock through the winter in the condition he desires. For these reasons Mr. Summers has decided to sell all of his herd. He has another business, the raising of goldfish, which does not call for as steady work as the care of a large dairy herd.

The Hollywood herd is headed by Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, one of the many good sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne whose dam was Rolo Mercena De Kol, credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in a week, the world's record. The dam of the Summers bull is Lady Pontiac Ormsby Lass, a granddaughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. She is a large handsome cow credited with the production of 30 lb. of butter in seven days. While the pedigree of Rolo Pontiac Ormsby renders him desirable, his own individuality, and particularly the type and conformation he is transmitting to his sons and daughters, makes him in every way a desirable bull.

Dairymen who are thinking of adding to their herd should not overlook this sale, for the animals are young, all raised at this establishment. The herd is accredited.

It is an easy matter to locate the Summers farm which is situated along the National Trail between Frederick and Baltimore, about ten miles east of Frederick. The house and barn are nestled in a spring run to the left of the highway, with goldfish ponds on the right.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE

"Dad," said son, who was reading the automobile news, "do you think they ever will find a substitute for gasoline?"

"They have one now, son, and I wish you'd give it a trial."

"Huh!" retorted son. "I've never heard of it. What is it, anyway?"

"Shoe leather," retorted his dad.

Shakespeare's remark, "His reasons are as two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff," hits off the one-crop soil-robbing farmer.

Young Man: How much do I pay for a marriage license?

Clerk: Five dollars down and your entire salary each week for the rest of your life.

Hollywood Dispersal Sale

Saturday, Nov. 16th at 12 o'clock

Accredited Herd of FIFTY HEAD
Registered Holstein-Friesians

Cows in Milk—Heifers—Heifer Calves and Bulls
Individuality. Producing blood lines.

ALSO EIGHT GOOD GUERNSEYS

AT THE HEAD OF THE HERD IS THE SPLENDID BULL



ROLO PONTIAC ORMSBY

son of ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE (the best bred bull in Maryland) and the great 30 lb. cow, LADY PONTIAC ORMSBY LASS, a splendid granddaughter of SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES 37th.

Shortage of feed and inability to secure help forces me to sell.



This is a real Breeder's Herd as, with the exception of one or two cows, all of these animals were bred and raised by me. The majority of the animals are less than five years old.

Hollywood Farm is located between New Market and Ridgeville, Maryland, on the Baltimore road, 10 miles southeast of Frederick.

SALES MANAGERS: S. R. MILLER & SONS

For catalog and other information write

JONAS V. SUMMERS,

Mount Airy,

Maryland

Choice Fresh Cows

Grades or Purebreds



Others Due to Freshen Soon

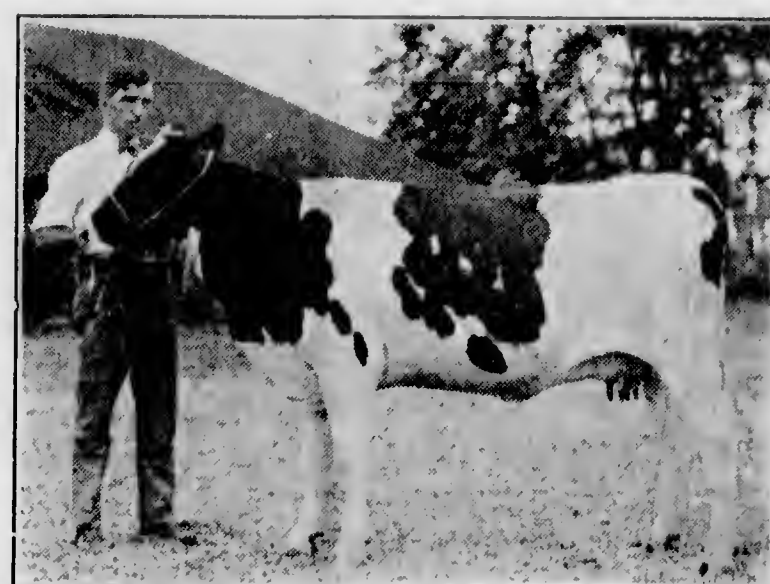
As I am short of stable room I offer a few good ones that are bound to please you.

Herd Accredited and Abortion Free.

EUGENE B. BENNETT,
 Old Home Farm Allamuchy, New Jersey

A Herd of Prize Winners

Here is a specimen bred and raised here



PRINCESS ONA MECHTHILDE

First prize senior yearling heifer at the recent Schuylkill County Fair.

This herd is headed by
DE KOL TEHEE JOE

awarded a silver cup as being the *best bull of any breed* at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair.

We offer choice sons of this bull from stylish, big-producing cows.

They are bound to sire good stock.

J. F. DIETZ,
 Schuylkill Haven Pennsylvania
This Herd Is Accredited.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



THE TYPE WE LIKE

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.



HARRY C. REYNOLDS
 Scranton Pennsylvania
I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.

CARROLL HERD CONTAINS GOOD COWS



MOUNTAIN VIEW MAGGIE PRILLY

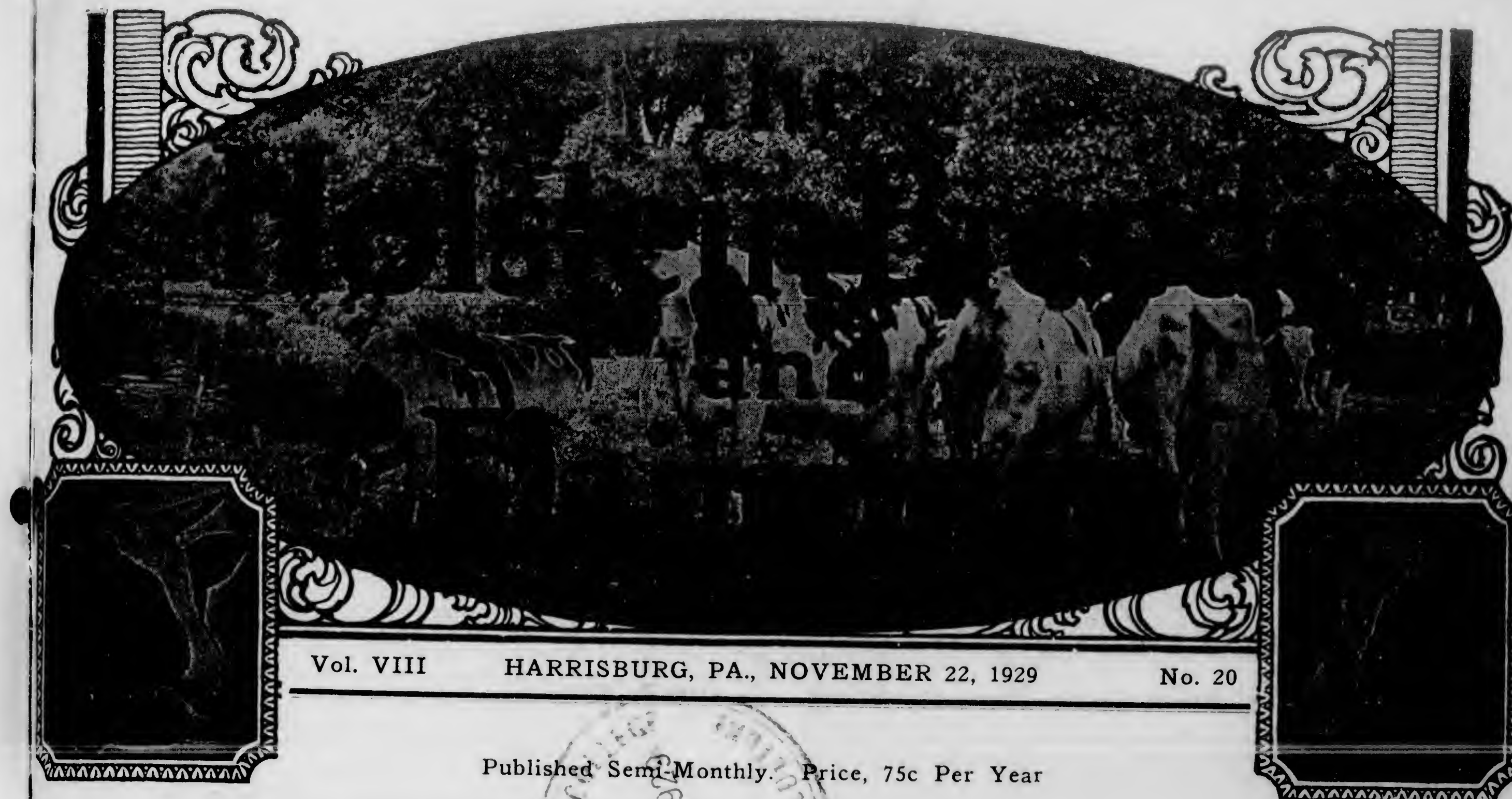
is one of our Producers and we have others just as good.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

one of the best sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the World's Champion Cow.

RALPH G. ROOP,
 NEW WINDSOR MARYLAND
Carroll Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor.



Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1929 No. 20

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



MRS. F. W. SHEPARD, POINT PENINSULA, NEW YORK, AND HER FLOCK OF THANKSGIVING TURKEYS

IT IS CHEAPER TO PAY ADVERTISING BILLS THAN FEED BILLS

IMAGINE yourself one of a group of a dozen dairy farmers, living on an island some thousand miles from any other land. You keep pure-bred Holstein-Friesians, the others just ordinary cows. When you had a bull calf to sell, you would tell each of the other men about it and you could do this in a very short time. But when you are one of ten million dairymen scattered throughout the entire United States you can't possibly visit each one of them and tell them of the animals you wish to sell.

By an advertisement in the *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* you can get your message to them and you can sell your animals at a very

small expense and get a satisfactory price too.

Advertising enlarges your patronage, making it possible for you to sell bulls while they are young; and females when you wish to dispose of them.

Sell your surplus cattle when they are ready to go by creating a market through conservative and consistent advertising.

A small advertising space, properly utilized, appearing in every issue of our paper will do the trick at small cost.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1929

No. 20

Clarks Grove Dairy Farm

LOCATED in the fertile Irish Valley, between the Cities of Northumberland and Shamokin is a Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment known as Clarks Grove Dairy Farm. The farm contains around seven hundred acres and was the birthplace of the owner, Mr. George Clark, Jr., a business man of Shamokin who spends his nights, Sundays and most of the rest of his spare time on the farm.

During the past thirty-five years Mr. Clark has developed an extensive dairy business. The milk produced on the farm is sold in Shamokin. Among the customers are the State Hospital and the best hotels in the city. The surplus, when the customers are supplied, is made into ice cream. The milk and cream is carried from the farm near Paxinos, Pa., to Shamokin in a handsome delivery truck; the lettering on the sides of the truck helps to advertise the milk business, the farm and the herd.

The majority of animals in the Clark dairy are registered Holstein-Friesians, the others are high grades. The experience at this farm has been that purebreds are more profitable than grades to say nothing of the extra value of their offspring. As the

Ormsbys and his dam was the noted Bess Johanna Ormsby, the heavy producing daughter of the famous Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. As King of the Ormsbys and Bess Johanna Ormsby were full brother and sister the blood of their parents, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, is con-



WINTERTHUR BOAST SEGIS IDEAL
A splendidly bred young bull who heads the herd at Clarks Grove Dairy Farm.

centrated and intensified in the sire of Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal.

The dam of Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal is Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Casa, a daughter of Sir Inka Prilly Segis from a good granddaughter of Korndyke Pontiac Pet. In the pedigree of this cow appears some of the leading Holstein-Friesian sires and many big producing cows. Casa, a very handsome animal, has made a number of large production records. In her first lactation period she was credited with 707 lb. butter, 16,364.2 lb. milk in ten months and then as a senior four-year-old with 25,607.6 lb. milk, 1,102.7 lb. butter in a year, her highest week being 33.18 lb. butter and 529 lb. milk.

Ideal is not only backed by well advertised, producing strains but is also a very handsome bull. His calves are straight and level and the heifers show indications of developing into producers.

This year Mr. Clark exhibited a few of his Holstein-Friesians at the Lewisburg and Allentown Fairs, meeting with considerable success. This exhibit was headed by the bull Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, shown in the two-year-old class. At both fairs he competed against bulls that had been exhibited over extensive fair



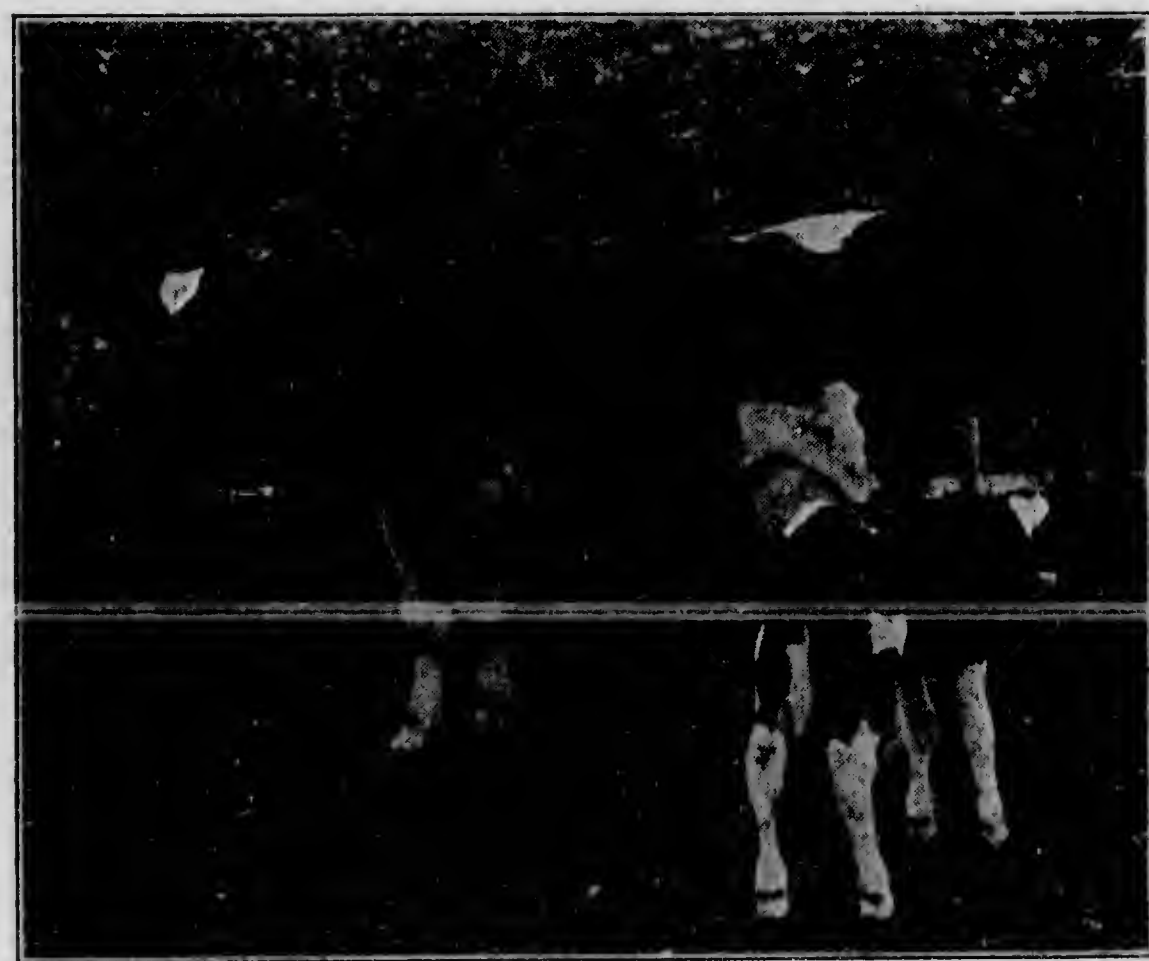
MAPLE CORNER BUTTER GIRL 2D
A double-granddaughter of King Veeman Sadie Vale.

purebred heifers freshen they are added to the milking dairy and it is expected that before very long the herd will consist of purebreds exclusively.

Two real good bulls are now in service. One is Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal now just past two years old. His sire is Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast, a bull whose daughters are noted for big production as well as individuality. He was sired by King of the

circuits but the judges placed him at the head of the class both times.

This is not the first year he has been shown. This bull was bred and raised by Fred Hilner who exhibited him in 1927 at the Bloomsburg Fair where he was the first prize bull calf and was later made junior champion male. The next year, at the same fair, he was again exhibited and the judge made him the first prize yearling bull so that he has been at the head of his class three successive years. His dam, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, was exhibited at Bloomsburg both in 1927



ARTIS SADIE VALE DE KOL
Also her calf by Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal.

and 1928 and she was placed second in the aged cow class both years. She is a very handsome animal, gives a good flow of milk and is a persistent milker. Her udder is large and square, her teats well placed and she is in every way a desirable cow.

Veeman Netherland Hengerveld was sired by King Veeman Segis Netherland, a son of Fairwood King Netherland. Both of these bulls were splendid individuals and show ring prize winners, so Veeman Netherland Hengerveld comes honestly by his superior type and conformation.

Mr. Randall, herd manager at this establishment, knows purebred cattle and is a first class judge of stock. He carefully studied Pauline Lottie Hengerveld and her son, investigated their pedigrees and laid the results of his investigation before Mr. Clark and so induced him to secure Veeman Netherland Hengerveld as one of the herdsires at Clarks Grove Dairy Farm. While this bull has not been in the herd long enough to sire any calves it is evident, from the result of the judging at Lewisburg and Allentown, that Mr. Randall knew how to pick a good individual.

Although purebred bulls have headed this herd for many years it was not definitely decided to make it a purebred Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment until about two years ago. From time to time purebred cows had been brought into the herd, sometimes secured at farm sales and sometimes included in a purchase made when it was necessary to buy more animals in order to keep the production of the herd up to the market demand.

At this establishment the product of each cow is weighed and recorded every milking. The purebreds exceeded the grades both as producers and profit

makers. It was decided to lay the foundation of a big producing purebred herd. Mr. Clark came to the conclusion that the best way to get good cattle was to go to homes of the plain breeders and dairymen where such cattle were raised and he figured out that he could buy them there without any middlemen or price inflation.

After a study of the purebred market he decided upon southwestern New York. He wanted young cows, preferably those that had not yet reached the full limit of their producing ability but he wanted animals of proven capacity. He and Mr. Randall made a trip to the homes of members of the cow testing associations in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties. They found it difficult to induce the owners to set prices on their very best animals and refused to take any other kind. They made several trips and several purchases. Among the animals bought were a number of typy granddaughters of such sires as King of the Ormsbys, King Joh, and Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Little attention, however, was paid to fashionable blood lines but they insisted upon producing capacity, health, good, straight top lines and square udders.

Some of these animals had made splendid records in cow testing association work. For example, Gerben Hengerveld Ormsby as a two-year-old was credited with 670 lb. butter and 12,000 lb. milk in one lactation period and several others had given above 10,000 lb.

With so large a herd it is difficult to know just which animals to give individual mention or perhaps it would be better to say to know when to stop talking about the good ones so we will only select a few to illustrate the kind of producers that make up this



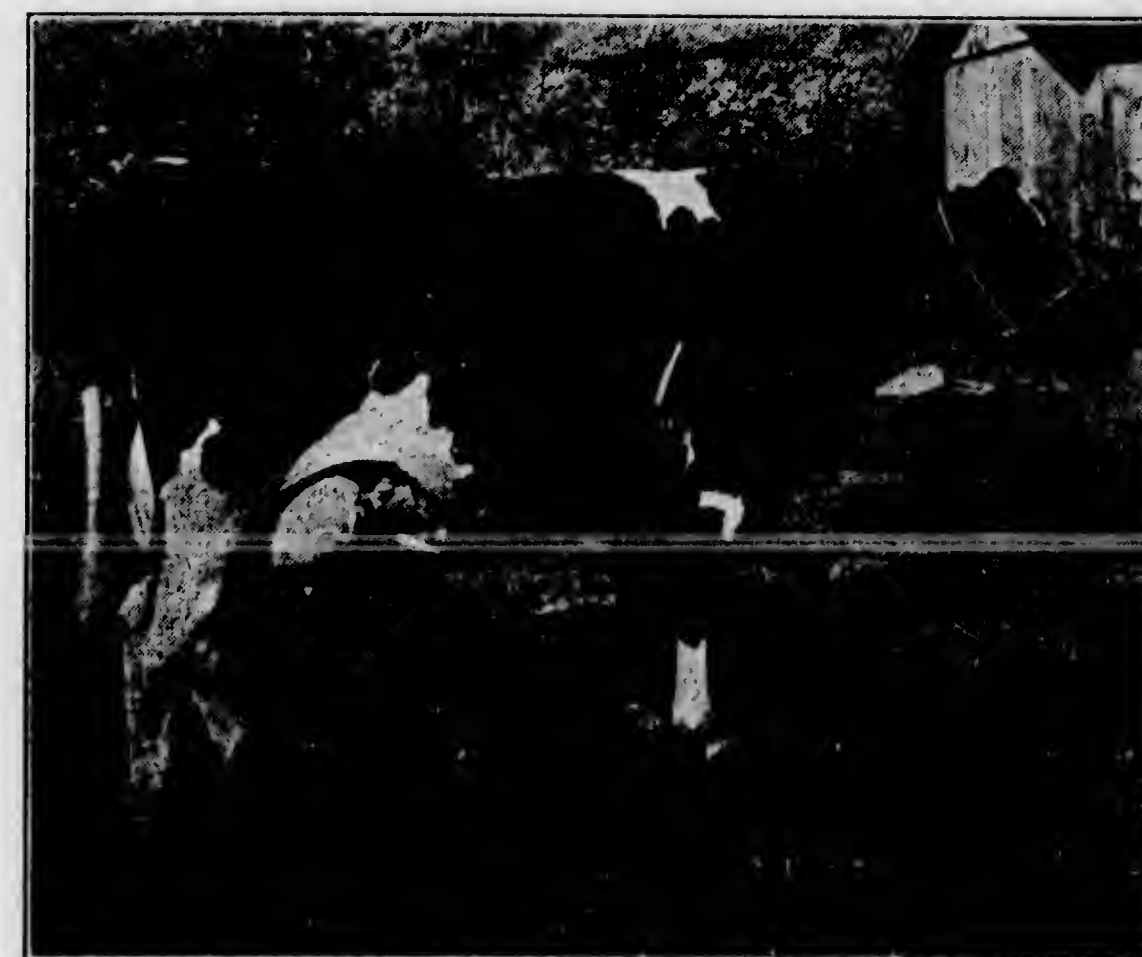
VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGERVELD
A first prize winner three successive years including the 1929 Allentown and Lewisburg Fairs.

herd. A study of the pictures accompanying this article will actually tell more about the stock than we can say in many pages.

Maple Corner Butter Girl 2d is now five years old. She is a daughter of Maple Corner King and Maple Corner Butter Girl. She is a double granddaughter of King Veeman Sadie Vale and her granddams, Albina Butter Girl Pontiac and Albina Butter Girl De Kol 2d are half-sisters, both being from Albina Butter Girl De Kol who produced 29.09 lb. butter, 619 lb. milk in a week. In the pedigree of this cow

we find such noted sires as King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, Spring Farm King Pontiac and also King of the Pontiacs, Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol.

Artis Sadie Vale De Kol is a six-year-old daughter of King Elnora Sadie Vale Artis and Elkvale Elnora De Kol. Both the granddams and one of the grand-sires of this cow are of Elnora blood lines, one of the best Holstein-Friesian strains developed in southwestern New York. The other grandsire is King Sadie Vale Clyde, a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a good producing daughter of Sir Clyde, a bull we



OLD INN JAMA ORMANTHA

Although never exhibited she looks good enough to win in almost any company.

hear little of nowadays but one of the leading Holstein-Friesian sires of fifteen or twenty years ago. Artis Sadie Vale De Kol is also a descendent of the celebrated sire De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, and of the famous foundation cow Prilly.

Old Inn Jama Ormantha is a five-year-old. Her sire, Colantha Sir Rag Apple Pontiac, was from one of the best daughters of King Segis Pontiac Hero and was sired by Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple, a bull who for a number of years stood at the head of the government owned herd at Belville, Maryland. It is claimed that he was placed there because of the performances of his daughters in general dairy work as recorded in the cow testing associations.

The dam of Old Inn Jama Ormantha was credited with producing 9,133.6 lb. milk, 350.88 lb. butter in ten months, freshening when less than two years old. She is from one of the many good daughters of Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple and was sired by Colantha Ormsby King, a son of King Korndyke Colantha Ormsby.

The bloodlines mentioned in the pedigrees of these three cows are representative of the Clark herd as each cow has a number of half-sisters therein. The management is partial to Ormsby blood, possibly because of the many cows of this strain which combine individuality of a high order with a generous milk flow and a butterfat test above the average for the breed.

Part of the growing success of this Holstein-Friesian dairy and breeding establishment can be attributed to the personnel of the management. The owner of the farm, Mr. George Clark, Jr., was born

on it about fifty years ago. Although he is now a successful business man in the near-by City of Shamokin, where he is interested in several enterprises, he has never outgrown his love for his birthplace. He makes his home on the farm and you can find him there Sundays, holidays, and almost all his spare time.

He is endeavoring to make it an outstanding breeding establishment, yet he does not overlook that to be a success, it must pay from the strictly dairy end. With him, as farm manager is his nephew, Joseph Clark.

The herd is under the management of Floyd Randall, who has had a wide experience in the purebred cattle and dairy business and who is a capable judge of a dairy cow. Incidentally we may add that Mr. Randall is one of the best photographers with whom we are acquainted. He knows how to pose an animal to bring out his good points and is otherwise an expert handler. The photographs accompanying this article were furnished by him.

R. A. Chambers, who is well known to Ohio and Pennsylvania breeders of purebreds, has recently joined the Clarks Grove Dairy Farm organization. Mr. Chambers has had a long and varied experience in handling purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Tell your neighbors all about the New Registry Association. Get your neighbor interested in keeping his cattle properly registered. They will be pleased with the service and great saving in fees and will be building their business on a sound and permanent basis.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

FOR SALE

Grandsons of Creator

Age 8 to 14 Months



FROM REGISTERED DAMS

with 450 to 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work under dairy conditions and twice-a-day milking.

JUSTUS A. JOHNSON
LOOMIS, NEBRASKA

The Justus Johnson Herd

BECAUSE of the individuality of its members and because of the splendid production of the milking cows, the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, is making quite a reputation in Phelps County.

There are twenty-six herds enrolled in the Harlan-Phelps Dairy Herd Improvement Association and last year the Johnson herd averaged 385.1 lb. butterfat, the milk having an average test of 3.63 per cent. One of the cows, Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes, was credited with 482 lb. butterfat, 13,886 lb. milk.

In this herd there are two daughters of Beauty Alcartra Mercedes. Kenmoor Beauty Longfield Piebe was credited with 12,234 lb. milk, 423.9 lb. butterfat as a five-year-old and her half-sister, Beauty Alcartra Early Peep, has to her credit 8,971 lb. milk, 399.1 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old with an average test of 4.41 per cent fat.

The production figures for the Johnson cows are all the more creditable as the herd is managed from a strictly business farmer's standpoint. The females are bred to drop a calf annually and do not receive any



KENMOOR JOHANNA ORMSBY MERCEDES
C. T. A. record, 13,886 lb. milk, 482.1 lb. butter in a year. Owned by J. A. Johnson, Loomis, Nebraska.

purchased concentrates. All their feed is home grown. There are only eighteen acres of the farm in pasture. Alfalfa, sweet clover and corn silage are used to supplement pasture. Corn is the grain feed used, which, with alfalfa makes a home grown ration on which the cattle do well while the receipts are net, no portion of them having to be shared with the feed dealer.

Part of the product of the herd is sold as sweet cream, the rest is marketed through the Orleans Co-operative Creamery, a farmer-owned organization that started about a dozen years ago with a paid up capital of \$10,000, and is today the largest co-operative creamery in the world with a net worth with a net worth of around \$200,000.

Pabst Gladiole King, the herdsire, is a son of Creator and Pabst Gladiole 3d, a double granddaughter of King Pontiac Champion. Creator has a long list of big producing daughters and was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from the famous Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. King is siring some beautiful individuals and at least seventy-five of the calves sired by him are heifers.

The junior herdsire, Prince Kenmoor Johanna, is a son of Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes mentioned above as producing 482 lb. butterfat and nearly

14,000 lb. milk in a year in the Johnson herd. His sire was Meadow Holm Early Peep, a son of the noted Early Dawn Peep 2d, 1,287.72 lb. butter in a year.

The Johnson farm consists of one hundred and sixty-six acres of level, fertile, tillable land, located six and one half miles northeast of Loomis, Nebraska. This section of the State is the home of many good herds and dairying is growing rapidly in importance.

Sheffield Milk Prices

DAIRYMEN who market the product of their cows through the Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association, Inc., will receive for their October milk \$2.83½ per hundred lb. This is based upon three per cent Grade B milk shipped in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This price is an increase of 9½ cents per hundred lb. over the amount paid for September milk and is equivalent to \$3.03½ per hundred lb. for milk of equal grade sold on 3.5% butterfat basis.

On October 30th the regular monthly price fixing meeting of the association directors and representatives of the Producers was held in New York City. The Committee appointed, recommended that October prices should, for the present, apply to November milk. If market conditions warrant an increase in price, the Committee will again meet.

Secretary Halliday has tabulated the net cash prices of Grade B milk paid to members of the Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association, Inc., during the month of October for six years. These are:

	3%	3.5%
1924	\$2.32	\$2.52
1925	2.58	2.78
1926	2.60	2.80
1927	2.81	3.01
1928	2.82½	3.02½
1929	2.83½	3.03½

A Faulty Unit of Measure

IT IS a common practice among southern farmers to speak of milk and cream in terms of gallons. As a matter of fact, there are few vessels that will hold exactly their specified measure of milk and especially fresh milk. Milk will contain a certain amount of air, which, of course, varies, fresh milk always containing the most air, due to the milking process. The only accurate measure of milk is by weight. A gallon of milk weighs 8.6 pounds. Cream is slightly lighter than milk and the weight of a gallon of cream becomes less as the percentage of fat increases, as the following table compiled by J. E. Lamaster indicates:

VARIATIONS IN WEIGHT OF CREAM

1 gallon cream testing 20% butterfat weighs....	8.46 lb.
1 gallon cream testing 30% butterfat weighs....	8.352 lb.
1 gallon cream testing 40% butterfat weighs....	8.22 lb.
1 gallon cream testing 50% butterfat weighs....	8.112 lb.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Food Value of Milk of Different Tests

THE most recent report on the composition of milk of the various breeds and of varying test is contained in Bulletin 325 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. The analyses reported cover nearly 2,000 samples of milk taken at five-weeks' intervals from cows in the college herd, and covering one or more lactation periods of the same cow. The following table gives a summary of the results of these analyses as shown in the Illinois bulletin:

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK OF VARIOUS BREEDS

HOLSTEIN—Fat, 3.41; protein, 3.30; lactose, 4.89; ash, .67; solids not fat, 8.86; total solids, 12.27; total nutrients,* 16.53; specific gravity, 1.0324.

AYRSHIRE—Fat, 4.03; protein, 3.51; lactose, 4.81; ash, .68; solids not fat, 9.00; total solids, 13.03; total nutrients,* 18.07; specific gravity, 1.0322.

HOLSTEIN-GUERNSEY, CROSS—Fat, 4.23; protein, 3.65; lactose, 4.93; ash, .72; solids not fat, 9.30; total solids, 13.54; total nutrients,* 18.84; specific gravity, 1.0329.

GUERNSEY—Fat, 5.03; protein, 3.89; lactose, 4.97; ash, .74; solids not fat, 9.60; total solids, 14.63; total nutrients,* 20.92; specific gravity, 1.0337.

JERSEY—Fat, 5.05; protein, 3.79; lactose, 5.00; ash, .70; solids not fat, 9.49; total solids, 14.54; total nutrients,* 20.85; specific gravity, 1.0334.

* Solids not fat plus fat times 2.25.

In the table it will be noted that the Jersey milk has 20.85 per cent total nutrients as compared with 16.53 per cent for Holsteins, or 26 per cent more total nutrients will be found in a quart of Jersey milk than in a quart of Holstein milk. If this is accepted as a fair basis of comparison of food value, then Jersey milk would be worth slightly over 15 cents a quart when Holstein milk sells for 12 cents.

The higher energy value of fat which, in computing nutrients, is figured to be 2.25 times greater per unit than are the protein and other constituents.

Similar comparisons with different basic prices of milk would show similar comparative results. For instance, as with a basic price of \$3.90 per hundred for 3.5 per cent milk, the allowance per point test is 6.33 for the greater cost of producing milk of higher tests. This would indicate that the producer of 5 per cent milk should get \$4.85.

It will be seen that all the constituents of milk, except water, is greater in the better grades. The food and money value of milk is largely in the fat. Retail quotations are: Butter, lb. 59c; cream, qt. \$1; buttermilk, qt. 10c; milk, qt. 14c; skimmilk, qt. 5c. Allowing 4c a quart for bottling and delivering, it would make skimmilk 1c per qt., which is about the value given by experiment stations.

There is a universal demand for more cream and better milk. Certified milk must have at least 4 per cent fat and many cities require the same standard. The time is surely coming when consumers will demand and get better than 4 per cent milk; now they pay the price but don't know what they are getting as milk varies from different cows from 2.80 to 6.00 per cent butterfat and it all sells as "Milk."

The foregoing is a reprint from the *Montrose Independent*, a newspaper from Montrose, Pennsylvania, and published under the heading "Letters to the Editor" and over the signature of R. A. Bush. It is our belief that Mr. Bush is a breeder of Jersey cattle, nevertheless he is to be commended for the clear and concise manner in which he sets forth his views.

It is unfair to compare the Holstein-Friesian cow with dairy cattle of other breeds merely on the question or subject of richness of the milk because such a comparison attacks the Holstein-Friesian breed at its weakest point and the Jersey breed at its strongest point. When the merit of all breeds of purebred dairy cattle are considered, the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle is far in the lead as a money-maker, and we need no further proof of this fact than the number of Holsteins as compared to the number of cattle of other dairy breeds. Just give the Holstein a chance in a working dairy and she will prove her utility value at the pail in competition with any breed. But nevertheless, there is merit to Mr. Bush's article because it shows up the weakest points of our breed and we should devote our efforts in trying to strengthen these weak points by following sound and constructive breeding practices. In view of the fact that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, bred for official record making purposes, as a whole are showing a decrease in the richness of the milk, the above article is very timely.

Choice Young Bulls

Nearly a Year Old and
Now Ready for Service.

No. 1

Sire: Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago
Our senior herdsire whose daughters are splendid producers.

Dam: Allis Dairy Queen Segis

Last year she produced 9,436 lb. milk 334.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. This year she will produce around 10,000 lb. milk.

No. 2

Sire: King of the Allis

Our junior herdsire. He is from a cow that produced 29 lb. butter in 7 days, averaging 96 lb. daily and has a 30-lb. daughter that averaged 97 lb.

Dam: Allis Berylwood Beauty Veeman

7,517 lb. milk, 251.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in 322 days in her first lactation period. She is a daughter of BERYLWOOD from a 26.9 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

You cannot go wrong if you place one of these bulls at the head of your herd. For Further Particulars Write

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co.

Pennsylvania

THIS IS AN ACCREDITED HERD.

Willow Spring Farm

WILLOW SPRING FARM is a Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment located near Andreas, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, owned by Harry J. De Long. At the head of this herd stands the three-year-old bull, Model King Netherland. He is a very nice individual about three-fourths white in color with good topline, a very attractive animal. He is of Canadian breeding, his dam, Dolly Netherland, being a granddaughter of King Baron Mercena and from a granddaughter of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad.

King Model, the sire of Model King Netherland, was by Toitilla Lad Beauty, and was from Walnuthill Modest Rose, a Canadian cow credited with the production of 36.87 lb. butter, 757 lb. milk in a week. A maternal sister of Model King Netherland has to her credit 12,436 lb. milk, 566.25 lb. butter in a year and many other near relatives have the credit of being big producers.

Two separate shipments of Canadian bred Holstein-Friesians formed the foundation stock of this herd. Mr. De Long has had an interesting experience. His first foundation stock consisted of bred females. Two of these had been accidentally bred to a bull who, although purebred, was not eligible to registry. When the first eight freshened, six of them dropped bull calves and the two that dropped heifer calves were the ones that had been bred by the unregistered bull. Mr. De Long, however, believes that in time nature provides for equal numbers of each sex and has since increased the herd by purchasing another lot of Canadian cattle.

The name, Willow Spring, is derived from a large spring by the side of which grows an immense willow tree, said to be well over one hundred years old. This magnificent shapely willow, which measures fourteen feet around the trunk, is a landmark.

Willow Spring Farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres. The farm house was built in 1851 and



MODEL KING NETHERLAND NO. 2429
H. B.

This handsome three-year-old bull heads the purebred herd of Harry J. De Long, Andreas, Pa.

is equipped with running water and other modern conveniences, including an automatic electric light system.

The appearance of the stock and of the farm in general indicates that Mr. De Long is a careful thrifty farmer, as well as a good dairyman. His cattle, while of the dairy type, are in good flesh and produce well at the pail. When extra help is needed Mr. De Long exchanges work with his nearest neighbor, Mr. W. Pierce Miller, who also has a small herd of good producing Holstein-Friesians. Mrs. De Long and Mrs. Miller are cousins, so that these two neighboring families have many interests in common.

A Mighty Good Reason

IN THE neighborhood of Hull, Iowa, lives a dairyman named John W. Boote. Mr. Boote has some growing boys and because he wants to get them interested in better farming, is building a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians. This herd is not large in numbers but it would be larger if Mr. Boote would not practice quite so much rigid culling. He retains only the best of the calves dropped, selling the balance as veals. Consequently his cattle are steadily increasing in production, improving in individuality and growing in value.

At the head of the herd stands the six-year-old bull, Skylark Burke De Kol Veeman, a son of Skylark Veeman De Kol and Mercedes Burke Hengerveld. From what has been said about Mr. Boote's system of herd management, one would expect that Skylark Burke De Kol Veeman was a very handsome bull and they would not be disappointed. Well-known, heavy producing strains are represented in the pedigrees of the females making up the Boote herd. Pietertje, Colantha, Skylark and Korndyke are names occurring repeatedly in their pedigrees, so they trace back to famous old cows noted for their heavy and persistent production, cows that were the foundation animals of some of the best-known strains of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

We Offer You Well Bred Young Bulls

Ready for Light Service

SIRED BY

CLEVER MODEL GLISTA

whose dam was our wonderful cow

MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS

Also have some younger bulls by
Clever Model Glista and others by
our grand young Herdsire

PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL

For Particulars and Prices Write

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa. R. D. 4

F. JONES, Manager

Herd Accredited

Good Cows in Willow Brook Herd

JUST at the present time Arthur Howell and Son of Thompson, Pennsylvania have only eight animals in their milking dairy. There are four cows and four heifers and when the tester visited them recently the eight averaged 54.5 lb. milk during the day and tested so well that the average fat production for the month of October was 57.6 lb. butterfat.

The members of the Willow Brook herd are large, handsome animals, for both Arthur and his son, Freece, believe in generous feeding, especially of home grown rations. During 1928 one member of this herd was credited with the production of 16,988 lb. milk.

The Willow Brook herd, which has been Accredited for a number of years, was started in 1906. A few cows have been added from time to time but, all or practically all, of the animals now owned are of Willow Brook breeding for several generations. Both members of the firm are good dairymen and capital judges of livestock which is partly responsible for the high quality and choice individuality of the animals they own today.

Willow Brook Stock Farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres. It is located in Ararat township and the farm house is now two thousand feet above sea level. The health of the herd may perhaps be the result of the altitude but it is more likely because of the good care and feed given and the sanitation practiced.

A number of good sires have headed this herd. One of the best was Creamelle Korndyke Konigen, a son of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and Inez Walker Korndyke. He was a home raised bull and was from a wonderful cow that produced over 80 lb. milk in a day.

Strict culling has been practiced. When the herd was started Mr. Howell kept two things in his mind. First, that the cows must help to pay for the farm; second, that in addition they must afford the family more than an ordinary living. Several years ago when there were twenty animals milking, more than half of them heifers in their first or second lactation periods, the creamery slips showed that 186,800 lb. of milk had been delivered to the shipping station in addition to the amount fed to the calves and consumed by the family. This production was on twice-a-day milking.

Higher Quality Brings Higher Prices

UNDoubtedly the best way to obtain a higher price for the products of the farm is to improve the quality. To no farm product does this rule apply more than to milk. Figures compiled at Washington indicate that for the average seven- or eight-cow dairy farm the annual loss on account of milk rejected for low quality amounts to \$40 or \$50 annually. Increased cleanliness on the farm and dairy is followed by a low bacteria count in the milk which, of course, means superior quality. There are several rules that should be followed:

Animals should be kept as clean as possible and the udders and teats wiped off with a damp cloth before milking.

The milkers should be healthy and clean and should milk dry handed.

Covered milk pails or those with small tops are preferable.

The milk pails and other utensils in which the milk is handed should be thoroughly sterilized. This is very important and is a practice followed at all certified milk establishments.

The milk should be promptly cooled and kept at a low temperature until it is delivered to the customer who in turn is expected to care for it until it is placed on the table.

Milk consumption has greatly increased during the past ten or fifteen years. Many who have studied the subject believe that the greatest factor responsible for the increase is the superior quality of the modern product.

The next time that a personal injustice is done to you on account of your manners, habits, or appearance, try to recall the last time that you were—I won't say unjust—but unfair to someone else. If you have forgotten, ask a friend. He'll remember. Bracketing these two factors, you will see that they cancel out. In the case of impersonal injustice—that is to say, when you have not had credit for something really decent which you have done—consider that you have had, or may hope to have, credit for all sorts of things you didn't do, or stumbled into by accident. Once more, bracketing these factors, they cancel each other. —Rudyard Kipling.

Individuality and Size A Big Milk Flow A 3.6% Average Test

All These Desirable Characteristics Are Possessed by My Grand Old Cow

Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie

the dam of my senior herdsire

Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin

In addition he is HORNLESS and sires Hornless calves. His heifers, now coming into milk, are satisfactory in every respect. His sons are bound to sire Hornless Producers—that is the way they are bred.

Because my chief income is from my dairy I am quoting Low Prices on Young Bulls and a few Good Heifer Calves, Hornless of course.

Take Advantage of This Opportunity

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca

Wayne Co.

Penna.

Herd Accredited—Prices Reasonable

The Mineral Needs of Dairy Cattle

By DR. GEORGE H. CONN

THE dairy cow has been bred and selected for high production for a number of years. Dairy cattle have now reached the point in production where breeders are experiencing considerable trouble from a breeding standpoint, and from present indications, more trouble is likely to result as production increases. Breeding diseases and deficiency diseases are rapidly increasing. They are increasing in practically the same ratio as the dairy cow increases in production.

MINERALS NEEDED FOR ANIMAL LIFE

There are 15 common minerals found in plant and animal life. Of this number, 10 are generally classed as essential minerals, although recent experiments indicate that minerals which were not always considered essential are probably just as essential as the others. The essential minerals required for animal growth and life are calcium, phosphorous, potassium, magnesium, sulphur and iron. In addition to this, sodium, chlorine, iodine and possibly manganese, and possibly aluminum are also essential. In addition to these minerals, the elements carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen are also necessary for all animal life. These mineral elements that are necessary for animal life are never found in the pure state existing in the animal or in the feed they eat. They are found combined in the form of mineral salts. Some of these such as oxygen, hydrogen and chlorine are present in the form of gases.

Due to the fact that most crops on old soils that have been producing for many years do not contain sufficient minerals to supply the needs of dairy cattle, it has become a common practice to supply dairy cattle with these mineral salts combined in the form of mixtures which are usually spoken of as mineral feeds.

The feeding of minerals to dairy cattle is rather a new practice extending over the past few years, but during this time, so much attention has been given to experimental work with minerals that feeding experts realize that in most instances, the mineral requirements of dairy cattle are at this time the most important factor to be considered. It is definitely known at this time that many diseases and conditions which were attributed to other causes are the result of a mineral deficiency.

WHY MINERAL CONTENT OF FEEDS VARIES

Due to continuous cropping, the old farm lands produce crops that are deficient in minerals. Feeds made from these crops often induce breeding diseases in dairy cattle due to the fact that they do not supply a complete or efficient ration. The amount of rain-fall during the growth of the crop also is an important factor in determining the amount of minerals that the crop produced on this land may contain, and for this reason, crops from the same land do not always have the same feeding value.

The Michigan Experiment Station found that by adding 2 tons of limestone per acre, that the yield of alfalfa at the first cutting was increased 33%. The hay

produced from this cutting contained 2.98% of calcium or lime, which was approximately five times the amount of lime contained in alfalfa grown on the same soil to which no limestone had been added. They also found that by adding 250 lb. of acid phosphate to the limestone increased the yield of hay 18% more than the addition of limestone; also that the phosphorous content of the hay from this plot that received phosphorous and lime contained .206% or about 4 times as much phosphorous as the hay contained which was produced on a similar plot that did not receive any lime or phosphorous.

It has been found that the calcium or lime content of alfalfa hay will vary as much as 37% due to the season. From this, it is evident that there is a great difference in the feeding value of alfalfa hay which can be attributed largely to the season during which it is produced. It is evident that the same variation exists in other crops and with other minerals.

Cattle owners have often recognized the difference in the feeding value of crops produced during different years, and they have also recognized the difference in feeding value after the addition of mineral fertilizers. It is evident from the work done at the Michigan Experiment Station that it is a very desirable practice to add the more common fertilizers to those soils which are deficient in the ingredients which different fertilizers may contain.

THE MINERAL CONTENT OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF PLANTS

There is a wide variation in the mineral content of the different parts of the plant. The leaves and stems contain from 3 to 5 times as much minerals as the seeds or grain. This is the reason that under ordinary conditions, a complete and efficient ration cannot be made from seeds or grain. This also explains the necessity, where possible, of making up a ration for livestock from the entire plant.

The amount of minerals found in the plant are fairly constant, but there is some variation which is due to such factors as the stage of growth, climatic conditions, and the mineral content of the soil. In mature agricultural plants, the mineral content rarely exceeds 10%, and in most plants, it is much less than this.

To date, most experiments to determine the value of minerals in the feeding of dairy cattle have been done with calcium and phosphorous. These minerals have been studied most, for the reason that they are found in largest amounts in the body, but occur usually in the smallest amounts in common feed. Therefore, this is a mineral deficiency of the feed that most owners are acquainted with. It is evident that the other minerals are possibly as often deficient, and that they are just as important in the proper nutrition of dairy cattle as are calcium and phosphorous.

RESULTS OF MINERAL DEFICIENCY

We realize at the present time that there are a large number of conditions which are either directly or indirectly the cause of a deficiency of minerals in the

cattle ration. Experimental evidence points to other conditions that are possibly caused by mineral deficiencies but which have long been attributed to other causes. Such conditions as shy breeding, sterility, depraved appetite, loss of condition, and even abortion are the result of mineral deficiency. In addition to the disease conditions brought about by a deficiency of minerals in the ration, it is evident that the production of many dairy herds is greatly lessened, due to the fact that the herd is not supplied with sufficient minerals to maintain high production. The production of milk will depend largely upon the amount of calcium or lime that is supplied in the ration. When insufficient calcium as well as other minerals are supplied, the cow will produce milk sufficient to utilize the minerals available for it. Experiments have shown time and again that it is impossible for dairy cattle to reproduce satisfactorily with certain kinds of rations. These rations are deficient in mineral content. The most notable work from this standpoint has been performed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

In addition to the disease conditions affecting mature dairy cattle which result from a deficient ration, there are also some unsatisfactory conditions affecting the newly born which are the result of mineral deficiency. The most commonly recognized condition is goiter or big neck which is the result of an iodine deficiency. Calves born in many sections of Wisconsin, Montana and in the extreme northwest of the United States, as well as in several sections in Canada, are effected with goiter or big neck at birth. Many of these calves are born dead or die soon after birth. In many other sections of the United States and Canada calves are born weak and listless, and rarely live more than 48 hours. Such calves appear normal in every other way other than the fact that they will not make any effort to suck their mothers, and very few, if any, of them can stand upon their feet unless supported. This is in many instances the result of an iodine deficiency.

Many dairy cattle owners are experiencing considerable trouble from breeding diseases. It is not unusual for even entire herds to fail to breed for many months, there being no evidence of any abortion or other reason for this trouble. In other herds, it is not uncommon to find a number of abortions which are evidently brought about through a deficient ration.

In some herds, it is not unusual to find heavy producing cows affected with rickets which is commonly spoken of as stiffness, and by some cattle owners as rheumatism.

In widely scattered areas of the United States, there appears other cattle diseases which are directly traceable to mineral deficiency. Depraved appetite or pica, which manifests itself ordinarily in the form of bone chewing or the eating of indigestible materials, is caused in Montana and other northern and western areas, as well as in Texas. Certain small areas in the southeast are also said to contain cattle which are affected more or less with this trouble.

It is doubtful if there is any considerable area in the United States and Canada, especially where farming has been engaged in for any length of time, in which the cattle are entirely free from some of the deficiency troubles that are now known to exist.

BONE CHEWING DISEASE AND GOITER IN MONTANA AND ELSEWHERE

In the state of Montana, many cases of bone chewing or depraved appetite in cattle are observed each year. This same condition is noticed in many other states of the United States, but the occurrences have been so wide spread that they have not attracted much attention. In these same areas, there is often occurring a large number of goiters in the newly born calves. In same areas in the northwest, fully 90% of the calves are affected with goiter or big neck when their dams are not supplied with iodine in some form while carrying their young.

CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Dispersal of the Stottlemyer Herd

THE herd formerly owned by H. A. Stottlemyer was sold by D. M. Ridenour on the home farm two miles east of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, on November 18th. A total of \$4,808 was obtained for twenty-six purebred and nine grade Holstein-Friesians. A cow topped the sale bringing \$327.50. A real nice heifer brought \$230. The herdsire, Sir Korndyke De Kol of Cedarshade, a nice bull with a number of large record cows close up in his pedigree, brought \$180.

The sale was managed by S. R. Miller and Son, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to whom we are indebted for this brief report. All animals were to be transferred through the New Association free of charge. Buyers desiring to have their animals transferred to the Old Association could do so by paying the additional fees.

According to an after-dinner speaker, a banquet is an affair where a chap eats a lot of food he doesn't want and then proceeds to talk about something he doesn't understand to a crowd of people who don't want to hear him.

Tell your neighbors all about the New Registry Association. Get your neighbor interested in keeping his cattle properly registered. They will be pleased with the service and great saving in fees and will be building their business on a sound and permanent basis.

Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

Save Money Receive Better Service



By Registering
Your Purebred Holsteins in the
New Association



The New Registry Association, by virtue of its business form of government, its revised, improved and up-to-date methods of keeping Herd Book records, has made it possible for the breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to receive a better and a more prompt registry service at a great saving in fees.

Holstein breeders living in every dairy state are now members of this great and growing organization.

Applications for membership and letters of inquiry are being received constantly. The following letters are samples of our many inquiries:

MICHIGAN

Nov. 12, 1929.

Dear Sirs:

"I would like to have my herd in your association. What are the fees for transferring?"

"Please let me know what to do to change?"

G. V. D.

IOWA

Nov. 13, 1929.

Holstein-Friesian Registry Ass'n, Inc.

Dear Sirs:

"I am a breeder of purebred Holstein cattle. They are registered in the Brattleboro Association. I cannot sell for enough more with the papers to pay me to keep them registered at present prices for registry in that association.

"I want to apply for membership in the New Association and am writing you for information."

W. C.

ILLINOIS

Dear Sirs:

"I wish to transfer my purebred cattle from the Old Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to the New one. I also have some heifers and cows that I have a record of but have not had them registered. Will you send me some blanks and prices on registering; also full particulars."

C. D. G.

If you have Purebred Holsteins to register or transfer, do it through the New Association where it will be properly done at a great saving in fees.

We have and are making the most rapid progress of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized.

Write to-day for supplies and further information.

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males
Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Economy and Cleanliness

BARGAIN hunting seems to have an appeal to every woman, no matter how extravagant she may be with the money thus saved. Yet there are many who do not seem to realize the opportunities for bargains in the saving of time and labor, in health and vigor, in happiness and contentment in the home that lie in the prevention of dirt in their own households. In the realm of medicine to-day, the greatest progress has been made along the line of preventive work, and the greatest stress is laid upon it. We housewives can well afford to take a lesson from these intelligent workers for better health.

There are two kinds of dirt against which women must take every precaution; the dust or mud from outdoors and the dirt from the heating and cooking appliances, and second, the ever present germs which ride the dust particles and are ready to enter our bodies in the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe. One can vision a model home, in a model town where the first kind of dirt could be rather effectually prevented, but none of us live under such conditions, and the best we can do under present circumstances is to make the best of existing conditions by the prevention of as much dirt as possible. If every housewife, in every town or city would do this, there would be a vast improvement.

A great deal of dirt enters our homes through open windows and doors, and around the loose casings of these when they are closed, and on the feet of members of the family—and sometimes of guests. I recall distinctly two occasions in my own home, when callers left great black smudges on the rose colored rug in the living room, dirt which took much time, cleaning agents—and—yes, patience, to remove. Does it not then seem logical to save time, energy and money by preventing, as far as possible, the entrance of dirt into our homes?

There is a number of simple ways in which this can be done, such as by having good efficient door mats, level mud scrapers at back doors, by the tightening of loose windows and by using cheese cloth screens at open doors and windows, although in the country this latter precaution would hardly be necessary. But so many times the door mat is only a small piece of worn out carpet, with no bristles or solid body by which the dirt can be caught and retained. Very often it is so full of dirt itself that it could not possibly exercise any cleaning function on the soiled shoes that are scraped over it. A good door mat is one of the greatest factors in reducing the amount of dirt brought into our homes. As to the amount of dirt that enters by loose windows one has only to look at the sashes, both upper and lower, to realize how much gets in there. The amount of dirt that has its origin inside the home is relatively small.

Care in the brushing of clothes and bedding, which should be done outdoors as much as possible, and in the shaking of kitchen and furnace fires will eliminate much of it. When the kitchen stove is shaken, all the drafts should be open so that the dust raised will be drawn up the chimney. This also applies to the shaking down of the furnace. And before the ashes from the latter are taken up, they should be well dampened so as not to fly. It is also much more conducive to harmony in the home if this work can be done just *before* instead of just *after* the house has been cleaned. A cellar is of necessity, a dusty place, even when cleaned with any degree of regularity, and most housewives are familiar with the white foot prints on the freshly cleaned kitchen floor, which so often follow a trip to the cellar. This can be helped a little if a piece of carpet is kept at the foot of the cellar stairs so that the shoes may be cleaned just as they would be when coming in from outdoors. If carpet is not available, a grain sack or even newspapers will do very well, and these can be burned up when they become too soiled to retain any more dirt.

Still another way of lessening the amount of time and labor in the ordinary household is to ban rough textiles for draperies and upholstery, and the rough finish sometimes used on walls. The increased use of rugs on waxed or varnished floors has lightened the burden of the old weekly sweeping. Many surfaces, too smooth to catch and hold dust when dry, will do so when covered with a film of grease, condensed from the volatile grease of cooking. One is prepared to find such dirt in a kitchen, and to some extent in a bathroom, but is not always aware of the possibility of its getting into the other rooms of the house. To prevent this care should be taken to keep communicating doors closed, or this grease vapor will be carried into the whole house, there to condense on walls, draperies and furniture, making them harder to clean and to keep clean. All efforts to prevent the carrying in of dirt and the circulation of it once it is in, pay large dividends to the watchful housekeeper in the saving of time, labor and the wear and tear on her home and furnishings.

Once the dirt is in, discretion must be used in the manner of disposing of it. Gone are the days when a broom was used to raise a fog of dust the greater part of which merely settled on some other place. The vacuum cleaner and the dustless duster have changed all that, and for these pieces of cleaning machinery, the women of this country should give thanks daily. Compare the use of them with the old swishing broom and the flicking of dust cloths, and realize the aid there now is for housekeepers in preventing the making and spreading of dirt. Due to thoughtlessness, many fail to avail themselves of the methods which mean the greatest kind of economy and saving.

GERMS

So far we have been thinking of dirt only as dirt, not as danger, yet it is a great menace to health. There is not room here to give statistics, but it has been stated by authorities that there are thousands of deaths, annually in this country from tuberculosis, although the number is diminishing because of educational, preventive work, and tuberculosis is known as one of the "dirt" diseases. Typhoid fever is another, infection coming by food, fingers and flies. Cleanliness of homes, of food and cooking utensils will go far to eliminate both these diseases, and to secure some of these it may be necessary for the homemaker to go outside her own four walls to see that the water and milk supplies are the cleanest and purest that can be obtained. It means eternal vigilance, but pays magnificently in the saving of that greatest of all treasures—health.

Butterfat Defined

MILK is composed of water, casein and albumen, butterfat, sugar, and ash. Butterfat, the most valuable part of milk, is the pure milk fat without any admixture of the other ingredients of milk. This butterfat can be separated entirely from the other milk ingredients only by the use of strong acid, such as is used by the creamery to determine the percentage of butterfat in the cream sold. When milk is separated by a separator or by hand skimming, considerably over half of the cream thus secured is composed of other constituents of milk. Butter, according to national standards, is required to contain only 80 per cent pure butterfat. The remaining 20 per cent is composed of water, salt, and a small percentage of curd. This difference between the percentage of fat and the other constituents in butter constitutes what is known to the butter maker as "overrun."

One of the greatest institutions of the civilized world is the family dining table. In literature and fable, writers have dwelt long and lovingly on the hearth. No doubt the hearth is important, but for influence the table has it far outdistanced. To begin with, the hearth is used only in winter when it is cold, while the table takes no account of weather. Then the hearth serves as a point of assembly but once a day, in the evening, while the table is used three times. Last and most important, the hearth holds only fire while the table holds food.—*Theodore Roosevelt in All the Family.*

The "ultra smart" among the Greeks and Romans as early as 450 B. C. used butter as a hair dressing and a cosmetic. The Hindoos offered it as the greatest and holiest of sacrifices in their worship. The Macedonians used butter as an ointment after bathing. In Spain as late as the seventeenth century, butterfat was found in the medicine shops advocated for external use only.

No part of the expenditure of the farmer's income gives him more satisfaction than that expended for making the home more attractive.

THE COW

The cow is a wonderful creature.
No other to man worth while.
To serve, her life's work,
No intentions to shirk.
Show in her honest old face without guile,
As an artist, no coloratura,
Her voice has a quality strange.
Whether liquid contralto,
Or sweet limpid alto,
It shows a sad lacking in range.
Her tail has a joint universal.
To hasten the departure of flies.
Of stomachs she's four,
The one on the ground floor
Is a cache for lunch. She is wise
Her "Home Brew" is life to the infant,
It's health, growth, and strength to the lad.
As a "bracer" for father.
And a "night cap" for mother.
A "kick" but no "kick back" is had.
For the girls, it is nature's cosmetic,
A "School Girl Complexion" insures.
When applied from within,
Nature's beauty they win,
A beauty entrancing to wooers.
Her "here" is a life filled with service,
Her "hereafter" a fate oft deplored.
She serves man on earth
From the day of his birth,
Yet a "filler" for hash, her reward.
Then a toast to the "World's Foster Mother"
With her own "brew" that Volstead won't ban
Let us now glasses fill
And drink with a will
To earth's greatest blessing to man.—*Dixie Dairies.*

A Pocket Herd Book

for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

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THIS HERD IS RICH ORMSBY BLOODLINES

SIXTY-ONE HEAD

IN ORDER TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CHANDLER THIS HERD WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
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GRAND CHAMPION SHOW RING WINNERS

FORTY BIG PRODUCING COWS AND HEIFERS

Cows that have exceeded 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
 Cows that give 80 lb. milk in a day.
 Daughters of such wonderful cows as



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
 31.13 lb. butter, 620.2 lb. milk in a week.

Daughters of **DAISY JOHANNA AAGGIE** 4th
 20,020.6 lb. milk, 843.33 lb. butter in a year as a two-year-old.

Daughters of **BESS OLATHE ORMSBY**
 30 lb. butter in 7 days, full sister to the 1,252 lb. three-year-old Queen Olathe Bess Ormsby.

These heifers are sired by **KING ORMSBY FONETA**, a well-bred son of King of the Ormsbys.

Cows and heifers sired by **MARATHON BESS BURKE** 5th, one of the best bred bulls of this great producing strain.



4 fresh cows.
 14 bred cows, many of them soon due to freshen.
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 10 bred two-year-olds.



The Sale will be at the Oldenburg or Charles Wem which is located on the edge of the city of South Bend, Indiana.

This is a real Dairy Herd as practically every animal was bred and raised here. It is a Dairy Herd, the cows paying some profit for their care.

Combine Type and Production.

Bred to Wonderful Herd Bulls.

The Senior Herdsire is



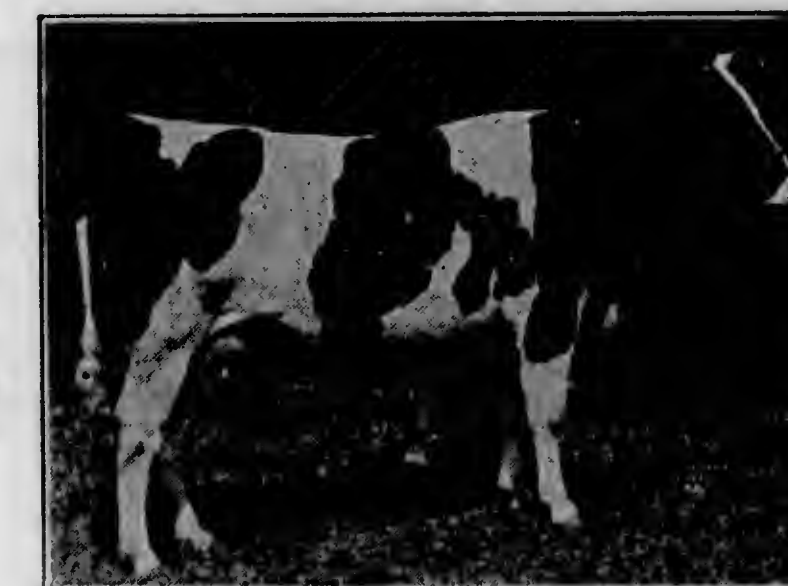
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 A Show Bull and a Show Sire.

Grand Champion at the Ohio State Fair, Kentucky State Fair, Blue Grass Fair, Lexington, Kentucky, and the Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tennessee.

His Offspring are Showy and Stylish, his daughters are Large and Persistent Producers.

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This Herd is particularly strong in the blood of **SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES** 37th, sire of the United States Butter Champion.



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 2 Mature Herdsires.
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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

It Is the Small Breeder That Pays

ARE you paying high fees for membership, registrations and transfers to keep the millionaire-political-dealing element in control of the Old Association's affairs in spending money?

Do you know that over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars has been paid out in doing so-called extension work, advertising and promoting auction sales, encouraging the making of forced records; including the payment of high salaries, railroad fares, and hotel bills for officers and paid employees?

Do you realize that nearly three-quarters of a million dollars has been collected from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle at the Secretary's office in fees, and used to support the Advanced Registry Department to record forced records of milk and butter production including publicity and other propaganda work connected with the department?

Do you know that Holstein-Friesian cows with Advanced Registry records are testing lower to-day in butterfat than they were before this forced record, sale-promoting organization came into control of the Association back in the days when the Holstein-Friesian industry was in a prosperous state, when there was a good demand for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and they brought high prices.

Is it not time for you, and every other breeder who is not identified with the New Association, to join in the great constructive movement to place the Holstein-Friesian industry on a sound and business basis, and stop the wasteful and extravagant practices that are working to the breed's destruction?

The New Registry Association has a business form of government—it is admitted as having the most efficient and up-to-date system of recording records—its business and membership is constantly increasing.

If you are not a member you should join in this great movement—experience the saving and BE A BUILDER.

Facts About Official Records

WE OFTEN hear the statement made that short-time official records, for a seven-day or thirty-day period, are not dependable because the butterfat in such records can be greatly increased by getting the cow excessively fat before freshening and feeding her in such a way that she draws upon the stored-up body fat during the period that she is making the record.

There was a time when college authorities having to do with the making of official records, prominent breeders and the Association's officers were all in favor of the seven-day and thirty-day test. Then, as experienced feeders and test cow milkers became expert in the art of fitting cows and feeding them for official test, and were able to manipulate the butterfat percentage for the purpose of making a high record, the defects of the short-time record began to show up, and long-time or yearly records were popularized by a similar group of men who at one time supported the short-time test.

Their arguments in favor of long-time official records were that the butterfat percentage could not be so readily changed and therefore the record would be more reliable and dependable.

Recently we were in conference with two agricultural leaders representing one of our eastern colleges, both of whom readily admitted that the seven-day or short-time official record was not dependable because it was possible to increase the richness or butterfat for the purpose of making a record but rather favored yearly records on the grounds that the richness or butterfat percentage would be more dependable.

Experts in the feeding of dairy cattle now recognize that the same condition which makes it possible to increase the richness of the milk of the cow on a short-time official test can be repeated at intervals through the entire lactation period, providing the cow is kept excessively fat. This is what Prof. Eckles says:

"It was demonstrated that the important factor in obtaining the high fat content during the short-time test is that of putting the cow in an excessively fat condition before freshening, then feeding her in such a manner that a considerable amount of fat is taken from fat stored on the body. A temporary increase in the richness of milk may be brought about at any stage of lactation provided the cow is in good flesh and that her ration is suddenly lowered to a point where she begins to draw freely upon her body for nutrients to support the milk production."

By keeping the cow excessively fat and manipulating the feed as described above, it can readily be seen that on semi-official yearly test, where the tester comes for a two-day period once each month, the expert herdsman can manipulate the cow during the testing period

then relaxing his efforts and repeating the performance the following month.

When the above paragraph in Prof. Eckles' textbook on Dairy Cattle and Milk Production was pointed out to a dairy extension representative, he admitted that he was not aware that such a practice was possible and expressed a desire to go further into the subject.

If some of our leaders in Dairy Extension work are not familiar with the trick methods used in making records, surely the innocent dairy farmer who has been buying foundation breeding stock based on false or exaggerated records should not be blamed or criticised too severely.

Do Low Testers Make Good on Official Test?

THE Advanced Registry standard of judging the milk and butter producing ability of Holstein-Friesian cows is not dependable. A cow might be able to qualify as a milk and butter producer under forced official record making conditions that, if placed in the Cow Testing Association and fed economically, would prove to be unprofitable.

We have a striking example of this. In western Pennsylvania some ten or twelve years ago a large herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle was assembled, the foundation animals being selected because of their high official records and show ring performance.

As long as this herd was measured by official record standards it occupied a leading position as a breeding and record making establishment. Later one of the owners met with financial reverses and in his bankruptcy petition admitted that he had lost a million dollars in five years on this farm. The herd passed into other hands—the new owners entering it in Cow Testing Association work. In the fall of 1927 five of the ten leading cows in the Association were from this farm. They were credited with the following butterfat percentages—3.0, 2.5, 2.6, 2.9, and 2.8 respectively.

The loss of a million dollars to assemble an aggregation of skimmilk Holsteins was commented upon in this paper at the time. Following this comment the herd was not included in Cow Testing Association reports.

In a recent issue of the *World* the herd above mentioned advertised that they had eleven cows on the Honor Roll producing more than 1,000 pounds of fat during the year on official test.

At this writing we are not in a position to say whether they have purchased or raised some better cattle or whether the butterfat in some of their former reported low testing Holsteins has been increased for the purpose of making high official records.

Our purpose in referring to this matter is not to criticize the owner or owners, but merely to show how it is possible for a skimmilk Holstein that would not qualify under the Cow Testing Association conditions as a desirable animal yet, under official record making

conditions, might be placed on the honor roll by having the butterfat production boosted up by such a method as is described by Professor Eckles.

Watered or Thinned Milk

"IT SHALL be unlawful for any person, firm or corporate body, by himself, herself, itself or themselves, or by his, her, or their agents, servants or employees to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, milk which contains any added water, or milk which has had the butterfat or any portion thereof removed therefrom, or milk to which has been added any substance for the purpose of increasing its consistency or thickness, or milk which contains less than three and one-quarter (3¼) per centum of butterfat, and less than twelve (12) per centum of milk solids: Provided, however, That skimmed milk, when clean and wholesome, may be sold if sold as skimmed milk."—Bulletin No. 26. Laws and Departmental Regulations Relating to Milk. Pa.

Supreme Dumbness

IN OUR issue of October 22d we commented on an editorial appearing in the *Holstein-Friesian World* in their issue of October 12th under the heading "High Test Futility."

The Editor of *The World* admitted in his October 12th issue that the average richness or fat percentage of Holstein milk had decreased in the past decade. Right in this connection, using his own words, the editorial states:

"Medium fat content is a characteristic that has been bred into our breed for centuries and we are not going to be able to change it in a day, no matter how successful we may proceed. How much more reasonable it would seem to change our law to permit standardization of milk to suit the consumer's taste than to attempt to change the character of a whole breed of cattle."

Farther on the Editor states:

"The tendency of a high fat enthusiast is to overlook too many other important things in his breeding operations."

Summarizing, in the last paragraph, he states:

"The breeders that produce a richer milk than the public is willing to pay for adequately should be equally interested with Holstein breeders in a movement to change our antiquated laws so as to permit dealers to give the consumer exactly what he wants in a legal and above-board manner."

First the Editor admits that the Holstein-Friesian breed is slipping backward—that the yearly official records show a slightly lower average test. Right in this connection, as we have stated above, he infers that it is futile to attempt to increase the richness and suggests that the law be changed to permit the standardization of milk. (By standardization, is meant the adding or taking away of cream to bring the product

up to a legal standard, a practice which is not permitted in many states and there is a reason for it).

After the Editor makes reference to having the law changed to permit the standardization of milk, he implies that it is for the purpose of robbing the public by stating that the breeders that produce a richer milk than the public is willing to pay for, should join in this movement so that they could legally skim off a little cream, possibly add this little cream to the low testing Holstein milk and make the product salable.

In the very last sentence the Editor suggests that Barney be turned loose on the job of having the law changed. The Barney referred to, we believe is the same Mr. Barney which the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* referred to as being implicated in trafficking in tubercular cattle and who was dismissed or resigned under fire, from the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Iowa.

OUR REPLY

In our issue of October 22d we pointed out the unsoundness of the proposal to change the Law or to abandon the hope of improving the richness of the milk of cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed. We also referred to the fact that it was the heavy-producing, low-testing Holsteins which were capable of making the highest official record and that for the purpose of making a high record the fat or richness of the milk could be supplied by an over-fitting forced-feeding process,—a system which is widely practiced in herds where forced official records have been made extensively.

It is through the extensive use of bulls from heavy-producing, low-testing dams that has resulted in reducing the average richness of the milk of the Holstein-Friesian breed, which the Editor of the *World* admits. This condition we have repeatedly warned our readers was bound to result by those who were following Advanced Registry standards in selecting breeding stock based on forced or artificial records.

As the Editor of the *World* has been acting as publicity expert for the organization that has been promoting the making of forced or exaggerated records, and auction sales where animals with such records were sold and where price-fixing and by-bidding were indulged in, he became greatly peeved when we challenged his statements.

If you will reread our editorial of October 22d, you will find on the bottom of page 561 that we referred to the fact that the Editor in past years had run up many "BLIND ALLEYS" and figuratively speaking had been forced to crawl out of very small holes.

And this is the way he gets out of this one. In his editorial of November 9th he refers to certain criticisms as "ear marks of malicious misrepresentation or supreme dumbness," and then he states:

"Our position, there clearly stated, was that if the public wants market milk testing around 4% (most markets are satisfied with a 3.7 or 3.8 milk), the logical way to provide it is by standardization of the milk after it comes from the cow rather than to concentrate our efforts in trying to change a fixed characteristic of our breed that normally produces milk testing around 3.4%. There is no question of lowered butter-

fat standards involved or implied nor any inference that present standards should be amended—other than to legalize the practice of standardization (either up or down) now so generally followed by milk companies without legal right in most states."

In the above paragraph the editor clearly contradicts himself as well as contradicting his former statements, for he says there is no question "OF LOWERING THE BUTTERFAT STANDARD INVOLVED OR IMPLIED NOR ANY INFERENCE THAT THE PRESENT STANDARD SHOULD BE AMENDED," and then in the same breath, he adds OTHER THAN LEGALIZING THE PRACTICE OF STANDARDIZING "UP" OR "DOWN."

To anyone who would be guilty of publishing such a statement, in our judgment, "MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION" or "SUPREME DUMBNESS" can be rightly applied. "Little Editors of the *World*" is what we have been calling them.

Selecting Proven Sires

IN THIS issue we are publishing a little story taken from the *Ayrshire Breeders Journal*, under the heading "A Good Example to Follow."

The story pertains to a dairyman who had made a success in the improving of his dairy herd through the use of proven sires. He purchased only aged bulls that he knew had sired daughters of the desired type and dairy conformation. He had not owned a yearling bull in fifteen years.

Do not fail to read the article.

Plan Now for Fall Freshening

THE time is near at hand when cows and heifers should be bred so that they will freshen next fall. Fall-born calves are easier to raise because there are fewer flies and bacteria which cause digestive disturbances. The fall calf is cheaper to raise because it is fed milk, grain, and hay during the winter months, and by spring is old enough to get a considerable amount of its feed requirements from pastures; while spring-born calves must be fed milk and grain during summer, then grain, hay and silage the following winter, thus making the spring-born calf cost considerably more at one year of age than one born in the fall. Furthermore, the farmer has more time to devote to the care of the calves in fall and winter than in the spring and summer season, when crops require most of his attention. This same thing applies to mature cows in that they are giving their greatest flow during the slack winter months and are dry or nearly so during the dry, hot, busy season.

The cow that freshens in the fall is fed dry feeds during her heaviest production, and when the product sells at the highest price, and therefore yields a greater return on the feed consumed. This production comes at a period of the year when it is easier to deliver a cream of good quality because of cool weather conditions and lack of flies and dust. On the other hand, the cow that calves in the spring produces her heaviest yield during the busy summer season when hot weather, and flies make it difficult to deliver a high quality prod-

uct to the creamery, and also, the price is lowest. The spring-freshened cow does not improve in her milk flow during the fall and winter months, but usually goes down in milk during the hot summer months, thus making it difficult for her to return a profit on dry feeds. She will also be dry in late winter months and must be fed on dry feeds when she is not returning an income.

When spring comes new pastures help boost the milk flow of the cow which freshens in the fall, and thus she will finish her lactation period with high production. In spring the price begins to fall off but the cow is producing at a cheaper rate because she is on pasture. She is then dry during the hot season, when butterfat sells at the lowest price and when farmers are busy with their field crops.

Sweet or Sour Cream for Butter

THE custom of permitting cream to sour before churning developed centuries ago, partly as a matter of necessity. The cream was separated by gravity, the accumulation of a sufficient volume of cream to make a churning required some time, and difficulty was experienced in keeping the cream cold during warm weather.

Some of the early butter makers, however, perhaps learned from experience that sour cream churned more quickly than sweet cream and produced a little more butter from an equal volume of cream. These results would indicate that the souring of cream was desirable. The flavor and aroma developed by the souring of the cream were present in the butter and came to be considered characteristics of butter.

When the factory system of butter making was introduced, the souring or ripening of cream previous to churning was a custom so well established that the creamery butter maker adopted it as a matter of course. Even after the cream separator came into general use and sweet milk was delivered to the creamery this custom was not changed. Indeed the ripening of the cream was such an important step in butter making that the use of a starter, consisting of a culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria, became a general practice in order that the development of a desirable acid flavor might be assured.

The undesirable flavors obtained when the cream became too sour, however, were noted many years ago. Henry Ward Beecher in 1859, severely criticised the quality of butter found on the market and recommended that the cream be churned while still sweet. The same idea is presented in the following statement in the second annual report of the New York State dairy commissioner for 1886:

"The best flavored butter is made from 'sweet cream,' although cream is often allowed to become slightly sour before churning. If the acid fermentation is allowed to go too far it will deleteriously affect the butter."

In 1889 the West Virginia Experiment Station reported that the college creamery had established a good demand for sweet-cream butter. In 1890 and 1892 the Iowa Experiment Station reported that sweet-cream butter kept better than sour-cream butter. In both

instances the sweet-cream butter was made from raw cream.

In 1902, Leclair of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, Quebec, Can., recommended pasteurizing sweet cream, cooling it, holding it for three hours, adding 30 per cent lactic culture, and then churning it at once. After adopting this practice, he obtained fine-quality butter, that was uniform from day to day. He did not, however, report its keeping quality in storage.

A study, begun in 1905 by the United States Department of Agriculture, of the influence of acidity of cream on the keeping quality of butter established the fact that butter made from unripened, pasteurized sweet cream maintained its fine quality to a high degree during at least eight months' storage at zero temperature. Because of this work the U. S. Navy in 1909 adopted the practice of purchasing each year a quantity of sweet-cream butter to be placed in cold storage and used throughout the ensuing year.

Mortensen in 1922, concluded from his work that ripened-cream butter received a higher commercial score when fresh, but that sweet-cream butter kept better in storage.

As a result of the work already accomplished, creamery operators have adopted the practice of churning cream at lower acidities than was their custom in the past. The degree of acidity at different creameries, however, still varies materially.

The above are the introductory paragraphs of Technical Bulletin Number 159, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and entitled "Keeping Quality of Butter Made from Cream of Various Acidities."

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

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BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

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Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio**THE REASON WHY***Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

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Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Old in Experience**Young in Pep and Energy**

For a quarter of a century I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

November 29—South Bend, Indiana. Dispersal of the Weidler Herd.
December 3-4—Earlville, N. Y., 18th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, sale manager.
February 20, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. R. 8, Fred Crider.
February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.
March 10, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 9; 45 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. F. Fred Davison.
March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.
March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.
March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.
March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.
April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

THE JONAS SUMMERS SALE

Buyers from Maryland and Pennsylvania took the cattle sold in the dispersal of J. V. Summers, held on Hollywood farm ten miles southeast of Frederick, Maryland, November 16. Mr. Summers made the sale because he had far more animals than he could winter. The cattle were in the rough and most of them were thin, owing to the dry summer pasture. Had they been in better flesh they would, in our judgment, have brought considerably more. The animals were of medium size, but the cows had square udders and the younger animals had very straight top lines. There were thirty-nine purebreds in the Summers offering and they brought \$4,525. The top price, \$275, was obtained for the four-year-old herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, a very level-topped bull, purchased by Samuel Cessna of Bedford, Pa. This bull was by Rolo Pontiac Fayne from a granddaughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. Among the recommendations announced for him was that at least 80 per cent of his offspring were of the female sex.

Walter K. Sharpe of Chambersburg, Pa., took several promising young cows and was one of the most persistent bidders present.

There were twenty-nine females above a year old that averaged \$131.55. This includes one eleven-year-old cow, two others that were blemished, and several heifers that have not yet freshened. A nice two-year-old, recently fresh, brought \$232.50, and her heifer calf sold separately, brought \$57.50, making \$290 for the heifer and her calf. A six-year-old cow just fresh, with a bull calf brought \$250.

In addition to purebred Holstein-Friesians, Mr. Summers sold two purebred Guernseys for an average of \$114.50.

In addition to the Summers stock, Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, consigned a son of his herdsire Rolo Pontiac Fayne. He brought \$145 and was purchased by Mr. Sharpe.

Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland, consigned two nice young bulls. M. N. Hahn of Adamson, Maryland, paid \$100 for a son of King Tillie Echo and Mae Glista Pontiac. Edgar C. Virts of Knoxville, Maryland, paid \$115 for a son of Antietam Abberkerk Ormsby and Maud Korndyke Tillie.

The sale managers were S. R. Miller and his son Jay, of Chambersburg, Pa. While Mr. Miller has not completely recovered from his sickness, his many friends will be pleased to know that he is well enough to resume work.

The auctioneer was Colonel John W. Null of Frederick, Maryland, a hard worker who seemed to be acquainted with nearly everybody present.

THE WEIDLER HERD DISPERSAL

On Friday, November 29th, the day after Thanksgiving, the big producing Holstein-Friesian herd established by the late Charles Weidler, first President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be sold at auction on the Oldenburg or Weidler Farm, situated on the outskirts of the City of South Bend, Indiana.

The late Mr. Weidler had his own ideas as to how a purebred herd should be established and managed. He believed that every animal should stand on its own merits, that no animal should be kept for breeding purposes just because some near relative was a big producer or had made a large record. He believed that every cow in the dairy should pay a good profit for her feed and care. Being a man of many business interests, he was not dependent upon the earnings of the herd or the products of his farm, and as he took pleasure in the ownership of symmetrical cattle, the cattle are noted for type and beautiful conformation.

Animals that were raised in this herd have been exhibited at big fairs and shows, where they won high honors. The only time he exhibited on a large scale at the Indiana State Fair, animals from the herd won many prizes. In fact, the junior champion female, bred and raised here, was part of the Oldenburg exhibit.

A number of splendid sires have headed this establishment, outstanding because of their own individuality, because of the combination of bloodlines in their pedigrees, and because of the superior quality of their offspring. The blood of the Ormsby strain flows in the veins of practically every member of this herd. The Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes—Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d combination has come into the herd through several of the sires, and a number of animals have inherited the blood-line combination of this great pair through two of their sons—King of the Ormsbys and Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th.

The present herdsire, Lyons Mutual Burke, is a noted show ring prize winner and is splendidly bred. But better yet, his daughters not only inherit his type and conformation but are, in addition, heavy producers and persistent milkers. The junior herdsire, Oldenburg Marathon Cornucopia, was from a cow that Mr. Weidler considered to be one of the best, if not the very best, cow he ever owned.

This is not a herd of "has beens." For a number of years none of the females have been milked more than twice a day unless it was absolutely necessary. There has been no attempt to force them to the limit of their production. They have been handled as a dairy should be handled.

The big Oldenburg barn where the sale will be held is well known to everybody in the City of South Bend. Glenn Mead has been secured as auctioneer and the sale will be managed by Russell Seltenright who has been in full charge of this establishment for some time past.

MAPLE GROVE NEWS

Owners of Holstein-Friesian herds, both purebred and grade, are constantly buying bulls from Maple Grove Stock Farm. Maple Grove Lindy De Kol Glista goes to Elbert C. King of Harbour Creek, Pennsylvania. This bull was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista from Maple Grove Mabel Glista, a fine young cow whose dam was a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter and produced 20 lb. of butter in seven days at Maple Grove Stock Farm. In speaking of Mr. King's bull Mr. Charles Jones says:

"This is a well bred young fellow. He is backed by some of the best blood lines of the black and white breed and should prove a good addition to the fine herd owned by Mr. King."

Maple Grove Lindy B. Glista now heads the herd of Bert C. Salen of Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. He was also by Maple Grove Ybma Glista whose dam was the wonderful Maple Grove Spofford Princess, a cow that dropped fourteen calves and in cow testing association work milked twice a day throughout the entire year produced 505.3 lb. butter, 13,141 lb. milk when sixteen years old. In earlier years she made larger records.

The dam of Mr. Salen's bull is Maple Grove Maggie Spofford. Maggie, in cow testing association work, produced 13,114 lb. milk, 406.9 lb. butter in a year.

Mr. Salen has certainly headed his dairy with a desirable young bull who is backed by big producing strains. As Maple Grove Stock Farm has been State and Federally Accredited for many years, it is evident that both Mr. Salen and Mr. King have used good judgment in selecting their herdsires.

BOUND TO BE GOOD

If there is anything in breeding, surely the young bull advertised in this issue by John F. Dietz of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., should be a prize winner. His dam and his sire are splendid individuals and headed their classes at the recent Schuylkill County Fair despite stiff competition, for, besides other entries, there were two herds present that had been taking in an extensive show circuit.

De Kol Ona Fayne Wayne, the dam of the young bull, was placed by the judge at the head of the class for two-year-old heifers. At this fair a yearling from the same cow was first prize senior yearling and the two half-sisters shown together won second premium as Produce of Cow.

De Kol Teehe Joe, who sired the bull in question, was placed by the judge at the head of the class for two-year-old bulls; then was made senior and grand champion Holstein-Friesian male. In addition he won a special prize as the best bull of any breed exhibited and bred in Schuylkill County.

Mr. Dietz has a nice herd of splendid individuals who are also good producers. Both the dam and the sire of the young bull advertised were raised in the Dietz herd which is on the State and Federal Accredited Lists.

ONE WAY OF FIGURING

In nearly all cities the milkmen are paid a commission on sales and so is anxious to gain more patrons. The story is told of one deliveryman who succeeded in gaining a patron to whom nobody else had been able to sell. Asked how he did it he replied:

"I told her that our milk was 30 per cent cream."

"You didn't tell her that," exclaimed the questioner.

"Sure I did, and it does," returned the salesman. "Look at this bottle—the cream line is a third of the way down—that's better than 30 per cent."

The above is respectively dedicated to exploiters of frenzied records.

WITNESSES WANTED

An old Negro man was arraigned before a justice on a charge of assault. During the proceedings, the judge asked him if he wanted a lawyer appointed to defend him.

"No, no, judge," he replied. "I don't want no lawyer, but I suddenly would like a couple of good witnesses, if you have got 'em."

CRUMB'S
Chain Hanging
STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
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Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.

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WINTHROP W. DUNBAR
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Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

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Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

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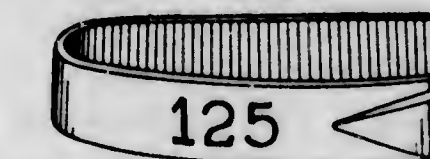
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SPECIAL: Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few
West Chester, Pa.

Breeders' Needs**KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS**

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively
50 "	2.50	and lettered.
100 "	4.00	Special prices on larger orders.

CLINCHER PUNCHES**COPPER BULL RINGS**

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.
Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.
Postage Paid. Order through
Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.
Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



DAIRY MANAGEMENT

During the coming winter milk on many dairy farms will be produced at a financial loss. Loss may be avoided and turned into a profit if the dairy is properly managed. The yield of the cows should be weighed, not once a month or even once a week but every milking. If the scales are placed near where the milk is dumped from the pail it takes a very short time to place the pail on the hook, read the scales and record the weight.

Weighing the milk not only shows which are the high producers and which are the low producers but also points out the result, good or bad, of any change in feed or management. Many times approaching illnesses of the members of the dairy are forecast by a sudden decrease in yield before any indisposition is apparent to the eye. By all means, weigh the milk and record the weights.

Cows should have plenty of hay of good quality, preferably clover or alfalfa. One pound of grain for each four pounds of milk produced will give good results in a Holstein-Friesian dairy when the hay is of good quality. Keep the cows dry and comfortable. It seldom pays to keep old cows unless they have been exceptional producers so that their calves are valuable.

FEEDING PROBLEMS

With many dairymen, one of the most important factors in making a profit on the business is the proper utilization of farm grown grain. Where such is available the following rations are suggested: With mixed hay: 200 pounds barley or corn, 200 oats, 300 wheat bran, 200 cottonseed meal, 100 linseed oil meal; with clover hay: 300 barley or corn, 300 oats, 200 wheat bran, 200 cottonseed meal; with alfalfa hay: 300 barley or corn, 300 oats, 300 wheat bran, 100 cottonseed meal.

The dairyman who has plenty of legume hay such as clover or alfalfa, need not worry about feeding extra minerals, although, if the grain fed contains one per cent each of bone meal and limestone, all wants except for salt will be supplied. Legume hay, together with liberal feeding of a good grain mixture, will supply all the calcium and phosphorus needed.

Cows and heifers soon due to freshen should receive plenty of legume hay and silage, together with a low protein grain ration. The grain ration should be reduced about the time the cows are due to freshen.

SALT FOR DAIRY COW

The craving of dairy cattle for common salt is based upon a real need of the body. The dairy cow uses salt in proportion to the feed consumed; in other words, the high producer will need more than the low producer. The most common plan of supplying salt is to keep it before the animals at all times, either in the form of rock salt or ordinary stock salt. Other dairymen prefer to mix it with the grain usually at the rate of 1 pound per 100 pounds of grain mixture.

ICEWATER IS EXPENSIVE DRINK FOR COWS

During the coal shortage a few years ago farmers in the corn belt found it more economical to burn corn than coal. In Michigan it is authoritatively stated that at present prices it costs eight times as much to heat water for cows with feed as it does with coal.

A plentiful supply of drinking water is essential if cows are to produce large quantities of milk. All of this water is heated to body temperature after the cow drinks it, and this heating must be done by the fuel within the animal's body, her feed. The only way to save this waste of grain is to heat the water before the cow drinks it.

Automatic watering systems which supply the stalled cow with clean pure water with the chill off are ideal for winter dairying but when such a system is not available the supply tank from which cows drink should be equipped with a heater which will put the temperature of the drinking water well above the freezing point.

Various statements have been made regarding the amount of water a milking cow will drink and the proportion this bears to the amount of milk produced. It has been said that for every pound of milk a cow produces she needs two and one half times as much water, some say five times as much. Perhaps it is impossible to give true figures because a dry cow, a cow not producing any milk, needs considerable water and whatever water is needed for milk production is in addition to the amount required for bodily needs. So any figures are merely approximate but as milk contains from 85% to 87% water it is evident that unless a cow is supplied with plenty of water she can not produce heavily. It is claimed that a cow drinking 50 pounds of water daily will use from two to three cents worth of feed to heat this water from freezing point

to body temperature. The heavier the cow is milking the more water she will drink and, therefore, the cost of heating this water with feed will be proportionately higher.

SIZE INFLUENCES VALUE OF COWS

Other things being equal, within the breed, cows that are large in size produce more than their smaller sisters. Figures compiled at Purdue University indicate that this increased production amounts to \$5.00 for each one hundred pounds of live weight. The same authority states that the average dairy cow remains in the herd for five or more lactations. At this rate a cow weighing 1,400 pounds is worth \$50 more than her stable mate weighing only 1,200 pounds.

The growth stimulus is stronger in the young animal than later in life. As age advances the stimulus seems to die down and there is less response to the action of such agencies as feed and care. It is essential, therefore, that dairy heifers be well cared for during the first winter. When pastures are the only source of maintenance during the fall months, it is not uncommon to find the young stock in thin condition when the period of winter feeding commences.

Liberal supplies of legume hay make excellent roughage for growing heifers. It is rich in bone-forming material and carries plenty of protein, thus supplying two essentials for growth. Where silage is available it combines well with the hay, helping to supply total nutrients at low cost. The kind and quantity of the grain ration fed will depend on the age and condition of the young herd and the roughage fed. Heifers between ten and twenty months of age receiving all the alfalfa hay and silage they will consume, in the ratio of one pound of the former to two of the latter, have made satisfactory gains.

A test made at the Iowa experiment station to determine the results obtained from feeding minerals as supplements to the ration of dairy cows showed that heifers receiving minerals gained 27 pounds more per head than the checks. Moreover, the heifers whose dams had received mineral supplements gained 49 pounds more than those whose dams had not been fed minerals.

When a cow refuses to adopt her calf, sprinkle a little salt solution over its back. If the cow has not had salt for several days, the results will be better. She will lick the salt and promptly establish a motherly relation with her offspring.—Maybe.

MINERALS FOR

Vitone Minerals

Greatest Mineral Mixture and Worm Killer ever offered to the public. Guaranteed.

Postpaid	By Freight
20 lbs. \$2.00	100 lbs. \$5.00
30 lbs. \$2.75	300 lbs. \$14.50
50 lbs. \$3.50	500 lbs. \$23.75

Self-feeder free with 500 lbs.

VITONE MINERAL COMPANY
68 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

SWEPT THE BOARD

A total of seventy-three prizes was won this year by the animals that Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland, exhibited at the fairs. Princess Alicine Glista won first prize in the full aged class and was also the senior and grand champion at two West Virginia fairs. Princess is a member of the Alicine family which has furnished Mr. Roulette with many of his show ring prize winners.

The Roulette herd was one of the first Holstein-Friesian herds in the state of Maryland to be Federally Accredited and was the first herd in Washington County to be thus honored. At present it is headed by a son of the noted show bull, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, who now heads one of the greatest herds in the Province of Quebec. This year sons and daughters of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst have won a number of prizes at Wisconsin fairs, for this noted show sire was once owned by a Wisconsin dairyman who had only a small herd.

While we have not had the pleasure of inspecting the present Roulette herdsire, from his photograph it is apparent that he is a good individual, having a very straight top line. Mr. Roulette believes that his sons and daughters will uphold the reputation earned for individuality by animals of this establishment.

LIGHTENS THE HEAVY WORK

Lowering the cost of production is, by many, believed to be the main way by which a farmer can increase his profits. Handling field corn is the heaviest work there is on the farm, especially if the corn is in the shock.

A machine has been invented in the corn belt by means of which shocks of corn can be hauled or reset with far less labor than is required under the old system. The machine is also provided with a box which may be used as a dump cart. It is claimed there is no lifting required to load or unload the box. On practically every farm such a machine would prove profitable.

The Corn Shockmover Company, 110 South 6th Street, Belleville, Illinois, issues a catalog which tells all about this and other machines they manufacture. Mention Department 11 and you are sure to receive the right catalog.

A TRUE STORY

About twenty years ago there was a large Holstein-Friesian herd in southern New York State owned by a well-to-do breeder who was advanced in years. He owned three farms and kept dairy cattle on all of them. On the home place he kept only purebreds but he had both purebred and grade cows on the outlying farms. He raised all the purebred heifers and a few of the best grades.

This owner, because of his age and also because he had other business interests, left most of the details of the management to a man who lived on one of the branch farms and who acted as cattle superintendent. One year there was a

large number of heifer calves. The farmer, who had held his position for several years, knew the calves and their dams and made a list of the dates of birth; but he died suddenly and no one else could satisfactorily identify the calves and tell from which dam they came. The owner, a man of strict honesty, took no chances and at once removed all the calves to another farm where they were raised as grades.

One particular family of cattle had rather peculiar markings. Looking over the grade heifers anyone could easily pick out several heifers that were, without the question of a doubt, from this family. The owner considered this strain the best he had ever owned. His financial loss was very heavy but while regretting this he said that if they had marked the calves with ear tags he would have been able to tell the breeding of every calf raised that year. Ear tags cost little but they are a cheap insurance against possible loss.

GRADE HOLSTEINS ARE GOOD PRODUCERS

Black and white cows were the biggest producers during October in the Frederick County, Maryland, Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The report of Chester F. Zentz, the tester in charge, shows that the five leading cows were grade Holstein-Friesians, the sixth being a purebred. The leader, owned by Charles Diller, was credited with 72.8 lb. fat, 1,866 lb. milk. Mr. Diller also owns the cow in fourth position with 61.9 lb. fat. The holder of second place, credited with 66.9 lb. fat, is owned by Kelly and Detrich. The cows in third and fifth place are owned by G. Edgar Roderick and were both above 60 lb. fat. The purebred in sixth place was Patsy, owned by R. L. Dade, and she is credited with 60.3 lb. fat, 1,884 lb. milk.

The Roderick dairy consists of sixteen cows, one of which is dry, and they averaged 40.9 lb. fat and 1,200 lb. milk. The dairy in second place, owned by J. Edgar Ferrel, contains twenty-two cows, all milking and they averaged 881 lb. milk, 32.4 lb. fat. The Diller dairy, containing seventeen cows, two of which are dry, averaged 40.1 lb. fat, 784 lb. milk. These three dairies are grade Holstein. The Dade dairy contains both purebreds and grades and consists of nineteen cows, three of which are dry, and their average is 29.5 lb. fat, 921 lb. milk. A twenty-four cow dairy of grade Holstein-Friesians, containing one dry cow, averaged 29.1 lb. fat, 711 lb. milk and is owned by G. Leroy Romsburg.

A college boy walked into a drug store. "Gimmie a bottle of liniment and a bottle of furniture polish."

"What in the world are you going to do with that combination?" inquired the druggist.

"Well, my roommate has rheumatism in his legs and one of them is wooden."

One way to get rid of some pests is to lend them a little money.

Corn Shockmover



This shockmover will load, haul and reset from 1 to 3 corn shocks to the load. Takes two minutes to load a shock no matter what shape it is. Takes less than two minutes to reset any load. With box the shockmover is by far an easier conveyance than the old box wagon for hauling manure, spraying orchard, hauling fruit, green feed, seeds, tools, or anything on the farm. No lifting to load or unload the box. An all year implement that saves more labor and pays more dividends than any other farm implement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Dept. 11. CORN SHOCKMOVER CO., 110 S. 6th, Belleville, Ill.

DAIRY FARM

222 ACRES, wonderfully located, near Flemington, N.J. Level, dark loamy soil, no stones. Never without water. Large barn. 18-Room Colonial Dwelling. Good reason for selling. For further particulars write:

Box S, Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg Pennsylvania

Perfect LEAF TAGS

For CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP

MADE IN 3 SECS

STAMPED AND LETTERED AT ONCE

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DO NOT BE FOLDED BY HEAT

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THE ORIGINATORS OF SELF-PUNCHING LEAF TAGS

Send for Free Samples

DO YOU WANT

Bulls, Heifers, **COWS** or Hays? Write
HENRY K. JARVIS,
121 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER
Chambersburg Pennsylvania

"What two things," exclaimed the orator, "are helping mankind to get up in the world?"

"The alarm clock and the stepladder," answered the dull person in the rear of the hall.

"Is Peace Too Expensive?" asks a contemporary. It depends on the wife's taste in hats.

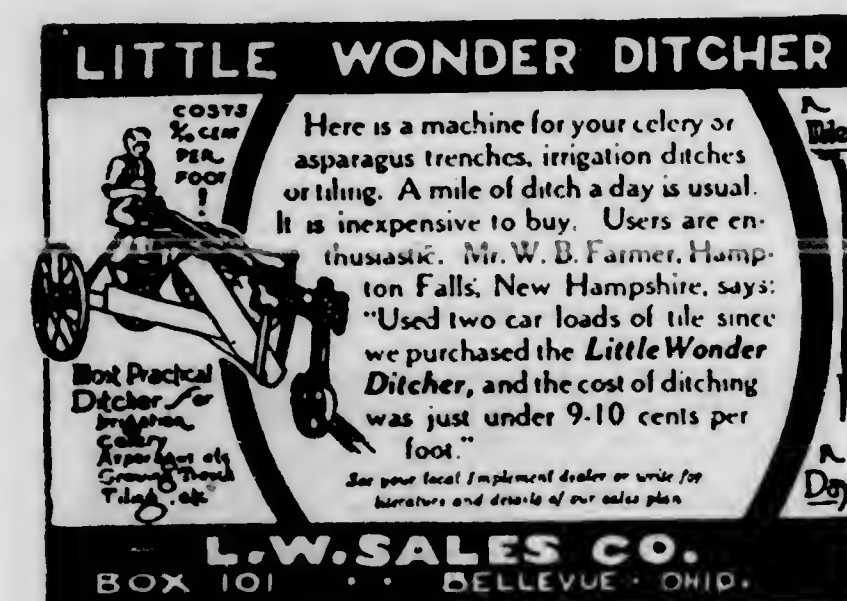


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Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS

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Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture, drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Staffs, etc.)
SPENCER BROS. Box 445 SAVANNAH, GA.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.



LITTLE WONDER DITCHER
Here is a machine for your celery or asparagus trenches, irrigation ditches or turning. A mile of ditch a day is usual. It is inexpensive to buy. Users are enthusiastic. Mr. W. B. Farmer, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, says: "Used two car loads of tile since we purchased the Little Wonder Ditcher, and the cost of ditching was just under 9-10 cents per foot." Look! See your local implement dealer or write for literature and details of our sales plan.
L.W. SALES CO.
BOX 101 • BELLEVUE, OHIO.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

A WEIRD REPORT

A dairy inspection trip which was entitled "The Million Dollar Dairy Tour into the North" was organized in the southwest. A few days after the return of the travelers, the following humorous account appeared in the Arkansas City Traveler:

"TRAVEL—HOW IT BROADENS

"Mrs. Albert Sprinkle made the dairy trip into the North. She was fascinated, she says, by the beautiful red and white Holstein cows, as well as by the smaller but no less attractive Duroc Jerseys. She had never seen silos fed to cattle until she made that trip, and was no less amazed to learn that one Guernsey steer in Minnesota had given 15,230 lb. butterfat in a month. In Wisconsin she ate some excellent Swiss cheese which, she understood, came from Brown Swiss cows. The machine milking arrangement interested her, and she told of how the cows are milked as they stand with their heads fastened to steel stallions."

The American Eagle.

The Thanksgiving Turkey.

May one give us peace in all our states.

The other a piece on all our plates.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

By A. D. BUCHANAN SMITH

Animal Breeding Research Department,
University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

This story is true. No names will be mentioned but I can guarantee the truth of what I shall relate.

It was one of those informal gatherings of breeders. The kind you get after a show and sale when they sit and talk of their cows and bulls to their hearts' content. They talk, oblivious of time. Those staying in the hotel were well "dug-in." Those for whom wives waited at home began to look apprehensively at their watches. But the talk was good. It centered on the ever new question of the herd bull, on the luck of a few in getting a good one, the misfortune of many in never getting one at all.

Over in the corner, sucking his pipe and seldom entering upon the conversation sat a breeder, by no means one of the best known. He had a certain local reputation and was interested in a co-operative creamery. Although he had lived in the district for some twenty years he was still regarded as a newcomer. A man who always minded his own business, he preferred to hear others talk to talking himself. His pipe was large and smoked a big fill for a long time.

A young breeder, intensely keen and somewhat talkative, sat near the older man. He came from the same district and was interested in the same creamery. He knew that the older man had good cows. There was a pause in the conversation, the merits of all the bulls not owned or purchased by anyone present having been exhausted.

"And how do you choose your bull?" queried the younger to the older.

A grunt was the response but a general silence settled on the room and the older man was prevailed upon to speak further:

"You see," he said, "it's this way; I haven't bought a yearling bull for fifteen years. As you know our creamery is about the oldest in the country. Long ago I got friendly with the manager and from a study of the books and knowledge of the numbers of cows kept on the farms around, I was able to calculate roughly the average production per cow on each farm. I then went and visited one or two of the farms with the best averages. I found one of the breeders was about to send to the butcher a rising five-year-old bull that was the sire of as pretty a looking lot of heifers as I had seen. And their heifers were milking pretty well as far as I could judge—so I bought the bull," he concluded.

"Well?" said several of the men.

"Well," replied the older man after a pause, "that's all there is to it. The yields of my heifers went up, so I judged, for those were days before milk recording. I had that bull for five years.

"When milk recording came along I joined our local society and found my yields were a bit better than those of my neighbors. I was wanting another bull, so I spent two days going over the report of the Milk Records Association and discovered six decent herds where the heifers

were showing distinct improvements over their dams. So I took a few days off to go and see those herds. In the first the bull was dead. In the second he was a wild kind of beast so as I don't run a menagerie I went to the third. I didn't care much for the old bull in this herd. He wasn't a good type but I kept him in my mind.

"To cut a long story short the fourth and fifth herds were no good so I went to the sixth. As I was walking up from the railway station I met an old bull coming down, going to the butcher, the cattleman told me. I told him to wait a bit till I'd see the owner. That bull was mine inside ten minutes, and he did me the best for five more years. He crossed fine on the other old bull's daughters.

"And that's what I've done ever since, never had a young bull about the place save only one of my own breeding before I got him sold. I'm not a betting man but I like to back a certainty. You never know where you are with a young bull, but the odds are against you picking a winner. I like to put my money on one that is guaranteed to give good results."

"That's all very well," said the younger, "but you never know where you are with an old bull, inside or outside his stall."

"I'll grant you can get an old bull pretty fierce," conceded the older man, "but there is a lot of nonsense talked about it. There are far too many people willing to run down the breed on account of the bulls being wild. My experience is not that. I've a real good cattleman who knows how to handle a bull and I have never bought a bad tempered bull. Once they are spoilt, there's little you can do. The old bull I've got just now runs out with the cows in summer."

"Aren't the old bulls too heavy for the heifers?" queried a bystander.

"Aye, that's a trouble but when the heifer is too wee I just put a young yearling of my own breeding over her. Otherwise I just dig a pit on a sloping bank; and I don't let my bulls get too fat. Every crop of heifers I have had has been an improvement on their dams both for quality and quantity save in one case where the total yield only was improved."

His pipe was out, so after a few draws at it in vain he went on, "My herd isn't famous in the sale ring. Though I keep pedigreed cattle I'm not out for the bull calf trade though I don't mind anything extra coming in along that line. I've just a commercial milk producing herd but I keep pedigreed cattle because I can see better what I'm doing and what others are doing also. I reckon that if my cows were still producing as much per head as they did twenty years ago that I'd have been in the bankruptcy court before now."

No one else spoke. The gathering began to disperse, each man apparently thinking over what had been said.—*Ayrshire Cattle Society's Journal.*

The following sign is posted by the roadside as you enter a Western town:

"Last year 4,076 people died of gas!
39 inhaled it.
37 ignited it.
4,000 stepped on it."

GET EXPERIENCED HELP

Now that the cattle are in the barn, owners can see what equipment is lacking in the stables, and changes that might be made in stalls, stanchions, etc., in order that the animals might have more comfort or that it might be easier to care for them.

Extensive alterations in barns or stables should not be undertaken after the cattle are housed for the winter season but minor changes can be made, water bowls and other things of that kind added. Feed trucks and manure carriers lighten labor and when labor is lightened it means the work is done better and in less time so that the labor cost is less.

Winter is the time for planning alterations or additions to the buildings. The big firms who supply barn equipment are always willing to give advice and submit plans and their engineers are men of wide experience. Plans they submit may be modified to meet circumstances.

The oldest of the large barn equipment manufacturing companies is the Loudon Machinery Company, advertisers in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Loudon equipment is standard anywhere in the country and can be found in the most up-to-date dairy and breeding establishments. Anyone considering building or rebuilding or even contemplating barn alterations would do well to get in touch with this establishment which has been in business more than sixty years.

BUILDING PLANS NEEDED

Of the many mistakes made in the construction of farm buildings, that of building without plans is probably the most frequent and costly. A well thought out, carefully prepared plan saves many dollars in labor, in materials used and in time saved in performing the work for which the building was intended.

A firm foundation, strong walls and floors, and a good roof are essential to any building. The structure also should be convenient and comfortable. Good materials should be used in order to insure permanency and keep down future repair bills.

DAUGHTERS OF ALLIS BULL PRODUCERS

Nine daughters of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, who heads the Allis herd at Rummerfield, Penna., have finished a lactation period in cow testing association work and their performances are certainly very creditable. One of these produced 11,002 lb. milk, 346 lb. butterfat, freshening again thirty-three days before her year was up. Another had 10,243 lb. milk, 328.8 lb. fat and still another, that will soon finish her year, will produce more than 10,000 lb. milk and is expected to surpass 350 lb. butterfat.

The production of 10,000 lb. milk in a year in cow testing association work is certainly a creditable performance when the herd is managed under practical dairy practices. Ten thousand pounds of milk when an animal is milked four times a day, forced to the limit of her production,

milked the full 365 days and not bred until towards the end of the year is one thing. Ten thousand pounds of milk when the animal freshens again in eleven months is a very different matter and shows much greater natural producing ability.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago is also siring very nice young bulls. Mr. Lisle Allis reports that sons of this bull are proving very satisfactory and head a number of good dairy herds whose owners are greatly pleased with the calves they sire.

Member of Anti-Gambling League: I will not say I have never gambled. I once bought a ticket in a raffle for my wife.

Member of Audience: So that's how you got her, is it?

CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE

Leaks in metal water tanks are likely to occur at any time. To mend a small hole in such a tank take a bolt that is approximately the size of the hole to be mended. Cut a good sized leather washer and fit it on the bolt which is then placed in the hole. Fit on another leather washer, then screw the nut tight. A repair of this kind lasts for years.

Wife to husband who was always reading and who thought that her husband liked books better than her: "I wish I was a book then you would hold me more."

Husband: "Yes, dear, I wish you were an almanac, then I could get a new one each year."



WATER BOWLS
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HAY TOOLS
WATERING TROUGHS
BULL STAFF

If it Pertains to Your Barn it's a Job for LOUDEN

THE very completeness of the Loudon line of modern barn equipment recommends it to the good judgment of business farmers. That—plus the fact that although it is OLDEST in point of years it continues to be the NEWEST in point of modern design and improvement—the line within which most of the worth-while changes have originated.

You who read this are almost sure to be concerned—now—with SOME item of Loudon equipment or service—a service which includes consultation, plans, estimates, or any other help that you may need. Just check the squares that interest you and return this page. Complete information by return mail—without obligation, of course.

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Branches: Albany, Toledo, St. Paul, San Francisco

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Address _____

THE WERTHEIMER HERD

Despite the fact that their owner, Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, has been too ill to superintend their management, the cows of the Elmwood dairy have been holding up the herd standard. They are enrolled in the Frederick County Dairy Herd Improvement Association and during September the sixteen milkers, all purebreds, averaged 32 lb. fat, 1,852 lb. milk. Gracia, one member of the herd was credited with 1,677 lb. milk, 80.5 lb. fat, the second highest production reported for any cow in the State of Maryland during September. Colantha, one of the best known Wertheimer cows had to her credit 58.2 lb. fat, 1,617 lb. milk.

Mr. Wertheimer's many friends will be pleased to know that, although he has not completely recovered from his illness, he is able to be out again. He attended the dispersal sale of the Summer's herd, held November 16 on Hollywood Farm, about ten miles southeast of Frederick, in which was sold two sons of his well-known herdsire, Roio Pontiac Payne.

From his remarks it is very evident that Mr. Wertheimer's interest in the Holstein-Friesian breed has not in any way been lessened by his recent illness.

HAS TOO MANY COWS

A breeding herd of one hundred head increases rapidly in number, particularly if the herd is so handled that the females breed regularly and produce a calf about every twelve months.

Just a year ago there were one hundred and four animals in the Holstein-Friesian herd kept at the Old Home Farm, Allamuchy, New Jersey. At that time sixty-three cows were milking and producing so heavily that twenty-one cans of milk were shipped daily to New York City. With so large a herd, especially if the majority of the heifers are raised and not sold, the number increases very fast. Therefore, this establishment is offering choice cows, fresh now or soon due to

freshen. Some of these are purebred Holstein-Friesians, some are high grades and all are good ones. Despite the fact that a year ago added stable room was provided there is now not enough barn room to house all the cows and heifers.

The Old Home Farm is owned by Mr. Eugene B. Bennett and the herd and farm are managed by Mr. B. Jousra, a native Hollander, a practical dairyman and cattle breeder who is successfully managing the Old Home Herd on a profit-sharing basis.

Dairy cows in this establishment are milked twice a day and given the care and feed that should be given every big producing dairy herd. The herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for several years, the herd is free from abortion and the cattle satisfactorily pass the blood test.

DAIRYING ON A SMALL FARM

Many people would consider that a farm of only twenty-seven acres is not large enough for a dairyman to develop a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd but M. J. O'Connor, of Darien, Wisconsin, has only this amount of land, does not rent any and yet has a fine registered black and white herd.

On his twenty-seven acres Mr. O'Connor keeps an eight cow dairy and nine head of young stock. One of his cows, an eight-year-old, has produced 575 lb. butterfat in the year. The herd which included two two-year-old heifers averaged 375 lb. All the animals are milked only twice a day. Nine years ago Mr. O'Connor purchased two two-year-old heifers, one of which he lost in the test about a year later. All the present animals are descendants of the original pair. This year Mr. O'Connor exhibited at the Walworth County Fair and won second prize on a three-year-old heifer, third on a senior yearling while the bull owned jointly with George Pope, of Darien, won first prize in the yearling class.

No grain is raised on the farm, the

owner believing he can buy it cheaper than he can raise it and have so small a crop thrashed. Some beets are raised but the main crops are alfalfa and corn. A silo, 12 by 24, furnishes part of the winter feed. The animals run in small yards but there is really no pastures. Green alfalfa is the main feed in the summer. No roughage is purchased.

PUT AGREEMENTS IN WRITING

If you are going to sell your farm, do not take a man's verbal agreement that he will give you a certain sum for its purchase. That agreement is not legally binding on him and he may decline to carry out his promises. Put it in writing, describe the farm, make him pay a deposit, and then you may hold him to the agreement.

CAN'T ANYONE HEAR?

The small boy had watched a telephone repairman climb a pole, connect a test set and try to obtain a connection with the testboard. He evidently had a little trouble getting the connection because after listening a few minutes the boy rushed into the house exclaiming, "Mama, come out here quick. There is a man on the telephone pole talking to Heaven."

"What makes you think he is talking to heaven?"

"Cause he hollered, 'Hello! Hello! Hello! good lord, what's the matter up there; can't anyone hear?'"

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

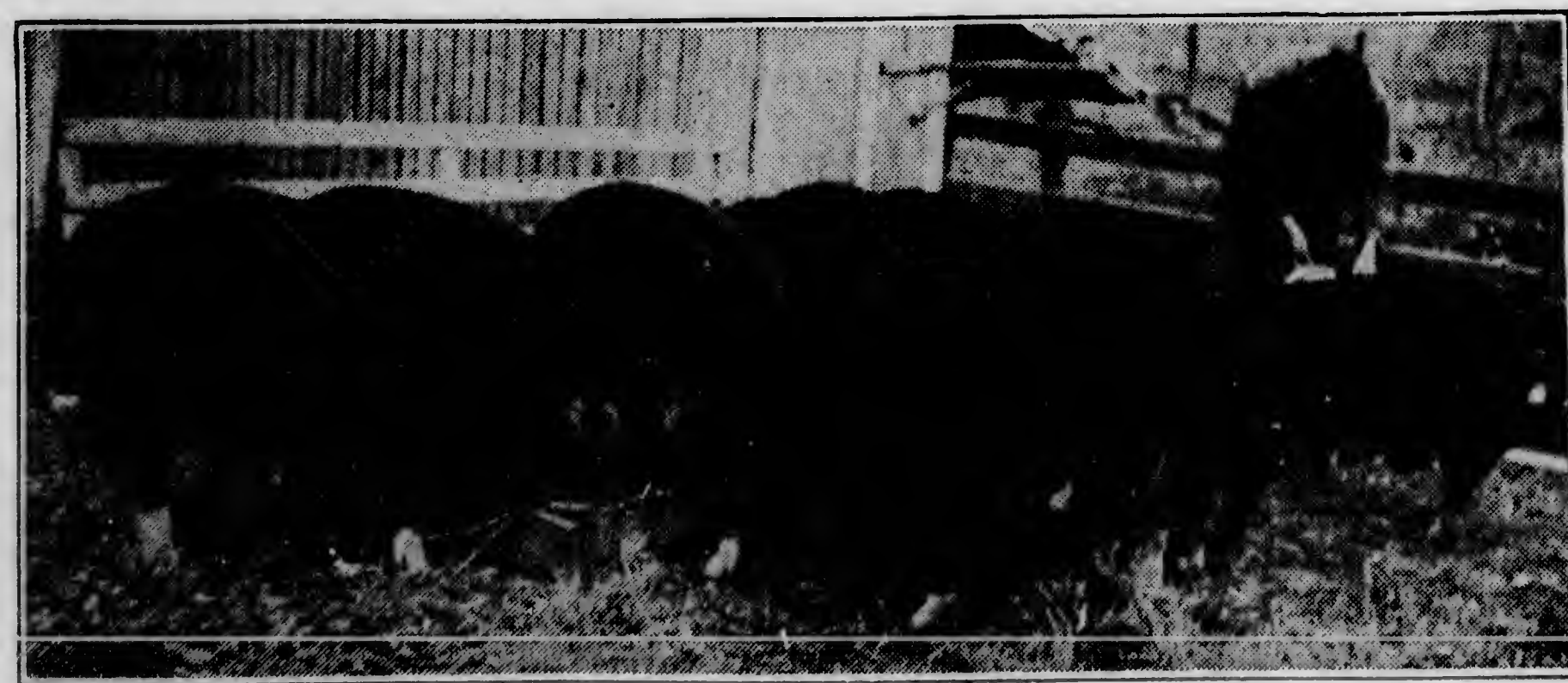
Dairyman—Yes, this is the very latest type milking machine.

City Lady—But do you think any of these machines make as good milk as cows do?

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

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In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

WHITE ROCK PULLETS—Healthy stock, \$2.00 each. LILLIE J. SIMMENROTH, Frenchtown, N. J.

GOLDBAND GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS bred for vigor, color, size, egg-production, utility and show stock. BECK'S TURKEY FARM, Rockwood, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. Hens, Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Order early. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEYS FOR BREEDERS—Goldband Giant Bronze, May hatched. Parent stock from Bird Bros. Pens, winners of all prizes in their class at Jeff. County Fair. MRS. F. W. SHEPARD, Pt. Peninsula, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed, timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—Medium and Mammoth red clover, \$12.50. Alsike, \$11.50. Yellow and white sweet clover, \$6.00 per bushel. Freight prepaid. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" for particular feeders. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 No. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

MAPLE nut fudge, \$1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

PURE HONEY postpaid, 5 lb. \$1.10. THOS. P. ROSE, Shiloh, Va.

HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, \$1.10 postpaid; 10, \$2.00. WHEELER AND TURVEY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

RABBITS—Boys, Girls, Make Money! Raise Chinchilla Fur-bearing Rabbits! Easier raised; more profitable than chickens. BOONER'S RABBITRY, Dept. B., Rochester, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 4, Honey Brook, Pa.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA pigs, best of blood lines, \$10.00 each. WALTER KUGLER, Fairfield, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from 86-pound Dam—Also bull ready for service. Jas. Lemish, Garrett, Ind.

HIGH GRADE Guernsey and Holstein Dairy Cows. Car load lots a specialty. JOHN S. MATHIS, New Augusta, Ind.

FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., Whitewater, Wis.

SIXTY HEAD of Outstanding High Grade Springing Holstein Cows for sale. D. F. Pipes, Watertown, Wisconsin.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—A few choice Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves. Farmers' prices. Shipped c. o. d. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Holstein bull, born Nov. 20, 1928. Fine individual, mostly white. Also female white collie pups. Louis Wells, South Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE—A few choice Registered Holstein heifers. Two bulls, 2 months old, out of 4.25 and 3.7 dams. At farmers price. Chas. F. Bowers, Union Bridge, Md.

FOR SALE—Two yearling bulls, sired by King Piebe of York 38th. Excellent individuals. Also a few bull calves priced reasonable. Posy-bloom Stock Farms. M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. No. 5

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade Ayrshire and Holstein Springers. Carload lots a specialty. Shonyo & Nichols, North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—High producing Holsteins under State and Federal supervision. Fifty head of springers on hand. E. C. Gould & Sons, Tel 32-12, Mashfield, Vermont.

The Pioneer Flock, Registered Shropshires offers for sale, THREE YEAR, TWO YEAR AND YEARLING RAMS. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. CURTIS L. MARTIN, Plainfield, Vt.

FOR SALE—Forty head of grade Holsteins, 3 years old next spring. Good dairy type, T. B. tested, light colored, bred to freshen next winter and early spring. W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, born July 25, 1929. A fine individual, mostly white. He has a 30 lb. sire. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and of Rag Apple Korndyke. She is a heavy milker, testing 3.7+. This bull is cheap at \$75.00. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.



DOGS

50 RABBIT BEAGLES. Broken. Trial 3 coon dogs. M. BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed pointer dogs ready for hunting. E. J. BASTIAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

COONHUNTERS—Try one of Georgia's best four year old male cooners. Satisfaction guaranteed. D49, D. D. SCOTT, Calhoun, Georgia.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

PUREBRED SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heel drivers, farm raised. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

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We have
43 Big-Producing
Holstein-Friesian Cows
Now Milking.

Some of them had
Bull Calves
and as we don't want
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make
Prices low
in order to move them.

They are by a
High-Class Sire
and their dams are
cows you will like—
the heavy milking,
profit-earning kind.

INSPECTION INVITED

F. L. HEILMAN & SON
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PLAYIN' SAFE

The hired man says he doesn't drive with one hand any more when he takes a girl out riding. He says he ain't afraid of running into a ditch—he's afraid of running into the parsonage.

It is said that knee-length skirts have reduced street car accidents fifteen per cent.

Wouldn't it be fine if street car accidents could be prevented entirely?

VIOLET AND HER SONS

Wilson G. Creamer, who lives near Chambersburg, Penna., is very proud of the young bull he recently placed at the head of his herd. This is Prince De Kol Fay Walker Piebe, a son of Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac and the cow Violet De Kol Fay. Violet has the distinction of being the first female registered in the Herd Book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Violet is evidently worthy of the honor that has been bestowed upon her. Under



WILSON G. CREAMER AND HIS NEW
HERD BULL, PRINCE DE KOL FAY
WALKER PIEBE.

the feed and care given the general dairy of her owner, George Fries, she has produced 80 lb. milk in a day and 2,190 lb. milk, 72 lb. butterfat in a month.

The sire of Violet was Merry Fay De Kol, a son of Thornwood Paul De Kol and Thornwood De Kol Queen. Her dam, Violet De Kol Woodcrest, was a daughter of S. H. King Korndyke Woodcrest and Violet De Kol Hendrik.

Prince De Kol Fay Walker Piebe was sired by Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac, a bull whose offspring in the Fries herd possess high class individuality. He is closely related to many noted animals as his dam, Rag Apple Mayflower Pontiac, was a daughter of Julius Caesar Rag Apple and Dutchess Mayflower Pontiac while his sire, Piebe Carnation Mercedes Walker, was by Carnation Denver Walker from Queen Piebe Mercedes Lassie.

Mr. Creamer does not have the only son of Violet De Kol Fay. The Creamer bull was dropped December 29, 1928.



VIOLET DE KOL FAY, No. 1 H. B.

She averaged 73 lb. milk a day for 30 days. Owned by George Fries, Chambersburg, Penna.

Eleven months and four days earlier, that is, on the 25th of January, 1928, Violet dropped another handsome bull calf which was named King De Kol Korn-dyke Carnation Piebe and was sold to Mac Shearer, of Dry Run, Penna. Mr. Shearer owns a herd of producers that has won high honors in the local cow

testing association and made good in everyday work.

As stated above, Violet has had bull calves at two successive lactation periods. Previously she had four heifers in a row. Her picture does not do her justice as it was taken when she was practically dry and had about two months to go before she would freshen again. When fresh, she carries a very large udder as a cow must do to average 73 lb. milk a day for 30 days in the herd of a practical dairy farmer.

LIKES THE BLACK-AND-WHITES

Among the buyers at the recent Fred Lehman Dispersal Sale was John B. Keller, of Grand View, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Keller purchased a very nice heifer from Learsdale Girl, a good looking cow credited with the production of 350 lb. butter, 7,457 lb. milk in 268 days of C. T. A. work. She is a granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke and was from a daughter of Stonyford Pel Prince, a bull with a number of good descendants in the Cumberland Valley.

Mr. Keller who is a shoe salesman, is greatly interested in dairying and has a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians on his home farm. Despite the fact that the work of his position keeps him on the road most of the time he always attends a sale of purebred Holstein-Friesians whenever it is possible for him to get away.

MANURE DOES NOT WASTE IN FIELD

To double the fertilizing value of farm manure add 40 or 50 pounds of superphosphate to the ton, says Professor E. L. Worthen of Cornell University.

Since manure loses value rapidly when exposed to the weather it should be stored in a watertight pit or a covered manure shed. Where it must be stored out of doors, it is best to haul it directly to the field and spread at once.

Winter manure can be spread to good advantage on all old sod to be plowed under for corn, beans or cabbage, and the older the sod the more important it is to manure it. Whether plowed down or applied after plowing, manure should be applied to areas to be used for cultivated crops next year, the one exception being good alfalfa or clover sod.

A poor clover seeding, the thin spots in the alfalfa, and the poor wheat field will all be helped by top-dressing. New York pastures have not received enough fertilizer in the past, and manure is suited for all permanent pastures in the state irrespective of the kind of grass.

Heavy applications of from 15 to 20 tons have been shown to be wasteful. Better returns come from frequent and light applications rather than from one heavy one.—Exchange.

Why is the grass on which a cow feeds older than yourself? Ans.—Because it is past-ur-age.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



THE TYPE WE LIKE

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.



HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.

A Fine Young Bull

Born September 8, 1928

His sire and dam are both prizewinners.



DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE,

his dam, won first prize in the two-year-old class at the recent Schuylkill County Fair.

His sire, DE KOL TEHEE JOE, was the first prize two-year-old senior and grand champion bull at the same fair, despite stiff competition.

If you want a bull that is bound to sire good ones, write

JOHN F. DIETZ

Schuylkill Haven

Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited

The Kind I Like!



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow, long a member of my herd, is my Ideal of business dairy Holstein-Friesian Type.

A steady and persistent producer, giving milk testing around 4 per cent., a regular breeder, attractively marked and HORNLESS—all desirable characteristics transmitted to her descendants.

If you want a bull calf of 4 per cent. naturally Hornless Breeding to dehorn Your dairy cows—Let me hear from You!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

Conneli Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

CARROLL HERD CONTAINS GOOD COWS



MOUNTAIN VIEW MAGGIE PRILLY

is one of our Producers and we have others just as good.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

one of the best sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the

World's Champion Cow.

RALPH G. ROOP,

NEW WINDSOR

MARYLAND

*Carroll Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision
and has never housed a reactor.*

PRODUCTION and TYPE

*Our Dairy Consists of Heavy Milkers
with a Desirable Fat Test*

Individuality is also Considered



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGervELD

is one of our herdsires. He is a Show Ring Prize Winner, so was his dam and his sire.

We offer a few young Bulls of high Quality Priced for Quick Sale.

Their dams have big Herd and C. T. A. records. Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin

Pennsylvania

Your Chance to Buy

The World's Record Bull



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

You all know him and his breeding—that his sire was one of the best bred sons of King of the Pontiacs and that his dam was the World's Champion Cow

ROLO MERCENA DE KOL

51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days.

I have to sell because my present herd contains 25 of his daughters, as fine a bunch as any one ever owned. They are big producers and choice individuals. Also offer some choice young sons and grandsons of Rolo.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick

Maryland

Choice Fresh Cows

Grades or Purebreds



Others Due to Freshen Soon

As I am short of stable room I offer a few good ones that are bound to please you.

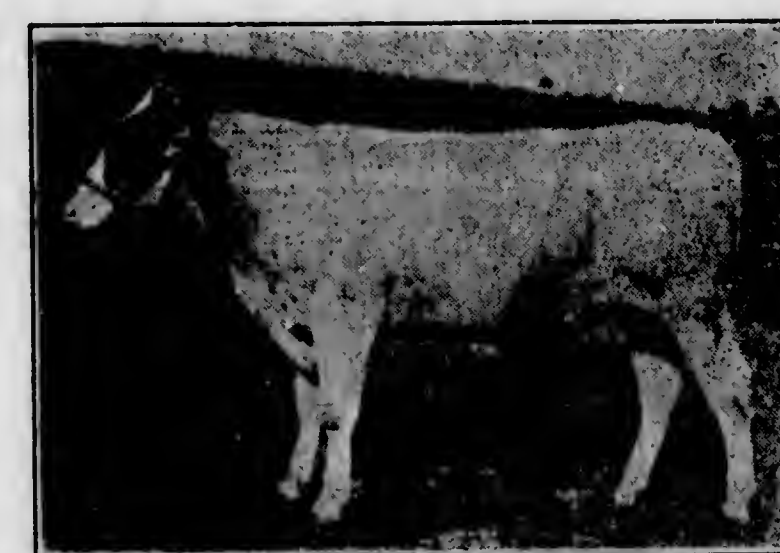
Herd Accredited and Abortion Free.

EUGENE B. BENNETT,

Old Home Farm

Allamuchy, New Jersey

My Herd Is Headed By



a son of the famous show bull

JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

probably the greatest show sire living.

His dam is a big producing young cow and is from a big producer that was classed EXCELLENT by the inspectors of the Canadian Registry Association.

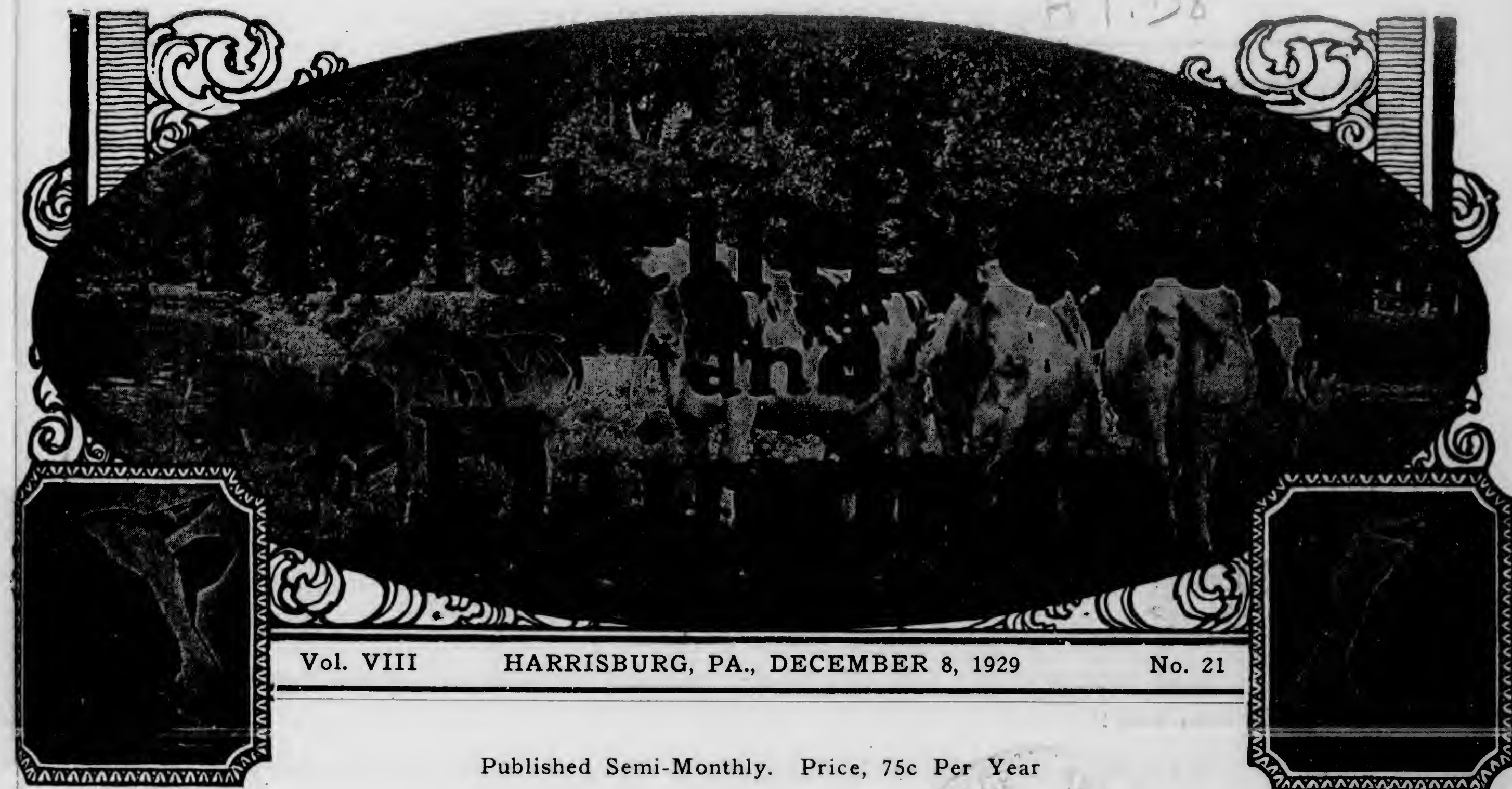
Have a few young show bulls at low prices for the quality.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

My Herd Has Passed 14 Successive Clean Tests

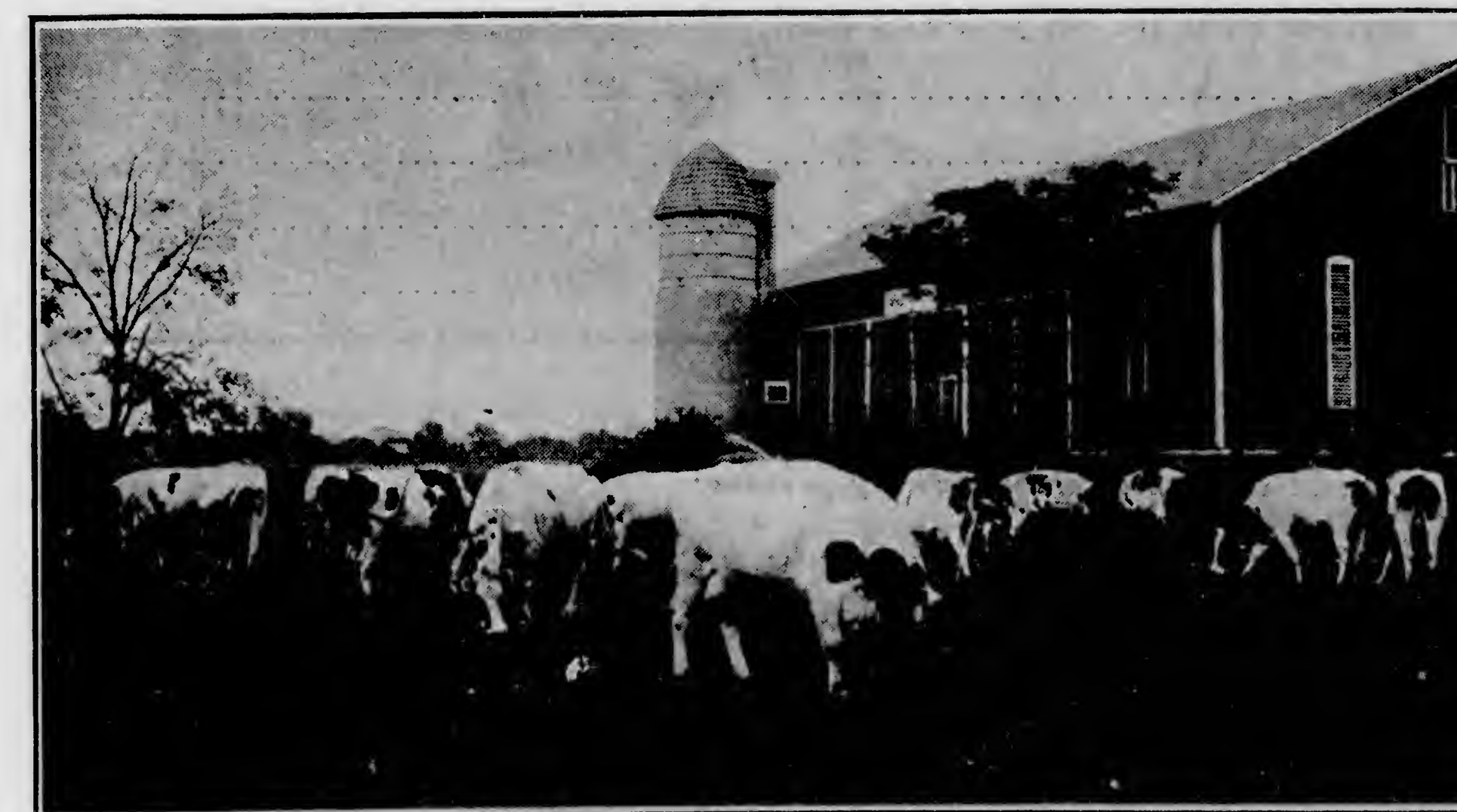


Vol. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1929

No. 21

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS OWNED BY MURRAY A. MILLER, MILTON, PA.

A Christmas Gift for Your Breeder Friends



LET US HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR
CHRISTMAS GIFT PROBLEMS



Give your friends a real helpful and useful Christmas gift, at our expense, in this way:

We will send the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*, each issue, for one year to two of your friends as your Christmas present and renew your own subscription or extend it for two years at the total price of \$1.00.

Or—we will send the magazine one year to three of your friends who are not now regular subscribers as a Christmas present from you with a Christmas letter stating that we are sending the paper with your compliments.

Gentlemen:

Please extend my subscription two years, also send the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* for one year as a Christmas Present to:

Name P. O. Address.....

Name P. O. Address.....

I am enclosing \$1.00.

P. O. Address.....

Gentlemen:

Please send the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* one year as my Christmas present to each of the following persons:

Name P. O. Address.....

Name P. O. Address.....

Name P. O. Address.....

I am enclosing \$1.00.

P. O. Address.....



In case you have more friends to whom you desire to send the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* as a Christmas present write their names and addresses plainly on a sheet of paper and attach to the above order with the necessary remittance.



—The—

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1929

No. 21

New Association to Record Dependable Records of Milk and Butter Production

THE Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held Thursday, January 23, 1930, at Fahnestock Hall, Harrisburg, Pa.

Great improvement in methods of recording Herd Book Records has been accomplished through the New Registry Association.

The combining of the registration and transfer certificates made it possible to furnish Holstein-Friesian breeders with a complete ownership record combined with the pedigree record. A complete ownership record is of growing importance in these times when so much is being said and done to protect our herds and our cattle against the possibility of introducing infectious and contagious diseases through the purchase of foundation animals.

The combining of the registry and transfer certificates has also worked as a great saving to the breeder in that it saves the expense of issuing a new certificate each time an animal is sold and further, it simplifies the recording of records at the Secretary's office and makes it possible to speed up the transfer service.

Therefore, the New Association has the most improved and most up-to-date system of recording herd book records which, coupled with its business form of government, is a great forward step in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian business.

DEPENDABLE RECORDS OF MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCTION

The New Association is about to put into operation a new and improved method of recording records of milk and butter production. It has been necessary to make a careful study into the results accomplished by other registry associations and their methods of recording milk and butter production.

In studying official records recorded by various dairy cattle registry associations they all for the most part exaggerate the cow's economical milk and butter producing ability. In other words, cows with official records when placed in a working dairy are not able to live up to the records they have acquired under official test.

After making a careful study as to why this is so we find that cows on official test are maintained during the testing period under conditions that are not in keeping with economical and profitable dairying. First of all, cows on official test are specially fitted and fattened before freshening. They are often milked three and four times daily throughout the test period and they are fed excessively on concentrated grain rations.

Breeding is often deferred in order to keep up milk flow during the test period, which may last 365 days.

The dairy farmer who attempted to place his cattle on official test found that conditions which were conducive to the making of official records did not fit in well with economical dairying. The practice of getting his cattle excessively fat before freshening, milking them four times daily and feeding them for forced production was not only expensive but was destructive. Cows so treated often developed two common ailments, sterility and udder trouble, breeding irregularly or not at all, the udder breaking down with garget in its various stages. Only a few cows were able to stand the strain of forced official testing over a period of years, and these cows for the most part were carefully nursed and were under the care of an expert herdsman and veterinarian.

Scientists tell us that by a process of fitting and forced feeding it is possible to increase the butterfat percentage of a Holstein cow from a normal percentage of 3.5 so that she will test 5.0, 6.0, 7.0 per cent, or even higher for the purpose of making official records. At first it was thought that this feeding for increased butterfat percentage could only be accomplished during the forepart of the lactation period, and for that reason short time official records gave way to long time records. However, scientists now recognize that the richness of the milk can be increased at any time throughout the lactation period providing the cow is kept excessively fat and her feed is changed during the testing period.

After a careful study into the methods used to increase milk and fat production for the purpose of making official records we find the so-called breeding establishments where the making of official records has been carried on extensively make it a practice of keeping their cows excessively fat, milking them four times daily, which, coupled with changing of feed during the testing period, are the requirements necessary to bring about an increased fat percentage for the purpose of making high official records.

If the high butterfat percentages obtained on official test when the cows are kept excessively fat and milked four times daily represents the animal's inherited or probable transmitting ability—if the Purebred Holstein-Friesian cow is capable of transmitting these high percentages of butterfat recorded on forced official test to her daughters and through her sons to her granddaughters, then the test would be justified and the rec-

ords would furnish a true index into the animal's milk and butterfat producing ability.

Records of milk and butter production to be dependable and of value in selecting dairy cattle and choosing breeding stock must represent the animal's milk and butter producing ability and her probable transmitting qualities.

A careful, comparative study of economical milk producing ability and transmitting qualities of cows in the working dairy herd when fed for profitable and economical production and bred to drop a calf once each year with the milk producing ability recorded under official test conditions has disclosed that the official records exaggerate the cow's economical milk producing ability and misrepresent her inherited or transmitting butterfat percentage.

Experiments that have been conducted for the purpose of comparing milk and butter production under official record making conditions, where the cows are milked four times daily and fed for forced production, with their milk and butter producing ability when maintained under economical and profitable working dairy conditions, milked twice daily and bred to drop a calf within the year, disclose that the same cows kept under forced conditions produce 64 per cent more fat and 70 per cent more milk during the year.

As the increased milk and butter production obtained under forced or official record making conditions is not profitable and does not represent the animal's transmitting qualities as a breeder, such records have no economical value when considered from a dairy or breeding standpoint.

A Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association should be interested in records which represent profitable and economical production and which furnish reliable information with which to judge the animal's probable transmitting qualities.

The early breeders and importers of Holstein-Friesian cattle who established the Advanced Registry Department had the right conception as to what would be the best for the future of the industry, and it is regrettable that their sound principles were not adhered to.

The following paragraphs are quoted from Volume III of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book:

"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals.

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a CORRECT AVERAGE production may

be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

The principles incorporated in the above paragraphs are equally as sound to-day as they were in the early EIGHTIES and yet for over a quarter of a century quite the opposite policy has been pursued in the making and recording of official records.

In the published records of the Advanced Registry Department, the Blue Books, are to be found the most exaggerated and misleading statements in reference to the milk and butter producing ability of cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed that have ever been brought to the attention of the public.

Barely 10 per cent of the total number of Purebred Holstein-Friesian females have been placed on official test, yet among that number are hundreds of cows credited with producing milk containing an average richness of 5, 6, 7 and even as high as 8.19 per cent fat.

Few if any such high testing Holstein-Friesian cows have been discovered among the remaining 90 per cent of our Holstein-Friesian females that are in the working dairy herds, which is evidence that it is the system of fitting, feeding and forcing, and not breeding that is responsible for the exaggerated statements in regard to the milk and butter producing ability of the Holstein-Friesian cow. It is very doubtful if any breeders, without the backing of an organized movement would have attempted such misrepresentation.

Again, official records are not consistent—the same cow tested at different times by the same owner or different owners shows a wide variation in her milk producing ability and her fat producing ability.

The dairy industry is in need of a system that will record Dependable Records of milk and butter production of cows in a working dairy herd. We cannot continue to measure the value of purebred dairy cows by records made under forced and exaggerated conditions.

It is conceded that the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow as a breed is slipping backward and grade Holsteins are coming to the front. Such a condition of affairs is perfectly natural under existing conditions. When the purebred Holstein-Friesian cows were first introduced into America they were grade cows brought to a very high state of perfection by the Hollander who had been culling his herd by practical methods and not official record standards. It was in America that the Registry Association representing the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle was first started.

In working out a system for recording milk and butter production, the Committee in charge of the work believe that they have arrived at the solution of the problem, in that under the system proposed all owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesians registered in the New Association can record the complete and accurate record of milk and butter production of each animal in their herd conveniently and at little expense. The records thus compiled will be of untold value in selecting dairy cattle and choosing breeding stock, and in eliminating the Purebred scrubs.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

A "Little Breeder" Who Became Great and Famous

THE modern type of Shorthorn cattle was developed by Amos Cruickshank, a Scotch breeder who died in 1895 at the age of 87 years. In the December number of *Farm and Fireside*, Alvin H. Sanders, who visited this grand old man in 1892, tells of some of his methods.

Amos Cruickshank was the son of a Scotch Quaker who lived near Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. When he was twenty-nine years old he leased the Sittyton Farm which consisted of some 250 acres of quite ordinary land. He then purchased the cow Countess, paying \$100 for her in addition to a transportation cost of approximately \$21, as she had to be brought by boat from northern England to northern Scotland. A year later he purchased a dozen purebred heifers, but did not retain any of them in his breeding herd. Then he bought the heifer, Moss Rose, the ancestress of the Violet family. Countess dropped a daughter that at the local fairs won her breeder so many prizes that he became well known to breeders of Durham cattle.

At that time the Shorthorn cow, as raised in England, was a big, upstanding, wide-hipped animal. Mr. Cruickshank's idea was a blocky, short-legged, thick-fleshed early-maturing type that would fatten rapidly, have the constitution to withstand the climate of the bleak Scottish hills and thrive on the feed raised there.

At the end of the first ten years he had fifty head of purebred cows and heifers. Herd bulls had been obtained from Scottish and English breeding establishments. Good prices were usually paid but if the progeny of a bull was not satisfactory he was promptly discarded, no matter what he may have cost. Although it was possible to buy individual animals with the qualities sought, they were of different lines of breeding. The problem was the establishment of a type which could be depended on to transmit itself with a reasonable certainty.

In due time a roan bull calf was born in this herd, a furry-haired, short-legged, broad-bodied animal. He was retained for service and named Champion of England. His calves, male and female, were equally good and were of the character so long sought. For eight years he headed the herd and sired two hundred offspring. All sorts of offers for this bull were stubbornly refused. No less than fourteen sons and grandsons of Champion of England were kept for service in the Sittyton herd, thus concentrating his blood. By this line-breeding there was finally produced a herd of more than three hundred head, homogeneous both in blood and in type. Bulls were sold which, at the head of widely scattered herds, sired thick-fleshed, early-maturing stock. This strain was of the greatest value for feeding purposes.

Because of its value for commercial purposes breeders in Great Britain and North and South America paid big prices for members of this family "and to this day the prevailing type to be seen in all the great international show yards is that perfected by the canny Quaker of Inverurie."

When the Sittyton herd was at its zenith, Mr. Cruickshank had 900 acres under lease. The farmhouse was

substantial but very plain. The byres were unpretentious, low stone buildings with dark interiors and poorly ventilated. Here the cattle were kept closely confined, the prevailing practice in Scotland at that time, during the dark and dreary winter months.

Mr. Sanders says that in this story there is the important lesson:

"It is not necessary to be rich and powerful and possess fine buildings and all that before making a start in a stock-breeding career which may bring fame and fortune."

Amos Cruickshank is regarded as the greatest cattle breeder who lived in the nineteenth century. The stock he raised changed the type and form of Shorthorn cattle and his influence extends to every land in which this breed is raised. He culled his herd, purifying the bloodlines, so to speak, until his animals consisted of the type he had in mind and then, by continued inbreeding, fixed this type so firmly that it is still considered the ideal of the Shorthorn breed.

A tabulation of more than 10,000 yearly records of dairy cows showed that those cows which freshened in the fall and early winter did better in production of milk and butterfat and in income over cost of feed than those which freshened in the spring and summer. Those that freshened in the fall and winter produced 11 per cent more milk, 11 per cent more butterfat, and 11 per cent more income over cost of feed than those that freshened in the spring and summer.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

PRODUCTION AND TYPE



OUR KIND

A Producer that Makes Good at the Pail

INTRODUCE THE BLOOD OF

**King Segis, Colantha Johanna Lad and
King of the Ormsbys**

into your herd with one of our young sires that will transmit 1000-lb. production.

The Price Is Only a Fraction of Their Value.

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin, Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

"Man Versus Monkey"

ACCORDING to Professor Darwin, it took nature about one million years to make a man out of a monkey.

"The wise-cracker," says that a man can make a monkey out of himself in just a few minutes.

Sometimes we have half a notion to agree with "the wise-cracker," especially when we see a man that is trying to milk cows for a living deliver a can of cream, cash his cream check and proceed to buy cocoanut butter for his family table.

We grant that time and nature did wonders for most of the human race, but how about the man that is complaining about the low prices on dairy products, but still insists on feeding himself and entire family cocoanuts and peanuts, "the original diet of the monkey family a million years ago."

We wonder if this individual realizes that nearly all this imitation butter, margarine and "what-not" is made chiefly from cheap vegetable oils produced from cocoanuts, soy-beans and peanuts; and that this kind of oil can be bought for around 10c per pound wholesale.

We are writing this, because many farmers are asking us why the cream price went down at this time of the year.

The answer is simple. We have at the present time 30 million pounds more butter in cold storage than we had last year at this time.

The best available statistics on substitute butter manufactured and sold last year shows that the U. S. as a whole manufactured and sold just about 270 million pounds of imitation butter as compared with 300 million pounds this year.

You will please notice, friends of mine, that this foolish nation of ours, this great agricultural-dairy country, of which we are so proud; this year insisted on eating 30 million pounds more of this imitation butter than they did a year ago.

Therefore, we have at the present time, a surplus of 30 million pounds of perfectly good creamery butter in cold storage that is going begging for a market and must of necessity be sold at a discount in order to get rid of it.

I think if the "wise-cracker" knew about these figures he would say: "Your monkey family is increasing too rapidly for the dairyman's own good."

Very truly yours,
O. HANSON, General Manager,
Farmers' Equity Co-operative Creamery.

The above snappy article was written by Ole Hanson, manager of the Farmers' Equity Co-operative Creamery of Orleans, Nebraska, the largest co-operative creamery in the world. It has been reproduced by a number of Nebraska papers because of the unique

manner in which Mr. Hanson points out one way some misguided dairymen work against their own interests.

Ole Hanson took charge of the Farmers' Equity Co-operative Creamery in 1918. At that time the enterprise was in debt the full value of its capital stock.



OLE HANSON
Manager of the largest co-operative creamery
in the world.



JUSTUS A. JOHNSON
Holstein-Friesian breeder of Loomis, Nebraska.

The first day of 1929 its net worth was estimated at \$191,152.77. It has grown until cream is shipped to the creamery from eight different states. During 1928 no less than 4,413,000 pounds of butter were manufactured by this creamery. Under the brand "Gold Mine," its butter is sold over a wide territory and is noted for its uniform high quality.

Our attention was called to the article by Mr. Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, a director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., who sells the product of his Holstein-Friesian dairy to this great co-operative creamery. Mr. Johnson is a stockholder in the enterprise which is owned by farmers on a co-operative plan.

The Dairy Industry in 1929

IN GENERAL, the position of the dairy industry has been favorable this year, though not as markedly so as it was in 1928. Prices of butter, cheese, and other dairy products have not averaged as high as they did last year, largely because dairy production increased generally during the spring and summer months. In the fall, however, dry pastures curtailed production. Consumption during the year held up fairly well as compared with consumption in recent years. In the last eight years, despite a generally upward trend in dairy production, our domestic consumption of dairy products has consistently exceeded our domestic production by about 1 per cent. There is reason to believe that this close adjustment will continue. The dairy industry is very stable. It is not showing any immediate prospect of a marked expansion. Continuance of the stability it has shown in recent years should help the dairy industry to continue as one of the most satisfactory branches of agriculture.

As already noted, our dairy production is slightly less than our consumption, and during the fiscal year 1928-29 our net imports of dairy products were valued at \$19,854,000, as compared with \$20,392,000 in the previous fiscal year. Our dairy imports, as is usually the case, consisted largely of European varieties of cheese, and of fresh milk and cream from Canada. Our exports of dairy products consisted chiefly of condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk. This country usually imports some butter during the winter and early spring. This period coincides with the peak of dairy production in New Zealand, from which country the bulk of our butter imports come.

It seems probable that foreign competition from this and other sources will increase. From January to August, 1929, foreign butter shipments to Great Britain and Germany, the principal deficit areas of Europe, exceeded those during the corresponding period of 1928 by some 5 per cent, and the corresponding 1928 volume was 10 per cent more than that of 1927. Butter prices in the first eight months of 1929 averaged 10 cents a pound lower in Copenhagen, the principal foreign market, than the prices of corresponding grades of butter in New York. Any further increase in foreign supplies of butter might cause prices in foreign markets to fall to a level that would place foreign butter producers in direct competition with those of the United States.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmers Fined for Selling Milk of Low Quality

"FARMERS who deliver to milk receiving stations or milk dealers, watered milk or a product otherwise below the legal requirements, are being prosecuted in Pennsylvania.

"Recently, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has received a number of complaints regarding low quality milk. Upon investigation, the Bureau found the source of the trouble in some instances to be the farmer who delivered milk deficient in butterfat and solids.

"Farmers are not exempt from the law governing the standard of milk sold any more than the distributor or dealer," the Bureau explains. "Where there is any question about the quality of the milk, producers should have tests made for their own satisfaction and protection. The delivery of a low quality product, whether watered or deficient in fat because of inefficient cows, cannot be overlooked in the rigid enforcement of Pennsylvania food laws."

No tobacco company, automobile dealer or dry goods merchant has enough money to pay a farmer for the loss in reputation he will suffer for selling the side of his barn to boost the other man's business.

An honest Oklahoma dairyman advertises: "Having installed city water, I can supply more customers with milk."

Hornless Holsteins



are the best of all dairy cattle.

They produce large quantities of milk containing a creditable percentage of butterfat. The shipping station where the milk is sold credits my herd with a 3.6% average.

For years we have been on the Accredited List and the number of calves and heifers show freedom from abortion.

Come and see my herd or let me price some good ones to you.

A. W. DOWNTON,
Starrucca, Wayne Co., Pa.

French Punishment

RECENTLY the Associated Press carried the report of the punishment meted out to a dairyman at Versailles, France, who was found guilty of adding water to the milk he sold.

He received a sentence of three months in prison and was fined \$2,000. He was made to promise never to again water his milk and in addition was sentenced to defray the expense of advertising the verdict in the newspaper.

Surely this Frenchman would be in sympathy with certain editors who have been advocating a change in our laws to permit increasing or decreasing the fat content of milk.

Have You Fed Tomato Juice to Calves?

NEAR Williamstown, Mass., is Mount Hope Farm, a breeding establishment where purebred Guernseys and Holstein-Friesians are kept. Years ago the owner of this establishment, who has made a study of animal's genetics and breeding problems, realized that a registered dairy animal may be purebred and yet not possess the ability to transmit high productive capacity to its offspring, and that a bull may be the son of a big producer and yet not sire animals capable of large production.

At Mount Hope Farm they have been studying very carefully some of the problems that trouble the livestock breeder and like many other breeders, they do not find every calf to be naturally thrifty and are on

the lookout for any discovery which may help them to raise better animals.

In a recent issue we carried an article, written by the owner of a hundred cow certified dairy, mentioning the successful use of tomato juice in curing unthriftiness in calves. Mr. Clevenger, Superintendent of the Dairy Department of Mount Hope Farm, would like to know the experience of any of our readers who have fed tomato juice to calves and we also will be glad to pass any such information along to other readers. Mr. Clevenger has evidently done considerable studying along calf raising lines and keeps track of the latest theories and practices, as the following letter shows:

"HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.

"Dear Sirs:

"I notice in your issue of November 8th, on page 601, an article entitled 'Tomato Juice for Ailing Calves' in which you make the statement that the owner of a one-hundred cow dairy making certified milk, found tomato juice valuable for an ailing calf.

"Of course tomato juice would be given only for the purpose of supplying vitamin C and since the calf immediately recovered when the tomato juice was supplied, it is quite evident that the calf needed vitamin C.

"The *Journal of Dairy Science* for September, 1929, contains an article on 'The Role of Vitamin C in the Nutrition of Calves,' by L. M. Thurston, L. S. Palmer and C. H. Eckles of the University of Minnesota at St. Paul, in which these gentlemen state that vitamin C is probably synthesized within the body of the bovine so that there is no reason to suppose that it need ever be supplied in the food.

"Professor F. B. Morrison of Cornell University, contributed articles on 'The Importance of Vitamin C to Life,' which appeared in *Certified Milk* for May and June, 1929. In the June number, page 6, Professor Morrison says:—

"Fortunately, vitamin C is of no importance whatsoever in the feeding of farm animals. This is for the very good reason that man, monkeys, and guinea pigs are the only animals which apparently ever have scurvy. Certain animals have been shown to possess the ability to manufacture the vitamin in their bodies, others may secure plenty in all the rations they are fed or even perhaps require none of this food factor. At least they suffer from no lack of it."

"Our work here does not confirm the statement that calves supply their own needs of vitamin C. We are very anxious, therefore, to know what the experience of other breeders and dairymen has been and are greatly interested in the account which you give of the dairyman who fed tomato juice to a calf, with such good results.

"Very truly yours,

"CLIFFORD L. CLEVENGER."

When all is said and done, the United States is the wealthiest nation in the world chiefly because we have for the last hundred years been converting into tangible wealth the greatest available supply of natural resources in the world—coal, oil, lumber, ore, and—most important of all—the fertility of our agricultural lands. Some of these natural resources are nearly gone. When a country has such resources coupled with transportation and business organizations to pass them on to the world, why should not such a nation be wealthy? Why give all the credit to the protective tariff which, after all, is largely an instrument to give the favored few a chance to get more than their share?—*The Farmer and Farm Stock and Home*, St. Paul. Minn.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

Raises a Herd From a Pair

PREVIOUS to 1913 Mr. W. C. Smith of Andersonburg, Perry County, Pennsylvania, had a grade Holstein-Friesian dairy. He reasoned that if grades were good, purebreds would be better and so in December, 1913, he purchased a pair of calves, male and female, obtaining them from Spot Farm, Tully, New York; then, as now, well known for the number of Holstein-Friesians it supplied to dairymen of the East.

The bull was Hengerveld Segis Veeman, a son of Hilldale Hengerveld Segis, from a daughter of King of the Veemans. The heifer, Marathon Lady 2d, was by Prince Mutual Drosky and from a daughter of Crown Hengerveld De Kol Spofford.

Since the initial purchase no other females have been bought. The only additions to the herd, except by



WHITEYE MARATHON KONINGEN
Bred and owned by W. C. Smith, Andersonburg, Pa.

birth, have been herdsires. At the present time Mr. Smith has twenty head of purebred Holstein-Friesians and he has sold the two original animals and sixteen of their descendants.

The milk from this dairy goes to a near-by creamery and shipping station. During 1928 the creamery slips showed that the seven head milking produced around 9,000 lb. milk and that their average test was 3.59% butterfat. This is on twice-a-day milking and practical dairy herd management.

At present the Holstein-Friesian herd includes three daughters of the foundation female, Marathon Lady 2d, also her first granddaughter, Whiteye Marathon Koningen. All four of these animals have produced 60 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking. The earnings of the dairy has provided the Smith family with a comfortable living, have helped to provide the means to give the children a good education and today the dairy would sell for a considerable sum to anyone wanting good producers and a profit earning dairy. Who says Holstein-Friesians are not profitable?

Mr. Smith has a family of ten children, eight boys and two girls. The youngest son, Robert E., is now a Freshman in the Agricultural Course at the Pennsylvania State College where his older brother, George W., is a Senior. George is on the college judging team which represented Pennsylvania at the American Royal held in Kansas City and the International Livestock Exposition held at Chicago, Illinois.

Ever notice how some of those signs along the highway, "Men At Work," exaggerate?

Studying Abortion Disease

EXTENSIVE investigations are being made into the subject of Abortion Diseases in cattle and methods of cure or immunization against the ravages of the disease. Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in his annual report makes the following statement:

"Infectious abortion of cattle has received extensive study of the technical workers in the bureau who are searching for better means of combating this disease. While the results of experiments being carried on do not justify any change in the suggested recommendations for dealing with this trouble, they are along lines that give promise of results having a practical bearing on the abortion problem. The experiments include attempts to develop immunization methods, study of the types of abortion organism that affect both cattle and swine, and the dependability of the agglutination test for detecting the disease."

The lifetime records of a low-producing cow may be likened to the daily course of the winter's sun, which rises late, remains low, lasts only a little while, then disappears. The lifetime record of a high-producing cow may be likened to the daily course of the summer's sun, which rises early, climbs to a great height, remains long, descends slowly, and seems reluctant to disappear.

Benefit your neighbor by getting him to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

Only \$100

A Fine Young Bull

Born Sept. 27, 1928

and Now Ready for Light Service.

Sire: Clever Model Glista

our son of the great 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Glista Dinah

358.6 lb. milk, 14.74 lb. butter in 7 days, Certificate of Merit.

This young bull is more black than white and well grown. He is a bargain at the low price set on him.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa., R. D. 4

F. Jones, Manager

Herd Accredited

Herd has just passed another T. B. Test CLEAN

The Mineral Needs of Dairy Cattle

By DR. GEORGE H. CONN

(Continued from page 618 of last issue.)

DEPRAVED APPETITE IN MINNESOTA

In the state of Minnesota, there occurs chiefly during the late winter months a condition of depraved appetite which covers quite an extensive area. This is principally in the southwestern part of the state, and has been observed for many years. Some of the older settlers state that this condition was observed as long as 25 years ago in this section of the state.

Many farms experience this trouble year after year and their cattle show a marked craving for bones and other indigestible substances, principally from February until May. Most of these cattle will recover during the summer months while on pasture, but become affected again the following winter.

In other states, there are occasionally herds observed in which one or more animals will show a marked condition of pica or depraved appetite. In many herds, several of the animals fail to come in heat or breed for no apparent reason, and in most cases, this is due to a deficiency in the ration.

MINERAL DEFICIENCY AFFECTS BREEDING

That the mineral content of the ration has a distinct bearing upon the breeding ability of cattle and other

livestock is very definitely demonstrated by a study of the herds in those areas where depraved appetite or pica is a common occurrence. In Minnesota where extensive study has been made of this condition and where it exists in many herds year after year, it is common knowledge that many of these herds expect a calf crop every two years instead of every year.

Another very noticeable thing from a breeding standpoint is the fact that many of these cows do not come in heat until their lactation period has ceased. In other words, it is necessary to dry off most of these cows before they will reproduce, and for this reason, they produce a calf only every two years. This same condition exists in many herds throughout the United States in some of the animals.

NOT ALL ANIMALS ARE AFFECTED TO THE SAME DEGREE

In the cattle herds affected with depraved appetite or pica in Minnesota, as well as all other communities where this condition occurs, there is a wide variation in the seriousness of the condition. Some cattle are very seriously affected while others are scarcely affected at all. In practically all of these herds, it is easy to observe that there is a general condition of unthriftiness as shown by the animal's general condition. Those animals in the herd are usually thin, have a rough coat and a general appearance that indicates under nutrition or malnutrition. Some of the affected cows become so severely affected that they can scarcely walk. They become stiff, and the joints will creak while walking, making sufficient noise that they can often be heard a distance of 20 feet. Cows in this condition rarely ever come in heat, and they are subject to fracture of the bones which occurs quite often. In many such herds, it is not uncommon for broken bones to be found existing in the animal, due to slight injuries.

NATURAL FEEDS DO NOT ALWAYS PREVENT THIS CONDITION

It is often stated by many writers on the subject that the use of high grade legume forage such as alfalfa or clover hay will in many cases prevent these conditions. Observations particularly in Minnesota indicate that in most herds even though alfalfa is produced and fed in normal amounts, the depraved appetite or pica occurs just the same as when other crops such as oats, straw, barley, hay and corn stalks are fed. Alfalfa hay grows in this area without the application of any additional lime, which indicates that there is no calcium or lime deficiency in this area.

There is quite a well-defined separation between those areas where this condition occurs and other areas where the condition is not found. In some locations, this is so definitely established that the feed grown on one section of the farm will prevent depraved appetite or pica in the cattle herd, while the feed grown on another section of the farm will not do so.

Choice Young Bulls

Nearly a Year Old and
Now Ready for Service.

No. 1

Sire: Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

Our senior herdsire whose daughters are splendid producers.

Dam: Allis Dairy Queen Segis

Last year she produced 9,436 lb. milk 334.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. This year she will produce around 10,000 lb. milk.

No. 2

Sire: King of the Allis

Our junior herdsire. He is from a cow that produced 29 lb. butter in 7 days, averaging 96 lb. daily and has a 30-lb. daughter that averaged 97 lb.

Dam: Allis Berylwood Beauty Veeman

7,517 lb. milk, 251.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in 322 days in her first lactation period. She is a daughter of BERYLWOOD from a 26.9 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

You cannot go wrong if you place one of these bulls at the head of your herd. For Further Particulars Write

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co. Pennsylvania
THIS IS AN ACCREDITED HERD.

CATTLE WITH DEPRAVED APPETITE EAT MANY THINGS

In badly affected herds where depraved appetite or pica is found, it will be observed that the cattle frequently eat the manger and feed boxes when they are made of wood, with the result that in some instances, these must be replaced each year. In some herds, the young calves will attempt to eat the mortar between the brick and tile where this kind of walls are used.

WHAT THE MINNESOTA EXPERIMENTS INDICATE

Some extensive studies made in the affected herds in Minnesota, as well as with experimental animals secured and used in several tests, indicate that animals suffering from depraved appetite or pica in these areas do not come in heat with any regularity while milking, or if they do, are not likely to breed, and that most of the badly affected cows come in heat only after being dried off, after which they usually breed and produce normal young.

A careful examination of the breeding organs of many of these animals showed that there was considerable change in the ovaries, as many of them were atrophied, which was, no doubt, the result of a mineral deficiency in their ration. The result was that such animals did not come in heat until after several weeks after they ceased milking. In most of these herds, the cows came in heat and bred successfully in a few weeks after being turned into pasture in the spring.

The Minnesota experiments prove that in this particular location, the use of the proper minerals, which in this instance was supplied in the form of bonemeal, prevented or cured this condition. Some authorities in discussing such results failed to recognize the fact that bonemeal is a very complex mineral substance containing principally:

Calcium Phosphate
Calcium Carbonate
Magnesium Carbonate
Iron, etc.

Thus strictly speaking, it seems to the writer that it is questionable whether or not the controlling mineral in this section is phosphorous or whether it is phosphorous in combination with the other minerals as found in bonemeal.

ROUGHAGES AFFECT PRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Experiment Station which has been the leader in studying many phases of dairy cattle nutrition have found that roughages in the form of hays produced in different sections of the state had a different effect on dairy cattle when fed to them with the same type of ration. Hay produced in one section of the state when fed to dairy cattle did not enable them to produce living, healthy young. The calves born to these cows were weak and died soon after birth. The hay used in these experiments which produced these results was very low in calcium or lime.

Another experiment made by the Wisconsin Station to determine the difference between timothy hay and alfalfa hay with reference to the production and reproduction of dairy cattle shows that even though timothy hay is supplemented with a satisfactory source of calcium and phosphorous, such as bonemeal, that

the cows do not produce as satisfactorily; neither do they produce healthy, normal offspring, the same as they do when fed alfalfa hay with the same mineral additions. This work indicates that even though the other nutrients of the ration are balanced, that calcium and phosphorous must be duly considered from the standpoint of production and reproduction.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station also made some tests with dairy cows on pasture to determine whether or not they did store greater quantities of calcium when the pasture is supplemented with a lime carrier, such as bonemeal. This experiment showed that a cow that had received during the winter months liberal quantities of alfalfa which is rich in calcium did not store any additional amounts of calcium in her body while on pasture, even though bonemeal was added to her ration. Another cow that was fed a ration during the winter months in which the roughage was very poor in lime did store a very appreciable amount of calcium when on pasture which was supplemented with bonemeal. This experiment proves the contention that it is in many instances both desirable and profitable to supply the dairy herd with minerals even though they are on pasture.

CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Whatever may be said against matrimony, there's one good thing to be said for it—it keeps one's mind occupied.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

CARROLL HERD CONTAINS GOOD COWS



MOUNTAIN VIEW MAGGIE PRILLY

is one of our Producers and we have others just as good.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

one of the best sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the
World's Champion Cow.

RALPH G. ROOP,

NEW WINDSOR MARYLAND

Carroll Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision
and has never housed a reactor.

Attend the Annual Meeting of Your Association



The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held on Thursday, January 23, 1930, at 10 o'clock, in Harrisburg, Pa. The Annual Meeting and election of officers is set for the week of the Farm Products Show, which will make it possible for members to attend both the Meeting and the Show.

One of the important matters to come before the Annual Meeting will be the report of the Committee appointed two years ago to devise a system of recording economical milk and butter production with a view of perfecting a system that will furnish **DEPENDABLE** records.

The Committee has worked out a plan which they believe will revolutionize the recording of milk and butter records of the "DEPENDABLE SORT," that is simple and inexpensive to operate and will make it possible for every owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep an accurate production record of all his producing females.

Every member of the Association should plan to attend the Annual Meeting and the Farm Products Show.

A complete program will be announced later.

Remember the date, Thursday, January 23.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*.

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Christmas Evergreens

WITH the return of the Christmas season comes the accompanying question of Christmas gifts for some of our relatives, and when this involves well-to-do city relatives, the question becomes a problem. So often do we feel that many of our friends have so much more of this world's goods than we have, and are able to give so much nicer presents that our offerings must look shabby by contrast. In spite of the oft repeated sentiment that stresses the intention and motive of the gift, we all have a feeling that we would like ours to show up well for intrinsic value as well as for sentiment. Yet a slim pocketbook and a lack of numerous opportunities for shopping do hamper the best of intentions. However, nearly every farm woman has the makings of the very nicest and most unusual gifts right close at hand—evergreens. What could be a nicer gift for a family of city relatives than a good sized box of all sorts of green things? They may be just loose stuff, to be used at their own discretion, or may be made up into wreaths ready to be hung up.

It is true that when we begin to think about gathering green things, at once we remember the many things we have read about "the vandals of the woods," and are almost afraid to pick a blade of grass, lest we violate growing nature. But there is a happy medium, and many of these growing things can achieve no greater destiny than to bring to some dweller in a city apartment a breath of nature's own loveliness. It all depends on how and where these green things are picked. Some woods are the better for thinning, and many flowers and vines may be plucked if care is used to leave the roots undisturbed, so that they may live to bloom another year. It is far better that a yard of ground pine should be taken carefully and used to brighten the room of some city soul, who is pining for a breath of the old woods back home than that the same vine should be allowed to lie unused, unnoticed under a thick bed of fallen leaves, of no value to any one. There is no need to tear it, or anything else, up by the roots, it can be cut carefully and so be able to fulfill its function another year. So there seems to be no good reason why rural women should not avail themselves of these "acres of diamonds," which are twice blessed, for, coming to the rescue of a slim pocketbook, they bless the giver and most assuredly, by bringing a breath of nature to the receivers, bless them.

Some localities are more favored than others in the varieties of evergreens that are to be found there, but in most parts of the country one can get some sorts that are suitable for such uses. Spruce, pine, hemlock, and laurel are to be found pretty generally, and the ground pine grows in a great many sections, if it can be located. This should be done before the leaves fall and it should be gathered before the snow comes. Ground pine deserves a greater popularity than it seems

to have, for there are many things to be said in its favor. It does not shed as do some evergreens, and it can be gathered early and allowed to stand. It can be used to decorate rooms, as it may be placed over pictures, around windows and doors and around the electric light fixtures. It is splendid for making the popular Christmas wreaths to hang in the windows. To do this just take a heavy wire and make a loop as large as the wreath is to be, then fasten the green on with fine pliable wire, using enough green stuff to make the wreath pretty, for nothing is so bad as a skimpy one. A little color adds a lot to this as to other decorations, and for these very often, bittersweet, holly, partridge berries and the black alder may be used. If one is fortunate enough to be able to get the black alder, it makes most beautiful Christmas decorations, even if only gathered into large bouquets and tied with red ribbon. It keeps much longer if placed in a little water, as it grows in swampy places. A dozen such bouquets found immediate sale at a church bazaar last year. Another decoration may be easily made from pine cones by the use of a little white paint and artificial snow. All that one needs is a little flat white paint, a stiff stencil brush, the artificial snow, plenty of papers to catch the drip and quite wonderful results may be obtained. Hold the pine cone by the stem, have the brush moist but not dripping with paint, then by brisk daubing and brushing cover the inside and outside of the petals of the cone. Sprinkle generously at once with the snow and dry in a warm room. They can be suspended from the Christmas tree by black threads, or the small ones may be used in the wreaths or for table decorations. Evergreens that are intended for shipping to a distance should be kept in as cool a place as possible before being sent, so as to last as long as possible after their arrival. When one goes to the city markets and notes the prices of such things, the propriety of such gifts appears beyond doubt.

EVERGREENS IN WINDOW BOXES

The popularity of porch and window boxes seems to increase every year, and they certainly do add the finishing touch to many a pretty home. When winter comes, they need not degenerate into a forlorn mass of dead plants, but by the use of evergreens may remain beautiful during the entire winter. This may be done according to the individual taste, either by using tiny trees, set far enough apart so that each stands out by itself, or by planting them so close together that a mass effect is produced. The woods are full of little trees suitable for this purpose, and when spring arrives and the boxes are wanted for other plants, these little trees may be set out doors, ready for another season, so that there is really no waste. Vines drooping over the sides are an attractive feature of the summertime boxes, and the same effect may be produced in the winter by using

bittersweet or the lovely ground pine. The large tubs one often sees on lawns, full of beautiful flowers, may be treated in the same fashion. A good snow fall merely enhances the beauty of these winter lawn decorations.

New Zealand Dairy Methods

ONE of the greatest dairy regions of the world is far away New Zealand. Here very little grain is fed to cows. The temperate climate, well distributed rainfall and fertile soil insures luxuriant growth of grass and soiling crops during nearly every month in the year. The herds are large, most of them are milked twice daily, none are milked more than three times. Nearly all of the product is made into butter for exportation.

To improve the herds and increase the producing capacity of their cows, the New Zealand dairymen have a system which they call "Group Testing." This started in 1922 with six groups and has increased to sixty-three for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. Last year there were enrolled 1,712 herds containing 80,826 cows. The average production was 245 lb. fat and the average time the cows were in milk was 255 days. In making this average each cow in milk for more than 100 days was included.

In order to insure that calves raised to replenish the herds shall be offspring of the best producing cows such calves are marked. To qualify for marking, a heifer must be out of a dam that at 2½ years has produced 250 lb. fat, 275 lb. at 3½ years, or 300 lb. as a mature animal. These standards must be reached in a period not exceeding 305 days. For bull calves the production requirements are 250 lb. fat at 2½ years, 300 lb. at 3½ years, and 400 lb. at maturity.

This calf marking scheme has been in operation for four seasons. The first year 641 calves were marked, the second year 1,541, the next year 3,339, and during the year recently completed more than 5,000 were marked.

The testing charges are \$25 for each herd plus 75 cents for each cow in the herd. These fees are collected by an order on the dairy company buying the member's product and is deducted from his checks during the five flush months from October to February. The charge for calf marking is 25 cents per calf and no calf is marked unless all eligible calves are marked.

The government appropriates approximately \$17,000 to subsidize the work which is done under the auspices of the New Zealand Coöperative Herd Testing Association, consisting of the members of all the testing groups, the total fees collected being just under \$100,000. This organization pays all expenses of operation including the salaries of the testers.

A World Dairy Congress will be held in Denmark in 1931. The presidents of the Congress will be the Danish ministers for Agriculture and State while the King of Denmark will be termed the Protector of the Congress.

"An optimist is the fellow who takes the cold water thrown upon his proposition, heats it with enthusiasm, makes steam and pushes ahead."

Keep March 1st in Mind

As I am leaving this Farm I will on that date sell my entire herd at Public Auction.

25 Purebreds

20 High-Grades

J. SHERK STONER

Lawn

Lebanon County

Penna.

Demand Exceeds Supply

BY A little more than one per cent, for the past eight years the dairy production of this country has not met the demands of the consumer. Or, to put it into other words, we produce enough dairy products to supply the consumer's demand for 362 days of the year, the amount for the other three days having to be imported. Considerably more than one per cent of our year's dairy consumption is imported but when the amount of exports is deducted from the amount of imports, the balance or net dairy imports is a trifle over one per cent of a year's consumption.

Dairy imports consist mainly of cheese of different varieties from Europe, Canadian fresh milk and cream, and New Zealand butter which comes in during the late winter and early spring. Our dairy exports consist chiefly of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk.

Another Breeder Becomes Wise

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I bought a Registered calf, got the transfer papers, sent them in to the Old Association to be transferred to me with my check for \$2.00. They wrote back saying that the charges were \$6.00 to have it transferred. I wrote back asking them to return my check and transfer. They returned my money and a duplicate transfer. Will it be necessary for me to have it transferred from the Old Association before I can have it Registered in the New?

Very truly yours,

P. C. O.

Are you still supporting the Millionaire Club? Place your registry business on a sound basis. Join the New Association and save money.

Despite higher import duties which were imposed June 1927, the importation of Swiss cheese during the first six months of 1928 totaled 8,234,463 pounds and rose to 9,401,511 during the first six months of 1929.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
H. L. FREESEBusiness Manager

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DECEMBER 8, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

\$349.25 Saved in One Transaction

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle imported from Canada were transferred to their new owners through the New Association at the tremendous saving of \$349.25 in fees.

The New Association charges the same fee for re-registering Canadian bred cattle that it charges to register those that were formerly registered in the Old Registry Association, which fee is 25 cents to members and 50 cents to nonmembers. Therefore at members' rates, the fee for re-registering 127 Canadian bred cattle was \$31.75.

The Old Association charges the regular registration fee to re-register Canadian bred cattle. Their charge at \$2.00 each for recording Canadian bred cattle over a year old would amount to \$254.00, making a saving in fees on this one transaction of \$222.25.

All of the 127 animals were transferred to new owners. The New Association charges members 50 cents for recording a transfer within three months from date of sale. The charge for transferring 127 head at 50 cents each amounted to \$63.50.

The minimum charge for recording a transfer in the Old Association is \$1.50. At their lowest rate for transfer the total charge for transferring 127 animals would have been \$190.50.

Therefore by registering and transferring the 127 Canadian bred cattle through the New Association there was a saving to the owner in fees amounting to \$349.25.

A BETTER AND A CHEAPER SERVICE

The owners of the 127 Canadian bred cattle not only saved \$349.25 on the one transaction but the new owners of these 127 cattle are getting a more complete record than the Old Association furnishes. The New

Association's improved methods of recording Herd Book records, wherein the registration and transfer certificates are combined, gives each owner of the Canadian bred animal which he has purchased, the name and the address of the breeder in Canada and the names and addresses of all former owners in Canada. In other words it gives a complete history of the ownership of the animal from the time the dam of the animal was bred until the animal itself came into his possession.

The Old Association's method of recording Canadian bred cattle does not furnish the American buyer with a complete record. In fact, their system is extremely faulty and should be corrected. For example, when Canadian bred cattle are imported into America, the registry certificate and all intervening transfer papers including the transfer to the American buyer, giving a very complete record, is forwarded to Washington. Purebred cattle are imported free of duty and for that reason the registry papers are sent to Washington in order that the importer may receive a refund of duty paid at the time of entry.

When Canadian bred cattle are re-registered in the Old Association, an application for registry is made, the importer substituting his name on the application as owner. By this system a dealer can go into Canada, buy cattle, have them re-registered and the registry certificate issued by the Old Association gives the dealer credit for being the owner of the dam at the time the animal was dropped, when in reality it might have been owned by several different parties in Canada, all of whom were on record in the Canadian Association.

The New Association gives the American owner a complete record while the Old Association's method substitutes the importer's name in place of the name of the breeder who owned the dam when the animal was dropped, their record being incomplete and misleading.

The above are some of the many advantages to be experienced by keeping your Purebred Holstein registered in the New Association.

Why Forced Records Are Not Reliable

FOR many years breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have known that the so-called official records are unreliable standards to use, in judging the milk and butterfat producing ability of a cow or of her progeny. Not all, however, have figured out the reasons why official records are not dependable. The following are a few:

Everyone who pretends to make an official record fits the animal for the record before she freshens. This fitting varies from a little extra feed during the time she is springing, to having the animal dry for several months before she is due to freshen and getting her "hog fat."

After the cow freshens she is fed an unbalanced ration making it necessary for her system to draw on the stored up body fat to supply richness of butterfat in the milk.

Scientists tell us that the richness in milk of cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed can be increased in this way from a normal test of 3.5 to a test of 5, 6, 7 or even

higher for the purpose of making a record. This temporary increase in richness may be brought about at any stage of lactation providing the cow is in good flesh and that her ration is suddenly lowered to a point where she begins to draw freely upon her body for nutrition to support the milk production.

This little trick of fitting and feeding cows for official test is the secret of making high records. The certification of such records has served to stimulate public confidence. By having the records supervised by representatives representing the Agricultural Colleges, the speculators working through the Registry Association have been able to carry on a speculative enterprise as a legitimate extension project.

Records of milk and butter production are unreliable to the extent that the animal is specially fitted or forced fed to make the record.

It is well known that, by special fitting, heavy feeding and four-times-a-day milking, the amount of milk and butterfat produced by an animal on official test can be increased by 60 to 70 per cent over the amount of the animal's normal production under twice-a-day milking and economical feeding.

Dairy cattle to be profitable, should freshen to renew her milk producing tendencies as Nature has provided that milk production go hand in hand with breed production. Therefore, ordinarily the most profitable cows are those which are bred to freshen once each year and are given two months or ten weeks to rest up before freshening.

As the result of the craze to make high official records many cows have been milked four times daily for 365 days, every day in the year, breeding having been deferred and every known means to stimulate milk production resorted to until after the 365-day test period was completed.

Needless to say that such records are of no value. Cows that have been subjected to these long-time forced testing conditions have developed common ailments or diseases of which barrenness and udder trouble are the most common.

At all the so-called breeding establishments where the making of forced records was practiced extensively either for a short- or a long-time period has had its array of bovine cripples, defective udders and barrenness being the most common ailments. Very often the same cow will be affected with both conditions.

Records to be of value in selecting breeding stock or dairy cattle must represent economical and profitable production. It has been found that the cow's probable transmitting quality when judged from the standpoint of milk production and butterfat percentage, is more in keeping with her economical milk and butter producing ability than any credit as a milk and a butter producer which she might receive under forced record making conditions.

If we study the reports of official records as published in the Blue Books, we will find that they are inconsistent in that a cow tested at different times shows a wide variation in butterfat percentage.

On the other hand, scientific investigators tell us that the percentage of butterfat in the milk of a dairy cow is fixed by heredity and that it changes very little throughout the life of the animal as long as she re-

mains in a healthy, normal condition. They further tell us that the only way to permanently increase the amount of butterfat in the milk of a herd is through selection and breeding.

If the butterfat percentage is fixed by heredity, regardless of how many times a cow is tested, whether during a short period or a long period, each of her records should credit her with the same percentage of fat, with perhaps a very slight variation such as a few tenths of one per cent. This is not the case with official records.

If the butterfat percentage is fixed by heredity and the only way to change it is by selection and breeding, then official records are False or Misleading because they report cows as having a wide variation in butterfat percentage. They even credit Holstein-Friesians tested at different times with producing milk that would put a Jersey or Guernsey to shame. If the fat percentage of richness of the milk of a cow varies to the extent that we find in the so-called official records, then it would be useless to attempt to breed cattle with a view of increasing the richness of the milk.

We know that the richness of the milk does not vary to any such degree as is found on official test. We know that the increased fat percentage is the result of a fitting, feeding process, that the increased richness is only temporarily for the purpose of making the record, and further we know that conditions which make possible the increase in richness for the purpose of making a record are injurious to the cow and expensive to operate.

It would be a very easy and simple matter to keep honest and accurate records of milk and butter production, if records were kept for the purpose of finding out the truth instead of for the purpose of racing the cow or deceiving the public.

The cow will stand as proof of any record which is made honestly and accurately.

Our Special Subscription Offer

ELSEWHERE in this issue is printed our *Special Christmas Subscription Offer* as a Christmas Gift to your friends. By taking advantage of this offer you will be playing Santa Claus to your friends in a helpful and useful way. Your gift will be long and favorably remembered and greatly appreciated.

To the breeder who has cattle to sell a few dollars spent in this way to advertise his business will bring a thousandfold in return. Look up this offer and mail at once.

Our Endorsement

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN heartily endorses the position taken by Ole Hanson, manager of the largest coöperative creamery in America, in his reference to the sale and use of "Butter Substitutes" which we are quoting elsewhere.

We believe in a policy of "Live and Let Live," in that the producer of one variety of food stuff has just as much right to market his product as any other producer or manufacturer, providing, however, one is not a "Counterfeit" product and the other Genuine.

When a combination of animal fat and vegetable oil is substituted for butterfat such a substitution is a "Counterfeit." It might weigh the same, pound for pound, be similar in color, and in all respects physically, be identical, but the food value of a pound of butter substitute is not equal to the food value of a pound of butter; the food value which butter substitutes lack and genuine butter possesses are those "Vitamins" that the growing child or person requires in his physical development.

The dairyman who sells his cream and buys butter substitutes is robbing his growing family of one of the most important food elements essential to their proper physical growth and mental development.

The difference between the food value of butter substitutes and real butter is shown by the difference in size of these two rats, both of which are the same age, one fed a ration with butter substitutes, the other fed a ration with butter, the balance of their diet being the same.



His Ration Contained Butter Substitute His Ration Contained Butterfat

Taking Inventory

BUSINESS men usually take an inventory at least once a year, the favorite date being the end of the calendar year and the first of the new year. The United States Government and its various branches terminate their fiscal year June 30th and so take inventory on that date. The two favorite dates for farm inventory are January 1st and March 1st. Each has its advantages. There is something about the first of the year that induces people to take stock of a business, see where they stand and what progress they have made during the year that has passed. Advocates of March 1st as an inventory date figure that there is less silage, hay, bedding and grain on hand at that time and, therefore, inventory can be taken easier and quicker. The matter of date is of little consequence as long as the practice of taking inventory is followed year by year.

A complete inventory of the farm stock and tools should be taken. List all livestock on hand, valuing each animal at what it would bring on the market, less marketing cost. Check over the feed and crops on hand and price them at current sale prices at your own barns. Go over the farm machinery and put a valuation on each machine considering its age and possible usefulness or what it would bring at a farm sale. Some farmers who have had business training either at school or in commercial life figure the average life of a machine or animal and each year take off so much for depreciation. Others believe that so many accidents are likely to happen to cattle or farm machinery that it is better to figure the actual value at the time of taking

stock, and this is the course followed by the majority of farmers who take inventory. Cash on hand and all investments should be listed, also all liabilities.

Taking inventory gives us a chance to check up on our property. It gives an excuse for calling in tools that have been lent to neighbors and not returned. It helps us plan our crops for the new year and decide on policies for the future. It not only tells us what we are financially worth at the time of taking stock, but also shows us whether we have gained or lost during the past year and, if we have lost, helps us to plan how to avoid similar losses during the coming year.

Dairy Farming Requirements

"**S**HALL I go into dairy farming?" is a question many persons are asking themselves. Some of these parties are in the country already farming, others are in the city and desire a change. Whether or not a man decides to make dairying his life work or to change from his present occupation to this business depends on the answers he makes to such questions as: Will I find dairy farming profitable? Will it pay well enough to justify me making a change from my present occupation? Will I enjoy the work? Am I fitted for this type of farming? Would my present or my prospective location prove adaptable for efficient and economic production of dairy products? Is there a suitable market and a good demand for these products?

There are many things to consider. Dairy farming has advantages and disadvantages and it is up to the party thinking of making the change to consider these things carefully and then make his own decision.

Dairy farming as a business has many features to commend it.

It is a year-around business. It furnishes a steady labor market at all seasons.

Cash receipts are regular and frequent, providing for current expenses, for financing farm operations, and for systematic saving.

High-producing dairy cows furnish a home market for hay, grain, silage, soiling crops, and root crops.

The manure, if properly preserved and applied to the land, aids in maintaining and even building the fertility of the soil.

Dairy farming is exacting in its requirements. Intelligent planning and well directed efforts are necessary to make it a success.

It requires a liking for dairy cattle, the ability to give proper attention to details and a willingness to work long hours. Discouragements are many. Unfavorable weather, disease and accidents affect the producers. The amount invested in buildings is larger than for most other types of farming.

Dairying is a 365-day-a-year occupation. The dairyman has no holidays and vacations except when he is able to obtain a competent substitute.

In summer, dairying and crop raising conflict. The dairyman must feed and milk his cows, care for his equipment, and handle his products every day. Cropping and general farming operations must proceed much as on other farms. This makes for long hours in the day's work. It is sometimes difficult to obtain

competent help at this time, although the dairy farmer has some advantages in hiring help, because he can offer a year-around job.

The prospective dairyman must consider other factors in connection with dairy farming. The first of these is a satisfactory market, the adaptability of the farm for dairying, and capital for dairy buildings, equipment, and the dairy herd. Next comes problems incident to the planning, construction and equipment of buildings, growing of feed crops, and selection of the foundation herd. When the dairyman has established his herd on the farm he faces many problems of dairy-herd management.

There must be an established market for dairy products or positive assurance that such a market will be established by the time it is needed. The principal markets are wholesale and retail market milk, creameries, cheese factories, and condenseries. In some localities ice cream factories furnish a market for limited quantities of whole milk and sweet cream.

Governor Hoard's Tribute to the Dairy Cow

IN OUR October 22nd issue of last year, under the above heading, we printed an article which we credited to the late Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. Just as we are going to press a letter from Mr. R. M. Gow, Treasurer of the American Jersey Cattle Club, advises that he is author of part of the quotation. Below we are printing the substance of Mr. Gow's letter and reprinting the article. We wish to apologize to our readers for making this mistake and trust that this apology will be accepted both by our readers and Mr. Gow.

Editor HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

It has just been pointed out to me that in your issue of October 22, 1928, page 627, you have a quotation headed "Governor Hoard's Tribute to the Dairy Cow." The first two paragraphs may have been quoted from Governor Hoard, but all the rest of the quotation is quoted from a pamphlet issued by the American Jersey Cattle Club called "The Jersey Breed," and the true author of the last five paragraphs you quote is R. M. Gow. These paragraphs begin with the phrase "Starting with neolithic man," down to the end.

I have no doubt that you will correct this as a matter of justice.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Gow.

GOVERNOR HOARD'S TRIBUTE TO THE DAIRY COW

"The cow is the foster mother of the human race. From the day of the ancient Hindoo to this time have the thoughts of men turned to the kindly, beneficent cow as one of the chief sustaining forces of human life.

"No nation or people has become highly civilized without her. Without her agriculture is not permanent or prosperous, people are not healthy or happy. Where the cow is kept and cared for, civilization advances,

lands grow richer, homes grow better, debts grow fewer.

"Starting with neolithic man in the dim vistas of the far-distant past, she has been man's friend and companion down all the ages. Her effigy and that of her brother, the ox, were used to adorn the earliest coinage of the world, because 'omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum'—the herd is the foundation of all wealth; and in such esteem and veneration were they held that they were worshipped as symbols of Deity in the dawning religious consciousness of humanity.

"The cow has accompanied man in his migrations and wanderings as he has multiplied and replenished the earth, nursing her own offspring and his also. In times of famine, she has been man's preserver, his comfort and aid in times of prosperity, the bearer of his burdens and the cultivator of his fields, the bread-winner of the poor and the pride of the well-to-do.

"She consumes the vegetation of the field, mountain-side, meadow, and prairie, otherwise unavailable as human food, and in the marvelous laboratory of her digestive structure converts it into the most essential, the most assimilable, the most nourishing of foods.

"The dairy cow was the first animal necessary to the pioneers in the settlement of the new regions of the earth; and in the complex civilization of the present day she is a vital factor in human welfare as the producer of an indispensable and the only perfect food.

"From the dawn of history she has been associated with the conquering and dominant peoples; she is the most ancient, the most universal, and the most used and the most useful of all animals domesticated by man."

Ma—"Where's the cow, Johnnie?"

Johnnie—"I can't get her home; she's down by the railroad track flirting with the tobacco sign."

FOR SALE Grandsons of Creator Age 8 to 14 Months



FROM REGISTERED DAMS

with 450 to 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work under dairy conditions and twice-a-day milking.

JUSTUS A. JOHNSON
LOOMIS, NEBRASKA

Barns Need Drainage

ONE very important factor to be considered when locating a dairy barn or any barn where live stock is to be housed, is proper drainage. By proper drainage we mean locating the barn and yard on raised ground so that it will have a natural drainage or if such a location is not available then the barn and yard should be provided with suitable underground drainage to prevent formation of stagnant pools that harbor filth and disease germs and serve as fly breeding incubators in warm weather.

Barns located on raised ground need no particular drainage. If the barnyard is kept clean little else is needed in the way of drainage.

On the other hand, barns that are located on low ground or ground that is naturally wet must be drained by ditching; many times the only permanent way to correct such a condition is to fill up the low places and concrete them over.

In choosing a site for a dairy barn it is well to take into consideration the drainage of other farm buildings in the vicinity. Many diseases of live stock spread from one farm to another through natural channels of drainage. Frequently barns are built on the side of a brook or spring run because the stream is convenient as a watering place for stock.

It is advisable not to locate a barn or farm buildings too close to a spring run. It is much better to locate the buildings a safe distance from the edge of the stream to avoid losses as the result of spring freshets or other high water and further, to avoid the possibility of disease being brought to the herd from farms above.

The Kind I Like!



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow, long a member of my herd, is my ideal of business dairy Holstein-Friesian Type.

A steady and persistent producer, giving milk testing around 4 per cent, a regular breeder, attractively marked and HORNLESS—all desirable characteristics transmitted to her descendants.

If you want a bull calf of 4 per cent. naturally Hornless Breeding to dehorn Your dairy cows—Let me hear from You!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

Under natural conditions water would be purified after it left one farm and before it gets to the farm below by exposure to sunlight and air and soil conditions. We are told that, under natural conditions, water will become pure after flowing in a stream or brooklet over the course of a mile, possibly a little more. But the purification of water that might take place under ordinary conditions does not take place under flood conditions.

Therefore, in locating farm buildings, it is advisable not to get too close to a running stream.

First, because much valuable fertilizer that should be preserved and spread on the land is constantly seeping away.

Second, such a stream might be a constant source of infection during flood conditions.

The Canadian Royal

OUR Canadian cousins are capital judges of live-stock and specialize in great cattle expositions. The Canadian Royal Winter Fair held annually at Toronto is one of the greatest cattle shows held in America. At the recent show two hundred and seventy-two purebred Holstein-Friesians were exhibited and this number included some of the most noted prize winners of recent years.

When the Canadian Royal was first instituted, the exhibits came mostly from herds owned by plain breeders and dairymen. To-day in Canada, as in the United States, we see public and semi-public institutions and big breeding establishments owned by millionaires, furnishing strings of heavily fitted cattle which travel extensive show circuits and win most of the prizes.

The first prize aged bull, senior and grand champion male was the veteran Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, now owned by Mount Victoria Farms, one of the largest Holstein-Friesian breeding establishments in the state of Quebec. He defeated in his class another well-known show bull, Abbekerk Sylvius Lad, owned by L. M. McCarthy of Sussex, N. B. Many Canadian fairs have a reserve championship which is supposed to show the animal which in the mind of the judge, stands next to the champion. Abbekerk Sylvius Lad was made "reserve" for both the senior and grand male championships.

There were six bulls in the three-year-old class, the Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm of Strathmore, Alberta winning with Strathmore McKinley Fairchild Wayne, Abbekerk Sylvius Lad 3d being second.

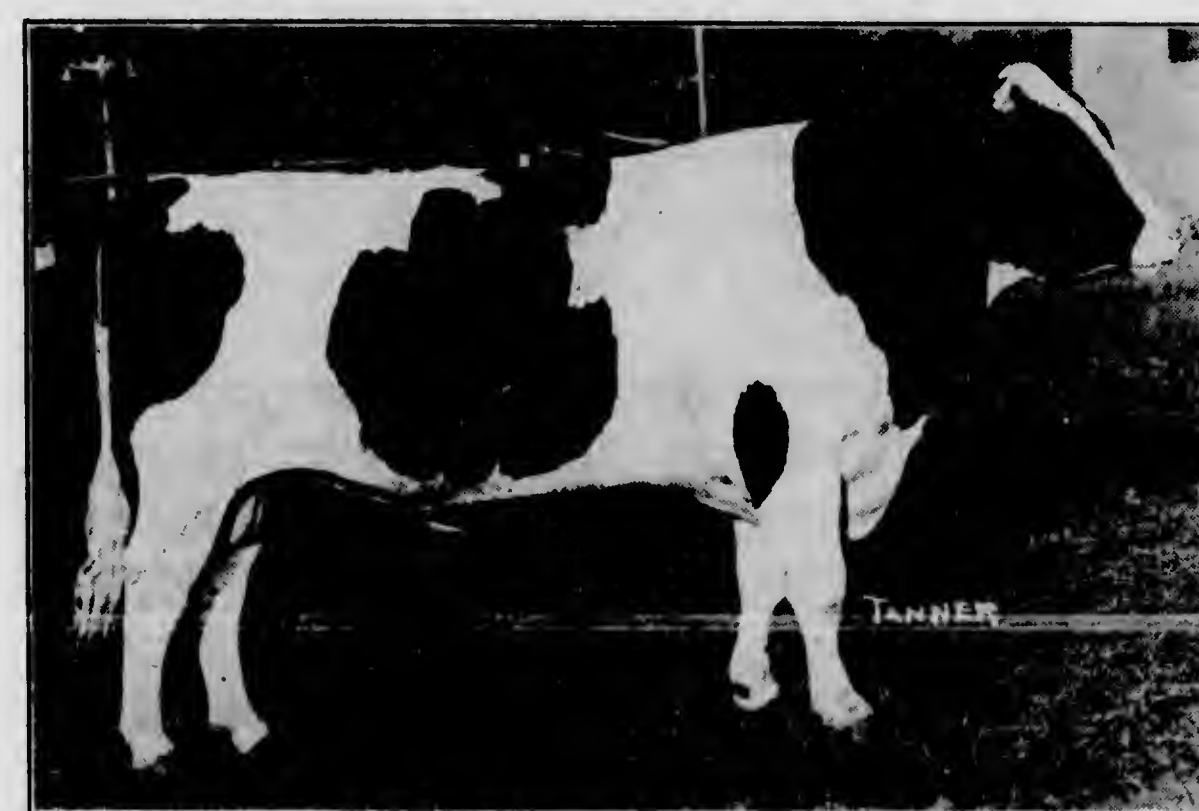
Eleven two-year-old bulls faced Judge James Rettie, who placed Strathmore DeWinton Matchless, a low-down blocky bull owned by Raymondale Farms, Vaudreuil, Quebec in first place.

There were fifteen yearling bulls, the class being headed by Kerk Rocharm, owned by R. A. Profit, Freetown, P. E. I., with Brookholm Inka 27th owned by Raymondale Farms in second place. The winner was later made junior champion! The second prize bull is a son of Sally Francy, the female champion, and many expected him to be placed first in this class.

Strathmore Fairchild Koba, a Canadian Pacific Railway bull headed a class of fifteen senior bull calves and was later made reserve junior champion male.

There were thirty-one junior bull calves exhibited. The Canadian Pacific Railway Farm won with Strathmore Matchless Supreme, and a Raymondale Farm bull was second.

The classes for females of milking age were divided, dry animals, and those in milk being shown separately. The class for dry cows, four years or more of age, was headed by Aaggie Abbekerk Jewel owned by Mr. McCarthy. Pauline Belle Bonerges owned by Oscar Schmidt of Elmira, Ontario, was second in a class of twenty-three. Sally Francy, who has won many show ring honors, was the best of 17 aged cows in milk and



JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST
First prize aged bull, senior and grand champion male at the 1929 Canadian Royal, the third time he has won these honors at this show. Photo taken as a two-year-old.

was made senior and grand champion female. She is a beautiful animal with a very square udder.

Josephine Abbekerk Helbon, owned by William Jones of Mt. Elgin, Ontario, was the first prize milking four-year-old. This young cow is being milked twice a day and is expected to produce around 22,000 lb. in the year.

Triune Papoose Piebe, a heifer that has won many prizes in American shows, was first in a class of eleven dry three-year-olds. She is now owned by Mount Victoria Farms. The class for milking three-year-olds was headed by Thelma Keyes Hartog of the McCarthy show string. Strathmore Matchless Fairchild owned by the C. P. R., was the first prize dry two-year-old. Piek Spring Countess Johanna owned by Mount Victoria Farms was the first prize two-year-old in milk. She is the first daughter of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, bred and raised in the Mount Victoria herd.

Twelve senior yearlings faced the judge. He placed Sellkirk Pearl Fairchild at the head, putting Debora Pluto, a well-known show heifer of the McCarthy string, in second place. Debora Pluto was expected to win this class by many of those present. Raymondale Farm had the best of twenty-two junior yearlings in Nancy Countess Keyes, a C. P. R. heifer winning second place.

Pine Lodge Lady June, owned by Oscar Schmidt, was first in a class of twenty-three senior heifer calves, while the class of twenty-six junior heifer calves was headed by Sadie Keyes Segis from the herd of Hon. George S. Henry, of Toronto. A Raymondale heifer was second and a Canadian Pacific Railway calf third.

The Canadian Royal has classes limited to cows that have made year records under the Government rules for such tests. As the record is not considered in the plac-

ings which are purely upon type and form, it is not necessary to give them here as the competing animals stand the way they stood in the open classes.

Raymondale Farm, McCarthy and the Canadian Pacific Railway Farm fought it out in the group classes, Raymondale winning Get of Sire, Produce of Dam and Junior Herd, with a C. P. R. exhibit second in each instance. Sally Francy and three of her sisters won the Get of Sire Class for Raymondale Farms, and Sally with a two-year-old sister was the first prize Produce of Dam. The C. P. R. had the first prize Breeders' Herd, Raymondale was first for Graded Herd, Dairy Herd, Four Cows of Any Age, also for Special Group of Three Cows, McCarthy winning second in each instance. The Special Trophy given by the firm of Haley and Lee for Get of Sire went to the C. P. R. exhibit, Mount Victoria Farms placing second with offspring of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst.

The Colony Farm show herd from British Columbia, which was to have been exhibited was not present. The reason given for not sending these cattle to the show was that there had been a change in administration in British Columbia, which would indicate that the incoming political powers were not in favor of using public funds for show and exhibiting purposes.

It is not what a man gets, but what a man is, that he should think of. He should first think of his character, and then of his condition. He that has character need have no fear of his condition. Character will draw condition after it.—Henry Ward Beecher.

ON MARCH 21st

I will disperse my purebred herd at public sale. With the exception of the herdsire, every animal was raised here.

W. G. SMITH, Andersonburg, Perry Co., Pa.

JustWhat You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

A Growing Herd

NEAR Factoryville, Pa., there is a nice little herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians owned by Fred Kehrli, a hard working, thrifty breeder and dairyman who is endeavoring to build a herd of good producers without mortgaging his entire belongings for foundation stock.

The younger members of the herd are daughters of Joe Veeman Korndyke, whose sire was King Ormsby Veeman Korndyke and whose dam was a daughter of King Pietertje Hartje. Judging by the top-lines of his daughters and the udders carried by those that are in milk, Joe Veeman Korndyke was a sire of considerable merit.

Mr. Kehrli has selected the bull, Dennington Sir Perfection, to head his herd for the coming year. The sire of this bull was Dennington Onaco Sir Lyons, a grandson of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty from Neva Pontiac Fairmont Lyons, credited with the production of 1,035.87 lb. butter, 25,554 lb. milk in a year, the largest production ever credited in New York State to a two-year-old heifer.

The dam of this young bull was Dennington Denver Perfection, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Denver King from Denver Aaggie Perfection, whose dam, Iduna Aaggie Segis, was a daughter of Grand Champion Segis 2d and was credited with producing over 16,000 lb. milk and 724.93 lb. butter in a year.

One of the most profitable members of the Kehrli herd is the cow Wynola Pontiac Pietje, now a seven-

year-old. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wynola and Wynola Pietje 3d. She is a well marked, good looking animal, with a square udder, and is a regular breeder, the kind of cow most breeders like to have in their herd. Her last three calves have been females. On November 25, 1927, she dropped a daughter which has grown into a very nice heifer. On November 22, 1928, she dropped another daughter which is very promising, and on October 12, 1929, she dropped a very rugged looking, nicely marked heifer calf. All three of these heifers were sired by Joe Veeman Korndyke so that Mr. Kehrli has now a nice little bovine family and he plans to retain all the female members of this family.

A Danish Company recently received a Russian government order for the equipment of sixteen creameries in the Ukraine.

The value of the order is around one-half million crowns (approximately \$135,000) and embraces practically all types of creamery machinery from pasteurizing apparatus, churns, freezing machines to separators.

One of the outstanding changes in dairy husbandry in the United States is the immense development of cheese making in the Southern States. In 1914 there were no cheese factories in the South, but in 1928 six million pounds were manufactured in that section of the country. The greatest development was in Mississippi, which accounts for 2,500,000 pounds.

Virginia Holsteins

from an Accredited Herd



DELRAY TWEDE WHITE LADY

Now in her eleventh year, a regular breeder and consistent producer. Bred and raised in this herd.

On Virginia Bluegrass we raise Holsteins that are profit-makers, that milk heavily, test well, live long and drop a live calf year by year.

We offer choice Females, Bull Calves and a fine young Yearling Bull.

E. E. ARTZ,

Strasburg

Virginia

RAVENSWOOD HERD



THE TYPE WE LIKE

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.



HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 20, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. R. 8, Fred Crider.
February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.
March 1, 1930—Lawn, Pa. J. Sherk Stoner's Dispersal. Purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians.
March 10, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 9; 45 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. F. Fred Davison.
March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.
March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.
March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.
March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.
April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

OLDENBURG HERD DISPERSAL

The Oldenburg herd dispersal was held on November 29th. Holstein enthusiasts from several states braved the inclemency of the weather to see this great Ormsby bred herd dispersed, although Auctioneer Glen R. Mead said that in all his long public sale experience he had never officiated under such climatic disadvantages. Blizzard conditions prevailed at South Bend, the thermometer hovering around the zero mark and the snow falling so fast that it was impossible to see objects ten feet away.

The top price, \$475, was obtained for the four-year-old cow, Oldenburg Ormsby Marathon Olathe. She was by Marathon Bess Burke 5th from a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, showed great capacity and was a very handsome individual. She was purchased by D. C. Clark, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Clark bought six animals for a total of \$1,640. Included in the purchase was Oldenburg Ormsby Piebe Queen, a four-year-old daughter of Marathon Bess Burke 5th which brought \$350; and Lucille Ormsby Butter Maid, a seven-year-old daughter of King Canary Oak Butter Boy, for \$300.

The ten-year-old herdsire, Lyons Mutual Burke, was purchased by Ira Hartz for \$340, the top price for males.

C. W. Anderson of South Bend, Ind., took six head for \$1,235. He paid \$235 for Oldenburg Ormsby Echo, a two-year-old daughter of King Ormsby Foneta. A party of dairymen from Bremen, Ind., attended the sale and several of them purchased more than one animal, Arthur Berger taking three.

The Oldenburg herd established by the late Charles Weidler was considered to be one of the best Holstein herds in the Central West. Mr. Weidler was a good judge of Holsteins and in selecting his foundation animals he often was required to pay high prices but got the best.

OF PROVEN VALUE

The Crumb or Warriner chain hanging stanchion has been a favorite with dairymen for many years and the name of Wallace B. Crumb is a familiar one in the dairy world. After a long life of usefulness Mr. Crumb disposed of his business to his neighbor, Winthrop W. Dunbar, who has had lots of experience along this line.

The Crumb chain hanging stanchion is a wooden stanchion with metal fasteners so arranged that no metal ever touches the animal. Wood is a non-conductor of heat and a wooden stanchion is considered by many to be more comfortable than one made of metal.

In addition to manufacturing stanchions Mr. Dunbar supplies steel stalls and partitions, feed and litter carriers, and drinking cups for the cattle barn. He will gladly furnish catalog and prices to anyone interested.

Beebat—Doesn't horseback riding give you a terrible headache?
Poeunk—No, on the contrary!

KOONS HAS GOOD BULL

Harry Koons of Bachmanville, Pa., has a very handsome young bull at the head of his herd, a son of Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd and Conewago Korndyke Daphne. The bull is named Conewago Sylvia Daphne and was obtained from C. C. Gingrich of Lawn, Lebanon County, Pa.

The sire, Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd, is a double grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. He is also a grandson of May Echo Lyons Posch, reported as averaging 104 lb. milk a day for thirty days.

Conewago Korndyke Daphne, the dam, is one of the handsomest young cows in the Gingrich herd. She was sired by King Homestead Daphne and her dam, Queen Korndyke Clothilde Pontiac, was from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

It is interesting to note that Conewago Sylvia Daphne is backed by several generations of females raised in the Gingrich herd which is locally noted for individuality and persistent production.

CRUMB'S
Chain Hanging
STANCHIONS
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.
Wallace B. Crumb,
WINTHROP W. DUNBAR
Successor
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN

Old in Experience

Young in Pep and Energy



For a quarter of a century I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER

Chambersburg Pennsylvania

Corn Shockmover

with
Dump Cart

This shockmover will load, haul and reset from 1 to 8 corn shocks to the load. Takes two minutes to load a shock no matter what shape it is. Takes less than two minutes to reset any load. With box the shockmover is by far an easier conveyance than the old box wagon for hauling manure, spraying orchard, hauling fruit, green feed, seeds, tools, or anything on the farm. No lifting to load or unload the box. An all year implement that saves more labor and pays more dividends than any other farm implement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Dept. 11. **CORN SHOCKMOVER CO., 110 S. 6th, Belleville, Ill.**

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



WINTER FEEDING

The selection of a good mixture to go with the roughage and home-grown grain is a problem the dairyman has to solve at this season of the year. Such a mixture should supply a variety and amount of protein sufficient to meet the deficiencies of the home-grown feeds available and to supply the dairy cow with nutrients sufficient to permit her to produce a satisfactory yield of milk.

When fed in conjunction with such low protein roughages as, corn fodder, corn silage, timothy hay, etc., it is necessary to have a mixture carrying from 18 to 20 per cent of protein. With roughages like clover, alfalfa, or soy-bean hay, 13 to 16 per cent of protein is sufficient. Where a combination of the roughages mentioned above are fed, a mixture with 16 to 18 per cent digestible protein will serve the purpose.

To meet all the requirements, a concentrated mixture must have variety, be sufficiently light and bulky, and supply nutrients at low cost.

In purchasing and compounding grain mixtures be sure, first, that such mixtures balance the roughage portion of the ration, and, secondly, that they are economical from the standpoint both of cost per ton and cost of nutrients.

ESSENTIAL

Good milking is one of the essentials needed in order to secure first class results from dairy cows. This means clean milking, not too slow, and a friendly feeling established between the cow and the milker. Every dairyman knows of instances where a cow will not "give down" promptly for someone who occasionally milks her, yet another caretaker will not have any trouble of this kind.

Kindness and quietness cannot be too strongly emphasized. Rough treatment, loud talking, impetuous movements which startle the cow and are followed by a yell, a kick or a slap, are completely foreign to the discipline of a well ordered dairy. Whenever such is in force it causes loss in milk and butterfat, and the more highly developed the nervous system of the cow the greater the effect of the treatment.

Good dairy cows are specialized milk machines and are possessed of a highly sensitive organization. It has been suggested that this is one of the reasons why men who have had success with an ordinary dairy occasionally fail with purebreds. Many of the biggest produc-

ing purebreds are very nervous, easily upset and have to be handled with care and so need kind treatment, proper feeding and careful milking.

BARLEY FOR DAIRY COWS

Barley is a crop that is neglected by many dairymen. It is one of the best crops with which to seed down and is far better than oats in this respect. It is an excellent nurse crop for clovers and other legumes and is good livestock feed.

Whole barley is too hard for cattle to chew, while if it is finely ground or pulverized it is inclined to form a pasty mass in the mouth of an animal. On the Pacific Coast, where barley is fed extensively to livestock, it is rolled and as fed, somewhat resembles rolled oats. All kinds of livestock seem to find it palatable and do well on it. Lacking the machinery to roll barley, feed grinders, which can be adjusted to "crack" the grain only, are in general use in many parts of the country.

As a dairy feed, barley may take the place of corn or hominy in the ration. It is said to impart a good flavor to the milk.

CARE MAY SAVE A CALF

For years experienced cattlemen have given the advice: "Don't molest a cow that is calving." But in these days of valuable cows and calves, a dairyman can well afford to be on hand in an inconspicuous fashion to see that the new-born calf and the mother are doing well.

When a calf comes it must start breathing soon. It is well to remove the mucus from the nose and mouth with the finger. Blowing in the calf's mouth may often displace any phlegm that is out of reach of the finger.

If the calf continues motionless and fails to emit a sound, these methods of starting respiration may be tried: Dash a small quantity of cold water on the calf, or slap the chest vigorously. If these fail, alternate compression and relaxation of the chest may be successful.

With breathing started, the next procedure is to disinfect the navel to protect the calf against white scours or other infections.

Any well-known disinfectant is satisfactory and it may be quite strong. A good system to use is to stand the calf up and immerse the navel in a cup filled with the disinfectant.

Following this, sprinkle powdered alum on the navel to dry it and make it less liable to infection.

A cow will usually start licking her calf as soon as it is born. This helps to clean and dry the calf. Rubbing the calf vigorously with a gunny sack and covering will aid in extremely cold weather to prevent chilling. If a calf hasn't sucked within an hour, it may well be helped up and aided in getting the teat so it can procure a fill of warm milk.

Many serious calving troubles can be averted or avoided if taken in time and, therefore, cows that are due to calve should be watched closely and if labor starts and delivery is slow a careful examination should be made to see that the front legs and head are properly placed as in a normal presentation.

In many cases where the legs and head are not placed properly delivery is delayed and the condition can easily be corrected if taken in time while, if neglected, it might require the assistance of a skilled veterinarian who might then find the task difficult. Don't neglect the cow at freshening time and don't hesitate to make an examination if the delivery of the calf is delayed.

A SOUTHERN ROUGHAGE

Peanut vines were formerly waste products on many southern farms but during the past few years a market has developed for them. Hundreds of carloads are now sold yearly.

When the vines are properly cured in stacks the hay is bright and clean and has a feeding value approximating that of clover hay or alfalfa. Peanut hay may be baled when dry and the bales should be stored under cover.

POINTS IN FEEDING

Growing animals make the best use of feeds; keep them growing.

Weaning time is a critical period; start feeding grain before weaning.

Balanced rations supply animals' needs with least feed.

Water and salt should always be accessible to animals.

Legumes, good pastures, and succulent feeds aid production and profit.

Feed liberally for large production; mere maintenance yields no profits.

Feed regularly. Domesticated animals are able to tell when feeding time comes around and apparently worry and fret if they are not fed on time.

Breeding animals should be kept thrifty, not overfat.

Good feeding equipment saves labor and prevents waste of feed.

Parasites, exposure, and overcrowding waste feed and retard growth.

Study the cost and prices of feed; not all balanced rations yield equal profit.

MINERALS FOR

Vitone Minerals

Greatest Mineral Mixture and Worm Killer ever offered to the public. Guaranteed.

Postpaid	By Freight
20 lbs. \$2.00	100 lbs. \$5.00
30 lbs. \$2.75	300 lbs. \$14.55
50 lbs. \$3.50	500 lbs. \$23.75

Self-feeder free with 500 lbs.

VITONE MINERAL COMPANY
68 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

MAPLE GROVE HERD AGAIN PASSES TEST

Under date of November 25th, Mr. Charles Jones, proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm writes that the Maple Grove herd has again been subjected to the tuberculin test and that, as usual, all the cattle passed clean.

This large herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians was one of the first herds in Crawford County to enroll in the Accredited Herd Plan and for a number of years it has been on the State and Federal Accredited List. Undoubtedly the example set by this purebred Holstein-Friesian establishment, way back in the days when herd testing was little practiced, has had a great influence in Crawford County. It is one of the reasons why that County was one of the first in the State of Pennsylvania to become a Modified Accredited Area with less than one-half of one per cent of the animals showing any trace of disease.

MEDITATIONS OF A SCRUB BULL

They call me a scrub bull; yet I have a pedigree. I was sired by a scrub, dam'd by a scrub and am treated like a scrub, and I sometimes think that I am owned by a scrub. My tribe outnumbers purebred bulls four to one. Just why I should exist is a mystery even to me. Yet, I am not responsible for it. I was brought into the world without my consent and I shall probably leave it against my will. In the meantime, I am getting the most vicious publicity, principally through the farm press. They say I am a renegade and an abomination, and should be exterminated. Dairy men passing my owner's farm look at me with contempt; even the cows show me no respect. My own daughters seem to hold a grudge against me, saying that I am responsible for their low production. I cannot argue the point, for it is true. But what can I do? My owner must think a lot of me personally, or he would not continue to support me, knowing that I can never improve the quality of his herd or be a source of profit to him. These cow testing associations are certainly showing me up, and I can see the hand-writing on the wall. My tribe is doomed! Under the keen competition and low prices of good purebred bulls there will soon be no place on the farm for me. So, good-bye. I may be gone but not forgotten, for I have retarded the development of the dairy industry for many years.

IN THE BUFFALO VALLEY

At Mifflinburg, Pa., is a high class Holstein-Friesian herd owned by L. C. Wilson and Sons. The herd consists of about thirty animals, nearly all of them heifers in their first or second lactation periods. The milk from this herd contains a high percentage of butterfat, testing 3.7% at the shipping station.

The herd is headed by Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate, a light-colored, long-bodied bull, very straight on the back, a

remarkably attractive animal. His sire was Penstate Boelyn Korndyke and his dam was Annie Segis Korndyke Aaggie. The calves sired by Lord are very promising.

In the October report of the Buffalo Valley C. T. A. several of the cows in the Wilson herd are mentioned. Daisy, a registered cow, was credited with 34.3 lb. fat, Veeman with 30.8 lb. fat, Canary with 30.1 lb. fat.

Mr. Wilson, "Lew," as he is generally called, is an enthusiastic Holstein-Friesian breeder. He owns a farm of one hundred and twelve acres of level, fertile land which produces good crops of corn, grass and clover, and, of course, is partly responsible for the high average production shown by the Wilson cows on twice-a-day milking.

GOOD PUREBREDS

Baby, a purebred Holstein-Friesian owned by J. Brady Smith, of Shippensburg, Pa., has a cow testing association record of 412.9 lb. butterfat, 12,304 lb. milk made in the second division of the Cumberland County Dairy Improvement Association which ended its second year of operation on October first. The Brady herd, which contains both grade and purebred Holstein-Friesians, averaged 297.3 lb. butterfat, 8,826 lb. milk.

The heaviest producer in the Association was Greengable Cloverdale Segis 2d owned by Fred C. Lehman, of Carlisle, Pa., and credited with the production of 18,042 lb. milk, 589.5 lb. butterfat which is equivalent to 742.1 lb. butter if figured on the 80 per cent basis.

CHANGES IN THE CHEESE INDUSTRY

Cheese production in the United States has always been more highly localized than has the manufacture of any other major dairy product, but in recent years there has been a tendency toward an extension of the industry into States which previously have been of little importance in the manufacture of cheese. In 1920, Wisconsin made more than 70 percent of all the cheese produced in the United States but in 1928 produced only 62 percent of the total.

Because their whole milk outlets have not developed as rapidly as has the growth of the dairy industry, more cheese has been made in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Production has also increased in Minnesota and Michigan.

Due to the increasing demands for whole milk, cheese production has decreased in the eastern and northeastern sections. For many years New York State, where the factory system of cheesemaking was developed as early as 1850, led as the cheese manufacturing state; but, with a growing market for raw milk, less cheese is manufactured.

A number of cheese factories have been established in the southern states within the past few years and there are indications that there will be more.

Since 1920 the cheese industry has been growing in the Northwest and Mountain States. Nebraska shows a remarkable

increase. In 1920 only 3,000 lb. cheese was reported from this state, in 1928 it made 2,796,000 lb.

The territory which includes Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, shows possibility of expansion as here are grown the kind of farm crops that combine readily with dairying in the farm program of work and, as the markets are a long distance away, milk must be marketed in a concentrated form.

Contrary to the general opinion, cheese production is not increasing very fast in the Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon and California, where the rapid growth of the Pacific Coast cities furnish outlets for whole milk.

American cheese is the principal variety manufactured in the United States. Considerable quantities of the foreign types, such as Swiss, Limburger, and Italian, are made also, especially in sections that have a comparatively large foreign-born population, but in 1928 such varieties were only 23.3 percent of the total United States production which was 437,519,000 lb.

During the last ten years there has been considerable improvement in the quality of American type cheese and this has stimulated a heavier consumer demand so that the manufacture of American cheese is increasing more rapidly than is the manufacture of foreign varieties.

FOR BREACHY COWS

Many dairies have one cow that evidently thinks the grass beyond the fence is always greener and fresher than the grass on her side. She will go along the fence line hunting for weak places. When she finds one she reaches through until the fence breaks or else gives enough so that she can "wiggle" through.

A good "poke" that will stop her can be made from a piece of gas pipe. This is bent into a hairpin shape and dropped over her neck. The two lower ends should hang about to her knees and be bent forward. The forward bends should be gradual and come to a right angle so that they will hook on to the fence. If the bend is too sharp it will ultimately break. Just below the neck on each side pipe should have a kink so that a wire can be fastened to each side and reach under her throat. A poke of this kind made of three-quarter inch pipe will last for years. It has the advantage of being cheap and effectual.

Daughter—"Did you have many love affairs, daddy?"

Soldier Father—"No, child, I fell in the first engagement."

PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few
West Chester, Pa.

WATER NEEDED TO MAKE MILK

A milking cow must drink about four pounds of water for every pound of milk she produces. The wise dairyman will make provision to see that his cows will have a constant and desirable supply of water to drink while they are in the stable.

If water is piped into the barn and drinking cups provided, the problem is pretty well taken care of. Water piped into the barn will not be so cold as that in outside tanks.

Should it be necessary that cows get their winter's supply of water from an outside tank, then the tank should be banked with straw or manure and a tank heater installed now so that the chill can be taken off the water.

If a cow must drink ice water, she not only will drink less water than she would if the chill were taken off, but in addition she must use some of the energy derived from her feed to warm the water up to body temperature. The result of such a situation is a lowered milk yield.

A ONE-MAN HAYRACK LIFTER

Every farmer has found at some time or other during his farming career that it has been necessary for him to remove a hayrack from a wagon, alone, and knows that it is "some job." So, proving that genius may be found on the farm as well as elsewhere, one farmer has devised a "one-man hayrack lifter" which is a short-cut and makes it easier for one man to remove the rack without assistance.

Set four posts in the ground in such a way as to form a rectangle a trifle wider than the hayrack and a trifle shorter. Bore a series of holes in each post in such a way that iron pins stuck into the post will slant up and form a crotch with the post. Lay across a pole, against the posts and under the rack at the back end. Lay another cross pole against the posts and under the rack at the front end. Now, by lifting one end of a cross pole, one corner of the rack is lifted. Insert a pin in the proper hole to hold that corner up and go to another corner and follow the same process. Keep this up until the rack is high enough so that the wagon may be pulled out from under it. To put the rack back on the wagon, back the wagon under the rack, and let it down one corner at a time, the same as it was raised. Thus it will be found a very simple job for one man and does not require any heavy lifting.—*Exchange.*

DEMAND FOR SHOW PREMIUM LISTS

More than 15,000 copies of the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show general premium list have been mailed to farmers and other interested parties in all sections of the Commonwealth.

The classification of premiums indicates that the Show will be divided into thirteen departments, in addition to the livestock exhibit. These departments and the cash premiums offered in each are as

follows: Corn, \$684; small grains, \$127; potatoes, \$503; apples, \$1,337.75; vegetables, \$208; maple products, \$40; apiary products, \$232.50; wool, \$200; tobacco, \$61.50; dairy products, \$111; poultry, \$4,212; eggs, \$416; and home economics, \$114.75. These exhibits are divided into more than 100 classes with liberal cash premiums offered in each.

In several departments, the cash awards are larger than those offered in the show a year ago and for all exhibits, including the livestock, extremely attractive premiums have been arranged.

This great show, for which no admission fee is charged, will be held in Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania, January 21, 22, 23, 24, 1930.

A GOOD PERFORMANCE

During the month of October, Mivallon Lottie Creamelle Ormsby, in the herd of Reber L. Groover of Lewisburg, Pa., was credited with producing 1,488 lb. milk, 55.1 lb. butterfat while enrolled in the second division of the Buffalo Valley Association. Her average test was 3.7 percent. The Groover herd is headed by Major Hengerveld Nig De Kol, a handsome son of King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne 3d and the cow Hengerveld Nig De Kol.

Mr. Groover is a war veteran, serving overseas and also years ago on the Mexican border. He now operates a farm of one hundred and one acres and is building a good producing herd.

When a man gets lonesome he begins to realize what poor company he is.

Culture is the butter of the wellbred.

WATER BOWLS

MANURE CARRIER

STALLS AND STANCHIONS

VENTILATING SYSTEMS

ANIMAL PENS

ENGINEERING SERVICE

FEED CARRIERS

FEED TRUCKS

BARN DOOR HANGERS

HOG HOUSE EQUIPMENT

GARAGE DOOR HANGERS

HORSE BARN EQUIPMENT

HAY TOOLS

WATERING TROUGHS

BULL STAFF

MANGER DIVISIONS

If it Pertains to Your Barn it's a Job for LOUDEN

THE very completeness of the Loudens line of modern barn equipment recommends it to the good judgment of business farmers. That—plus the fact that although it is OLDEST in point of years it continues to be the NEWEST in point of modern design and improvement—the line within which most of the worth-while changes have originated.

You who read this are almost sure to be concerned now with SOME item of Loudens equipment or service—a service which includes consultation, plans, estimates, or any other help that you may need. Just check the squares that interest you and return this page. Complete information by return mail—without obligation, of course.

The Loudens Machinery Company
1833 Court St. (Established 1887) Fairfield, Iowa
Branches: Albany, Toledo, St. Paul, San Francisco

Name _____

Address _____

SUPPLYING A DEMAND

Lebanon County is part of a section of Pennsylvania that is agriculturally favored by climate, soil fertility and proximity to big city markets. In this territory, tobacco and other cash crops have been raised for many years. It has been the custom to keep a few cows, largely for family use. Also each year a number of steers were fattened which were usually purchased as yearlings. Generally the farmer has not considered that he made any direct profit on the steers, but his profit came indirectly by furnishing a home market for his surplus



FRANK L. HEILMAN

corn and also because of the amount of manure produced which was used to fertilize the soil and thus grow more tobacco.

The increasing demand for dairy products has caused many of the farmers in this section of the country to turn their thoughts towards dairying. The native cows were kept because of their ability to drop a large rugged calf which might be raised for beef purposes. Naturally such cows are not heavy milkers. When dairying is made one of the main farming projects, then the big producing, rugged Holstein-Friesian is the favorite. Many farms in this district now have herds of black and white cows.

Recognizing the demand for good dairy cattle, Heilman and Son have helped to supply this demand by introducing the profit-earning Holstein-Friesian, and their many customers testify to the excellency of the animals obtained from them. Big producing cows and heifers are offered for sale by Frank Heilman and Son of Cleona, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS, Penna.
Leighton,

TRACTORS ON FARMS

According to statistics there were in 1928 approximately 853,000 tractors on American farms. The use of tractors is growing rapidly in this country. In 1927 the number produced was 62,742 which, although double the production of 1916, was less than half the number manufactured in 1928.

MILK IN OLDEN DAYS

The oldest written records of the human race are in Sanskrit and are preserved in India. At the time these records began, about 6,000 years ago, milk had already become an important article of food. In fact, so important was the cow to these early peoples of Central Asia that wealth was measured in numbers of cattle, and the cow was in time made a sacred animal and is still so considered by a part of the population of India.

Still earlier men, who are known only by such remains as are found, must have hunted cattle as wild animals. According to the best authorities, the domestication of cattle occurred somewhere between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago; where and by whom is uncertain. The cow was worshiped in Babylonia, and in Egypt about 2,000 B. C. Hathor, the goddess who watched over the fertility of the land, was depicted as a cow. Over fifty references to cows and milk are found in the Old Testament and the promised land was described as "a land flowing with milk and honey."

From these early days to the present, the cow has continued to be the constant companion of man and her importance as a source of food has not been diminished by the thousands of years which have passed. The soldiers of Jenghiz Khan, the Mongol emperor who conquered Asia and a large part of Europe in the thirteenth century, carried dried milk as a part of their ration. Cheese was an important part of the food carried by the Vikings in their voyages to the shores of all Northern Europe and even across the Atlantic.

The first settlers in the new world made the mistake of not taking cattle with them. For example, the Mayflower did not bring cattle and as a result of the lack of suitable food, especially milk, the death rate, particularly of children, was very high. In fact, nearly one-half of those who came in the Mayflower died the first winter, including every child under two years of age. Their mistake was recognized and, later, the governor ordered that one cow and two goats should be brought over for each six people.—"Milk and Milk Products," by Eckles, Combs and Macy.

She was looking over a fox farm. After admiring a beautiful silver specimen, she asked her guide: "Just how many times can the fox be skinned for his fur?"

"Three times, madam," said the guide gravely. "Any more than that would spoil his temper."

STORY WITH A MORAL

Her lips quivered as they approached mine. My whole frame trembled as I looked in her eyes. Her body shook with intensity as our lips met, and I could feel my chest heaving, my chin vibrating, and my body shuddering as I held her to me. The moral of all this is: Never kiss them in a flivver with the motor going.

A young negro, after a year's absence, returned one day to his mother's cabin and after being greeted by his fond parent, the following conversation ensued: "Whar you been all dis time, Rastus?" "Ah been with a circus." "Whut you all do with de circus?" "Ah was a lion tamer." "Go 'long, Rastus, you ain't no lion tamer, you is jes' a lyn' nigger."

Here is an epitaph that was recently discovered on an old tombstone near Wetumpka, Ala.:

"Here lies the body of Solomon Peas, Under the daisies and under the trees, Peas is not here—only the pod, Peas shelled out; went home to God."

Visitor—Sonny, what's the noise upstairs?

Sonny—Maw's dragging paw's pants over the floor.

Visitor—That shouldn't make much noise.

Sonny—I know, but paw is in 'em.

"Now, Johnny," said the mother of the young hostess to the little boy guest, "I want you to feel perfectly at home."

"Huh," growled Johnny, "I don't want to feel at home. I want to have a good time!"

Lindbergh crossed the ocean in one jump; the "Dark Continent" is now a flivver boulevard; the North pole has been visited; the South is coming into her own; but no one has discovered how to collect bad debts.

"Why do you employ such dumb-looking salesmen?"

"Well, it makes the customers feel that they cannot help but get the best of the bargain."—*Pitt Panther.*

Housewife: "Would you like some cake?"

Tramp: "Yes."

"Yes, what?"

"Yes, dear."

It takes a lot of people to make a world, including motorists who paste the pictures of bathing girls on their windshields.

For Sale—Fairfax Hereford Bull Calf. Dam good milker and tester.—*Petrolia (Can.) paper.*

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested fresh cows, springers, heifers, bulls, calves. Henry Jarvis, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

WHAT A BOTTLE OF MILK THINKS ABOUT

"I'm just about the best little health builder in the world.

"I put vitality in the blood, strengthen bones and teeth, and make the kiddies grow like weeds on a warm spring day.

"I admit that I am more healthful than any other liquid, even if I do test over two per cent, and I put color on the cheeks instead of on the nose.

"I am cordially received by the best families in town, enjoyed by the rich and poor alike. I am a friend of the business man, an assistant to the strong, and a good Samaritan to the weak, sick, and feeble.

"I am present at the rich man's feast, the poor man's lunch, and I sit at the tables of presidents and kings. I am born in the country in clean, airy surroundings. I am handled with the greatest care, and ere I'm a few hours old I am rushed to the city and go through big, white, spick-and-span vats, put into clean bottles and rushed out where I am expected every morning by families in all parts of every city and town in the country.

"I am condensed and put into airtight cans, made into delicious butter and lip-smacking ice cream. I make cooking taste better and I'm the most common and essential thing in anybody's ice box.

"Yes, it's a great life as long as I keep sweet. If I get sour in the city I'm made into luscious cheese, cake, or flap-jacks. If I get sour in the country I'm fed to the pigs.

"I've got a short life but an interesting one."—E. T. Sadler, in *The Dairy Sales Builder*.

Mr. Rooster to Mrs. Cow—That smart aleck Drake doesn't need to "high-hat" us. I've heard that the circumstances of his early life were really shocking. They tell me his mother was an electric incubator and had to be "switched" before she'd pay any attention to him.

SEERS BUYS FROM SUNNY LAWN FARM

Sunny Lawn Marion Gemima, a very fine young bull now just a year old, has been sold to Jay W. Seers of Watson-town, Pa., by Murray A. Miller, owner of the Sunny Lawn Farm which lies along the Susquehanna Trail between Sunbury and Milton, Pa.

Sunny Lawn Marion Gemima is a son of Marion Edna Fayne De Kol and Loyal-sock King Gemima Mechthilde, the handsome bull that has headed the herd at



A TYPICAL SPECIMEN OF THE SUNNY LAWN DAIRY

Sunny Lawn Farm for the last few years. This bull was sired by King Gemima Segis, whose dam, Gemima Johanna Segis, was one of the highest producing members of the noted Gemima family, a Canadian strain noted for tremendous production and splendid individuality.

The dam of Mr. Miller's herdsire is Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, credited with the production of 760.44 lb. butter and 18,000 lb. milk in a year in her first lactation period, freshening when she was twenty-nine months of age. Lady was sired by King Segis Pontiac Count, a well advertised bull whose sire was King Segis Pontiac and whose dam was a daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

The dam of the young bull purchased by Mr. Seers is a daughter of Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline, a well bred sire who has a number of big producing

daughters in the Sunny Lawn herd. Her dam was Edna Lilith Pauline De Kol, a cow that, on twice-a-day milking produced in her first lactation period 8,843 lb. milk in eight months. As a senior three-year-old with her third calf she produced 8,180.2 lb. milk in 120 days. Her dam, Jennie Lilith Pauline De Kol, produced 15,248 lb. milk in eleven months and was a daughter of Jennie Lilith De Kol, 77 lb. milk in a day and 2,100 lb. milk in 28 days.

These are dairy records made in the Sunny Lawn herd on twice-a-day milking and show the character and capacity of the splendid producers composing the herd. These figures are not estimates, for every milking was weighed and recorded at time of making.

Sunny Lawn Marion Gemima is a handsomely marked fellow about two-thirds white, and very attractive. Knowing the individuality and producing ability of the dams in his pedigree for generations back, we confidently anticipate that he will prove a valuable animal at the head of Mr. Seers' dairy herd.

WHAT COULD HE DO?

The grocer sent out a dunning letter to those who were owing him for some time past and received the following letter from one whose account had stood considerably longer than the majority:

"Dear Mister Jones: I got your letter about what I owe you. Now be patient. I haint forgot you. Pleez wait. When some fools pay me I pay you. If this was judgment day and you wus no more ready to meet your Maker as I am to meet your account, you sure would go to h—m. Trusting you will do this, I am, yours truly, O. Moore."

Motorist—Sorry, old man. All I have got is \$5. I'll pay you more later.

Victim—Say! How do you get that way! Do you think you can ride over me and pay on the installment plan?

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

PUREBRED BRONZE STOCK TURKEYS \$7 to \$15. Mrs. B. B. Todd, Easton, Md.

WHITE ROCK PULLETS—Healthy stock, \$2.00 each. LILLIE J. SIMMENROTH, Frenchtown, N. J.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Choice. Unrelated breeding stock. CATHERINE WICKWIRE, Angola, Ind.

GOLDBAND GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS bred for vigor, color, size, egg-production, utility and show stock. BECK'S TURKEY FARM, Rockwood, Pa.

PEDIGREE RED COCKERELS from trap-nested, disease-free stock. Write for Prices. F. S. CHAPIN, Longmeadow, Mass. Member Mass. Assn. Cert. Breeders.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. Hens, Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Order early. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEYS FOR BREEDERS—Goldband Giant Bronze, May hatched. Parent stock from Bird Bros. Pens, winners of all prizes in their class at Jeff. County Fair. Mrs. F. W. SHEPARD, Pt. Peninsula, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

BUY genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from SAM BOBER, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

HAY—First and second cutting alfalfa, mixed. timothy and straw. HENRY JARVIS, Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

DEALER IN EUROPEAN Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply LOUIS E. PAGE, Boston, Mass.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—Medium and Mammoth red clover, \$12.50. Alsike, \$11.50. Yellow and white sweet clover, \$6.00 per bushel. Freight prepaid. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED, USED BAGS, any grade and quantity. Best prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 4, Honey Brook, Pa.

NUBIAN and SAANEN MILK GOATS. Write for catalogue. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA pigs, best of blood lines. \$10.00 each. WALTER KUGLER, Fairfield, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from 86-pound Dam—Also bull ready for service. Jas. Lemish, Garrett, Ind.

HIGH GRADE Guernsey and Holstein Dairy Cows. Car load lots a specialty. JOHN S. MATHIS, New Augusta, Ind.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—A few choice Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves. Farmers' prices. Shipped c. o. d. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Holstein bull, born Nov. 20, 1928. Fine individual, mostly white. Also female white collie pups. Louis Wells, South Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE—A few choice Registered Holstein heifers. Two bulls, 2 months old, out of 4.25 and 3.7 dams. At farmers price. Chas. F. Bowers, Union Bridge, Md.

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MAPLE nut fudge, \$1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

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HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

RABBITS—For real pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits, write the PENNY GROVE RABBITRY, Houston, Del.

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FOR SALE—Milk bottling machine—excellent condition. THE NEWTON MILK CO., Baue Joustra, Treas., Great Meadows, New Jersey.



DOGS

50 RABBIT BEAGLES. Broken. Trial 3 coon dogs. M. BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Pa.

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PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BRADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

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DOGS—Bull Terrier Female Pups with papers \$12 each. Six months old. Will run the huns off a flying. Great guards and pals. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Thoroughbred Old English Shepherd puppies, natural heelers. Black, tan, sable, \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPRING VALLEY KENNEL, Bellville, Ohio.

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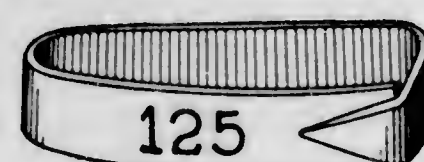
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801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

FROM NORTHERN TO SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA

Sixteen head of purebred Holstein-Friesian were purchased recently by J. G. Matthews of Anselma, Pennsylvania from the accredited herd of Ellis D. Ellsworth of Meshoppen, Pennsylvania.

Among the bunch were ten daughters of The Potentate who for a number of years stood at the head of the Ellsworth herd. This bull was by one of the best sons of Pontiac Korndyke and was from Leafy Veeman De Kol credited with the production of 40.10 lb. butter in a week and an average of 84 lb. of milk a day. This granddaughter of King



WYNOLA TWEDE, PONTIAC LASS
Her son, just a year old, is now owned by J. G. Matthews, Anselma, Pennsylvania.

Veeman De Kol was from Leafy Dawn De Kol, one of the greatest cows of her day from the standpoint of individuality and record which was 43.19 lb. butter in a week with a daily average of 93½ lb. milk.

Most of the females have been bred to Beauty Pontiac Sylvia Lyons, a very handsome bull and that succeeded The Potentate as the leading sire of the Craige Hill herd. He was by King Beauty Sylvia Lyons, a noted bull that, exhibited in a class of sixteen calves at the New York State Fair stood second in his class.

The bull that Mr. Matthews purchased was recently advertised in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. He is a son of Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass and is, therefore, a brother of Beauty Pontiac Sylvia Lyons who is also a son of this great



THE POTENTATE
Ten daughters of this bull were sold by E. D. Ellsworth to J. G. Matthews.

cow. Several years ago when owned by Frank Jones and his son, Hugh, plain dairy farmers, this cow made the splendid record of 32 lb. butter, 696 lb. milk in a week. Mr. Ellsworth purchased her at the dispersal of the Jones herd, paying the top price of the sale for her. He says she is not only a heavy producer but is also very persistent. Judging by the individuality of her two sons, one of which heads one of the biggest herds in northern Penn-

sylvania while his younger brother will head the Mathews herd in Chester County, Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass is worth, as a foundation cow, every cent Mr. Ellsworth paid for her.

The Ellsworth herd is noted for the large amount of milk delivered daily at the shipping station. It is handled under practical dairy conditions, the cows are milked twice daily and the barn surroundings are such as are duplicated on thousands of dairy farms. This herd, which contains over one hundred head of purebred Holstein-Friesians, has been State and Federally Accredited for several years. It is, therefore, evident that Mr. Mathews has not only purchased a good bull but has also laid the foundation for a herd of big producing, healthy cattle.

PARTNERS

A young farmer who was noted for his lack of interest in physical labor got married. Upon awakening the first morning he roused his wife and said, "Inasmuch as the preacher made us partners in life, we ought to be partners in our work, hadn't we?"

The bride admitted that was fair.

"Alright then," he said as he turned over in bed, "you get up, build the fire, milk and feed the cows, cut some wood, do the other chores, and then come in and get breakfast, my darling, while I lie here and plan the day's work."

HE HAD HER NUMBER

Bobby's father raises purebred cattle. One day a woman from the city came to visit. Bobby watched her closely. When his mother went to the kitchen for refreshments, Bobby followed her.

"Mother," he exclaimed excitedly, "is Mrs. Blank a full-blood?"

"What makes you ask such a question?" his mother demanded.

"Well, you look when you go back out there and you will see she has tags in her ears."

She was driving her car down the country highway along which a telephone construction crew was working. As she approached she turned to her companion in disgust, "Look at the fools climbing the poles, they must think this is the first time I ever drove a car."

"Where is the most popular place to live in this town?" asked the newcomer. "Well," replied the local agent, "I should say, just off hand, beyond one's means. At least that's where most everybody seems to be living."

Him: "If I make money on this deal I have on I'm going to buy a tobacco plantation."

Her: "Oh, how nice! And which will you raise—cigars or cigarettes?"

Bill: They say that brunettes have sweeter dispositions than blondes.

Hill: Well, my wife's been both and I can't see any difference.

A HORNLESS HOLSTEIN IN THE SOUTH

Last spring Arthur Downton, of Starrucca, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, shipped to Jos. Caspari, of Rayville, Richland County, Louisiana, a choice hornless Holstein-Friesian bull calf. The little fellow safely made the long journey from northern Pennsylvania to Louisiana and is evidently thriving in his southern home, judging from a letter recently received by Mr. Downton which is as follows:

DEAR MR. DOWNTON:

I had my calf's photo taken and I thought of sending you a picture of him.

As you can see he is well taken care of. He is six months old and I am well pleased with him.

Yours truly,

JOS. CASPARI.

Judging by the accompanying picture Mr. Caspari has every right to feel pleased with his young bull who has



DOWNTON SIR CORNUCOPIA ARTIS
Now owned by Jos. Caspari, Rayville, Louisiana.

certainly grown well and developed splendidly. This bull, named Downton Sir Cornucopia Artis, is backed by producing families. His sire, Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia, is a very handsome animal whose pedigree shows concentration of the strain that produced the greatest hornless Holstein-Friesian family known, for this bull traces no less than seven times to Cornucopia Plum Johanna, a cow credited with producing 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year. This cow and her daughters produced milk that throughout the year averaged 4 per cent butterfat, a desirable characteristic inherited by many of her descendants.

The dam of Mr. Caspari's bull was Artis Mercedes Butter Girl, one of the choicest young cows in the Downton herd. She was sired by Plum Netherland De Kol whose dam, Celosia Netherland Clothilde 2d, was the biggest milker Mr. Downton ever owned. She produced 92 lb. milk in a day, 640 lb. in seven days.

The producing capacity of Mr. Downton's dairy is shown by the fact that early in November he had twenty-nine milkers and on the 9th of November shipped twelve 40 quart cans of milk to New York City.

"Honesty is the best policy" and there are no premiums.

MANURE THE GRASS LANDS

One of the best profit-earning and labor-saving machines on the farm is the manure spreader. Frequent light applications of manure applied to grass lands bring the best results. A study of records taken from five hundred dairy farms in New York State over a five-year period show the following:

"1. Where approximately 10 tons of manure was applied to each acre of hay land, the yield of hay was increased by one-third and the yield of all other crops was above the average.

"2. The yield of silage corn was as large when manure was applied to hay land for one or two years before plowing and an average of 100 lb. commercial fertilizer put on the corn as when a heavy manure application was made directly on the corn land.

"3. On farms where the silage corn received the major portion of the manure, the yield of all other crops was below normal."

All manure about the premises and yards should be spread on grass land as early as possible in the fall. Newly seeded fields respond quickly. Use plenty of absorbent material in the stable as much of the fertilizer value of manure is contained in the liquid portion.

INDIANA ORDER STARTS HERD

The Indiana Knights of Pythias own a home for children and old folks located near Lafayette, Indiana. At the present time, this home has one hundred and twenty inmates. On the farm belonging to the home there is a complete set of farm buildings including a modern dairy barn, so the Board of Directors recently started a dairy herd to supply their wards with dairy products by the purchase of eight young purebred Holstein-Friesian cows ranging from two to six years old. The average price for the six head was \$180, the top price being \$255. In addition two good grade Holstein-Friesians were purchased.

Sweet Young Thing—"Have a cigarette?"

Elderly Lady—"What! Smoke a cigarette? Why I'd rather kiss the first man that came along!"

Sweet Young Thing—"So would I. But have a cigarette while you're waiting."

The party who picked up black, white and tan male hound puppy on Cedar Point road about 15-mile post, Saturday afternoon kindly get in touch with Jackson's meat market.—Ad in Mobile Register.

THE REASON WHY

Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

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EUGENE B. BENNETT, Owner

A Fine Young Bull

Born September 8, 1928

His sire and dam are both prizewinners.



DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE,

his dam, won first prize in the two-year-old class at the recent Schuylkill County Fair.

His sire, DE KOL TEHEE JOE, was the first prize two-year-old senior and grand champion bull at the same fair, despite stiff competition.

If you want a bull that is bound to sire good ones, write

JOHN F. DIETZ

Schuylkill Haven

Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited

MONEY-MAKERS

HEAVY PRODUCING



COWS AND HEIFERS

The kind that will make money for you in your own herd. Large, vigorous animals with good bloodlines, bred to produce and pay big for their feed and care.

T. B. Tested.

Inspection Invited.

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Cleona, Lebanon Co., Pa.

The World's Record Bull



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

His dam ROLO MERCENA DE KOL produced 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days—a showing no other cow has ever equaled.

His sire was one of the best bred sons of the noted King of the Pontiacs.

ROLO is a handsome animal. His sons and daughters are typy; straight backed and please the eye.

Better yet—His daughters produce heavily and persistently and his sons are in demand because their brothers are good sires.

Because my herd is largely daughters of ROLO I will sell this great bull.

Buy Him and Jump Right Into the King Row.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick

Maryland

My Herd Is Headed By



a son of the famous show bull

JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

probably the greatest show sire living.

His dam is a big producing young cow and is from a big producer that was classed EXCELLENT by the inspectors of the Canadian Registry Association.

Have a few young show bulls at low prices for the quality.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

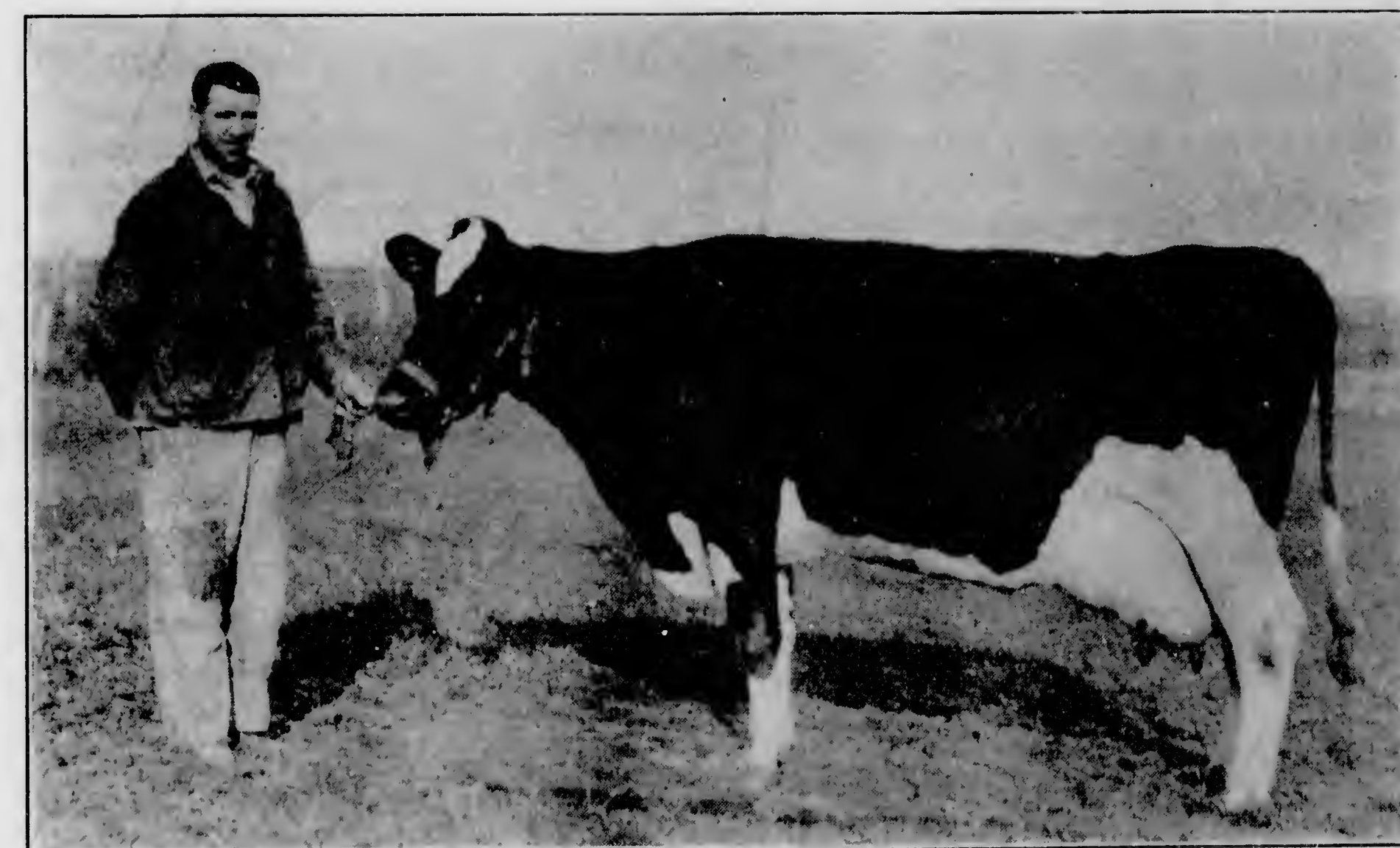
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My Herd Has Passed 14 Successive Clean Tests

The Holstein Breed

Vol. VIII HARRISBURG, PA. DECEMBER 22, 1929 No. 22

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



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Give your friends a real helpful and useful Christmas gift at our expense, in this way:

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Or—we will send the magazine one year to three of your friends who are not now regular subscribers as a Christmas present from you with a Christmas letter stating that we are sending the paper with your compliments.

Gentlemen:

Please extend my subscription two years, also send the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* for one year as a Christmas Present to:

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Please send the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* one year as my Christmas Present to each of the following persons:

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We Are Extending the Above Christmas Offer Until January 8, 1930



The

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. VIII

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1929

No. 22

Purity of Blood of the Holstein-Friesian Breed of Cattle Established and Maintained on the Honor System

THE purity of blood of all improved breeds of livestock was established and has been maintained on the honor system.

Every Purebred Registry Association prides itself on the accuracy, the integrity and reliability of its pedigree records, at the same time the purity of the blood of all registered animals is based upon the honesty and the accuracy with which the owner or his agents keeps his breeding record.

Holstein breeders are furnished applications for registry by the association on which to make application to have an animal registered. In filling out this application for registry he gives the date of birth, the name and number of the sire, the name and number of the dam, the date she was bred, and signs the application at various places certifying that the information therein contained is correct.

The breeder might own twelve or more females, any one of which, as far as any information in the possession of the association, might have been the dam of the animal which the owner is applying to have registered.

In a similar manner, one, two or more bulls of breeding age might be in the herd, one bull said to possess much higher breeding value than the other. It is not uncommon for Grade bulls to enter the pasture field with purebred cows. However, as to just which bull is sire of the animal to be registered is left to the honesty and integrity of the breeder. His statements, as to which bull was the sire are accepted as they appear on the application, the association having at its disposal a few minor checks whereby to disprove the owner's statement but may not have proof to confirm his statement.

Upon this honor system has been built the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry, and we pride ourselves upon the integrity of our pedigree records.

In matters pertaining to records of milk and butter production, the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have adopted a different policy. And why?

If the purity of the blood of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle can be left to the honesty and integrity of the breeder when the Registry Association has little or no means of checking the accuracy or reliability of the breeding records, why should that same association adopt an elaborate and expensive system of supervising records of milk and butter production, contending that

such supervision lends to accuracy and reliability of the records and implying that the owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle cannot be trusted to make an honest and a truthful statement in regard to such simple matters as the amount of milk that cows in their herd produce when in the event that the owners should misrepresent the cow's ability to produce milk or butterfat, the cows should stand as a living proof to deny or confirm the owner's statement?

On the other hand, if the breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are so dishonest and untruthful that their statements, as to the milk producing ability of cows in their herds, cannot be accepted without having someone watch him milk his cows and weigh his milk, would it not be proper to adopt the same system to guard the integrity of our pedigree records that has been applied in certifying to the records of milk and butter production by stationing a representative on each farm where Purebreds are kept with a key to the bull pen to report all service dates and calving dates? In other words, certify to the accuracy and reliability of pedigree records.

In no other business is human integrity so questioned or so suspicioned as is implied in the rules governing the making of official records of milk and butter production.

The rules governing the making of official records are formulated in a way that would lend suspicion as to their purpose and the integrity of official records. The "fakers" on the midway, the magicians on the stage who perform feats of mystery, the peddlers of fake securities always try to impress upon their clientele in a much similar manner as that viewed by the advocates of official records. No legitimate or sound business enterprise has ever been built under such a shroud of suspicion.

Volume 40 of the Advanced Registry Year Book, Rule 7, Section 9, reads in part as follows:

"CONDUCT OF VERIFICATION TESTS"

"All verification tests shall be constant-watch, the supervisors alternating in keeping the cow under observation, and each relieving the other at fixed hours. Each supervisor will, if possible, have his own outfit; and if there be but one outfit, the supervisor assisting should be provided with his own lock. The case should be kept double locked, each supervisor retaining his own key.

Both supervisors are to be present at every milking, and both take part in the determination of the weight of milk and in the sampling; but should there be but one outfit the testing of the samples is to be done by the assisting supervisor. While the one supervisor is sleeping, the sample box, or boxes, is to remain always within sight of the supervisor on duty, etc."

Even the wardens in our penitentiaries place more confidence in their "trusty" criminals than the above rule implies is being placed in dairy farmers who have attempted to make official records or even the test supervisors, who are warned, in the above paragraphs, not to trust each other.

If purebred dairy cattle are bought and sold, their value being based upon their milk and butter producing ability and possible hereditary tendencies, the owner's statement as to the cow's milk and butter producing ability, backed by a cow that is capable of living up to the reputation which the owner gives her, is all that is required to place the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry on an honest and honorable basis.

By a careful study into the many Advanced Registry records that have been recorded in the Blue Books we find that cows of the Holstein-Friesian Breed by the thousands are credited on official test with producing milk ranging in richness or butterfat percentage from 2.4 and less, to 5, 6, 7 and even as high as 8.19 per cent butterfat.

Is it possible that the shroud of suspicion interwoven in the rules governing the making of official records, is to deceive the public into believing that such records are reliable and dependable and should be accepted on their face value merely because they have been supervised?

As long as records of milk and butter production represented the cow's inherited ability to produce milk and butterfat, there was no necessity to have the records supervised. The cow's ability to produce always served as proof of the owner's statement.

As purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle fell into the hands of the dealers and promoters, a system of fitting and feeding cows for forced milk and butter production was practiced which made it possible for the cow to produce large quantities of milk and fat, as the result of the fitting and forced feeding process, which she was unable to duplicate under ordinary or practical working dairy conditions.

Therefore in order to capitalize, for advertising and selling purposes, these high records of milk and butter production made under forced conditions, a system of supervising such records was devised which placed the endorsement of the association and our agricultural colleges on such records.

Scientists have long recognized that it has been possible, for the purpose of making a high official record, to fit and fatten the cow before freshening and feed her after freshening in a way that the butterfat test would be increased to 5, 6 or even 7 per cent.

It is now known that this increase in butterfat percentage or richness in the milk can be repeated at intervals throughout the entire lactation period, for the purpose of making a high record, providing the animal is kept excessively fat.

In the making of yearly official records the rules permit owners to keep their cows excessively fat and milk them four times daily. By changing the feed, giving a very narrow ration during the period the tester is present, one or two days each month, the richness or butterfat percentage can be temporarily increased.

After the tester makes his monthly visit the cow and the owner are given the remainder of the month to recuperate and prepare for the next test period.

Under such a practice cows on yearly official test are credited with butterfat which they do not produce and the system also lends itself to the practice of breeding cows that are heavy milk producers and low butterfat testers, the large quantity of milk produced by such cows form the basic figures on which to compute the total fact production, the percentage of fat being based upon one or two days test each month, when the percentage was increased by the feeding—fitting process described above.

There is nothing in the rules governing the making of official records that prohibits or debars the practice of fitting and fattening cows for test, or changing the feed for the purpose of increasing the fat percentage and yet, it has made forced and exaggerated records possible.

The early breeders who imported the first Purebred Holsteins or rather Dutch Friesian cattle, had the right principle in regard to the recording of milk and butter records as may be seen from the following excerpts.

In Volume II of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book it is stated:

"The Association prefers records that have been produced without forcing."

In Volume III on page 20, is the following statement in regard to the policies of the Advanced Registry Department:

"PROPER EXPONENTS OF THE BREED"

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

In view of the above statements, it is plain to be seen that the present standard of recording records on official test is not in keeping with what was originally intended.

Ninety to ninety-five per cent of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are sold on the recommendation of the owner, plus type and dairy conformation.

If the thousands of breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who are now weighing their milk regularly at each milking can have a complete record of the production of these animals filed and preserved in the Secretary's Office such records would be of untold value and would furnish the most accurate and reliable information in judging the milk production and probable transmitting qualities of the animal. In other words they would be records similar in character to those referred to by the founders of the Advanced Registry Department.

Why Stoner Keeps Holsteins

ABOUT eight years ago J. Sherk Stoner of Lawn, Pennsylvania, had a dairy of seven cows of no particular breed. They looked like good ones but did not seem to respond as well to feed and care as their owner expected so he weighed their milk and recorded it. He weighed the grain they received and estimated the value of this grain and their roughage to find out that only one of the seven was profitable.

The six unprofitable cows were soon disposed of, and the owner, knowing the value and earning capacity of Holstein-Friesians, replaced his original herd with this breed. This was the start of the present Stoner herd which numbers forty-two animals of which twenty-four are purebreds, and the others high grades.

The present head of the herd is King Konigen Bear Canary now about eighteen months of age. He was by King Konigen Lyons Pietertje and his dam, Bear Creek Canary De Kol, was a daughter of Kalamazoo Pontiac Segis and a granddaughter of Traverse Cadillac Lad.

The younger members of the herd are daughters of Prince Mercedes Burke. This bull traces to many famous animals. His sire, King Inga Burke, was a grandson of Spring Farm King and was from a granddaughter of King of the Holsteins. The dam of Prince Mercedes Burke was Korndyke Mercedes May, a daughter of Korndyke Pontiac Veeman Glista and May Johanna Mercedes. Judging by the individuality and promise shown by his daughters Prince Mercedes Burke was a good sire but unfortunately, he became a little unruly and was slaughtered.

The Stoner herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association. The report of the association shows that this herd averaged during the year 300 lb. butterfat and 9,000 lb. milk. To make this average there were thirteen milkers of which seven were in their first lactation period.

There are a number of good working cows in this herd. Bluebell of Wildwood was credited by the association tester with the production of 12,708 lb. milk, 399.3 lb. butterfat in a lactation period of 310 days. There are three of her offspring in the herd, a very promising two-year-old heifer, a yearling bull and a heifer calf of a few weeks old sired by Prince Mercedes Burke. Bluebell dropped her last two calves less than a year apart and in the association year, which ended June 30, 1929 she produced 13,074 lb. milk. Bluebell of Wildwood is not yet six years old as she was born April 29, 1924. Her pedigree combines the King Segis

and Pontiac bloodlines. She was sired by King Segis Wildwood Maxie and her dam was Bluebell Wildwood Pontiac.

A Toast to the Cow

MANKIND has many four-footed friends. His horse will carry him far and bend to his heavy burdens. His dog will share his crust or his bounty, and always be true. And you, though you do not have the gift of spoken friendship, will do even more—you will feed and sustain him.

We remember your early sacrifices. You walked behind the pioneer's covered wagon, sometimes before it, a teammate with a horse. Your neck felt the yoke in the days when there was stubborn sod to turn. You walked long miles and toiled weary hours. But all the while your wonderful organism was converting the grass of the meadow and the weeds of the plains into food to sustain your master and his family. You were both his beast of burden and his source of sustenance.

Now you are no longer a toiler in the fields, but a queen of the pastures. You supply a rich portion for your master's table. Your generous excess buys his independence, educate his children, and elevates his lot from want to ease.

You do not nicker at his approach. You bark him no noisy welcome. You chew your cud in contented silence, the while there flows into your spacious udder the concentrated food a king could not contrive. And when your productive days are done, your flesh satisfies your master's hunger; your skin yields comfort for his hands and protection for his feet.

Patient, humble, loyal, never-shirking, you are man's truest four-footed friend.

All the dairy states are now represented in the New Registry Association—forty in number. A little effort on the part of its friends and members will put the New Association over in a big way. Have you asked your neighbor to join?

The only sure way of determining the worth of a dairy cow is to keep accurate records of her production.

Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

The Harvey Herd

ON THE outskirts of Steelton, Pennsylvania, on land owned by an internationally known manufacturing corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Company, Robert C. Harvey has built a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians. This herd, from the standpoint of combined individuality and production, is one of the best in his section of the country. The cows are large, straight backed animals, deep of body and square of rump, carrying large, well-placed udders. A number of the milkers in this herd are daughters or grand-daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje. This grand old sire spent a long life of usefulness in northern Pennsylvania. His daughters are uniform in type and outstanding in producing capacity. Daughters of this bull have gone into a number of herds in northern and southern Pennsylvania and into adjoining states and wherever they go they attract attention because of their depth of body, producing capacity, and their showing in general dairy work.

Mr. Harvey is a good judge of livestock, not only of the dairy breeds but also of beef cattle. When a Boys and Girls Baby Beef Club was organized in Dauphin County Mr. Harvey was chosen as one of the committee to select the calves, and in his barns you will find a very choice young steer that will be exhibited by one of the Harvey boys at the Pennsylvania Farm and Products Show to be held in Harrisburg the week of January 20, 1930. During the coming year we expect to tell the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN much more about Mr. Harvey and his farming enterprises.

Only \$100

A Fine Young Bull
Born Sept. 27, 1928
and Now Ready for Light Service.

Sire: Clever Model Glista

our son of the great 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva.

Dam: Maple Grove Glista Dinah

358.6 lb. milk, 14.74 lb. butter in 7 days, Certificate of Merit.

This young bull is more black than white and well grown. He is a bargain at the low price set on him.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa., R. D. 4

F. Jones, Manager

Herd Accredited

Herd has just passed another T. B. Test CLEAN

Hold Fast to the Good Ones

DAIRY cattle breeders have made an organized effort in recent years to improve the type of their animals. A working model or standard for a mature animal of each sex was set up by a type committee for each of three milk breeds several years ago. The models, in both clay and color-printed form, are widely distributed. Judges at the principal fairs and shows try to conform to memorized models in making their decisions. Breeders who possess the models, attend the exhibitions, and study pictures of prize-winning animals of their breed, have a fair conception of the right type. They have something to go by in selecting breeding stock, and combining blood lines in their herds. Consequently, some dairy breeds exhibit a higher degree of type uniformity than could be claimed for them 10 years ago. Many dairy cattle authorities hold that beauty of form or type is correlated with high production at the pail. Plenty of evidence for and against this position is available. Dairymen who milk for a living appreciate cows of comely outline, but they will make no mistake if they hold fast to all of their healthy, homely cows that produce well and breed regularly.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Dairy Needs

THE dairymen of the United States produce dairy products equivalent to the needs of the country for 363 days of the year. In view of this fact, too great a stimulation in production would bring about a surplus. It is time to consider very carefully the expansion of the industry and be sure that the expansion takes place on a sound basis.

In the expansion of the industry there are several factors to consider. It is the duty of the dairyman to see that more milk is consumed. The population is increasing at the rate of 1.6 per cent per year. The consumption of milk is, therefore, naturally increased to some extent. However, the people are consuming only about one-half as much fluid milk as they should to maintain the highest degree of health. High-quality production will increase consumption. People will consume about one-fifth more of high-quality dairy products than they will of those of low grades. In regard to these last two factors the dairymen can exert a great influence.

The dairymen should lower the cost of production. Among other ways, it can be done through the use of better cows. The work of the dairy-herd-improvement associations has shown the great differences in production of different cows. Scrub bulls should be eliminated and proved, purebred bulls substituted for them.

As the production of dairy products approaches consumption, the methods of increasing consumption, of lowering costs of production, and of marketing need more careful consideration than ever.—*The Southern Planter.*

The papers tell us that farm lands are coming back, but they haven't been far from home.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

Purebreds More Profitable Than Grades

A STUDY of the production records made by 110,000 cows enrolled in cow testing association work showed that the Purebreds exceeded the Grades in milk and butterfat production and also in income over cost of feed. Purebreds exceeded grades by 10.6% in the production of milk, by 9% in butterfat production and by 14.7% in income over the cost of feed although the average cost of feed for the purebreds was \$15 more a year per cow than it was for the grades. There were 74,000 grades and 36,000 purebreds in the 110,000 cows studied.

During the testing years, 1926-27-28, the largest cows in the testing associations produced the most milk and butterfat and gave the largest income over cost of feed. For each increase of one hundred pounds weight per cow the income above feed cost was increased by about \$5.00. In ascertaining these figures the yearly individual production records of more than 219,000 dairy cows were studied and classified under age and breed. The comparisons are within each breed and not one breed against another.

Bream Building Good Herd

JOHN C. BREAM of Gettysburg Pa., is expecting great things from his new herdsire. This bull, Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby, was formerly owned by Harvey E. Roser of New Windsor, Maryland, and was purchased by Mr. Bream in the Roser dispersal sale last September.

Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby was sired by Sir Ormsby Akkrummer Hengerveld, a grandson of the famous old cow Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first cow to be credited with a production of 1,500 lb. of butter in a year. His dam, Barbara of Mountain View, is a very handsome individual and is credited with producing 831.13 lb. butter, 19,615.2 lb. milk in a lactation period of ten months. She is a daughter of Terracelawn Hengerveld Segis and is full sister to Doetje Nellie, grand champion female at the 1921 Wisconsin State Fair. The dam of these two cows was Doetje Nellie Cornucopia, grand champion female at the 1920 National Dairy Show.

Barbara of Mountain View comes from a family noted for splendid type. At the 1920 and 1921 Wisconsin State Fairs and National Dairy Shows the winning "Produce of Dam" consisted of Doetje Nellie and Doetje Nellie Segis, full sisters to Barbara of Mountain View. At the same four Fairs the first prize "Get of Sire" consisted of daughters of Terracelawn Hengerveld Segis; Doetje Nellie and Doetje Nellie Segis were among the winning four at these Fairs. Then at the 1920 National Dairy Show Doetje Nellie Concordia and two of her daughters, Doetje Nellie and Doetje Nellie Segis, were in the five cows that made up the first prize dairy herd.

Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby is a real good individual. His daughters are typy and look very promising. Mr. Bream very carefully inspected the sons and daughters of this bull before making the purchase.

The Bream herd includes a very handsome group of four animals. These consist of Voliska Pauline Lilith, two of her daughters, including Voliska Segis Lilith, and a daughter of this cow. Voliska Segis Lilith has a cow testing association record of 24,467 lb. of milk, 1,103.75 lb. butter.

The herd that Mr. Bream is building should markedly affect the Holstein-Friesian industry in southern Pennsylvania. For the foundation he has chosen animals that have demonstrated their producing capacity and are also of good type. Then he has placed at the head of the herd a bull whose pedigree shows a combination of individuality and production and whose own daughters are of good type and carry large square udders. We understand that Mr. Bream has planned the herd management and breeding operations for several years in advance and has laid his plans along the lines that have brought success to men who have become famous in several branches of livestock.

Johnston in Florida

THE well-known Ohio Holstein-Friesian breeder, F. G. Johnston, is now having a good time at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He writes that from November 15th to December 10th he landed over one hundred and fifty fish. He has caught so many fish that Mrs. Johnston has given orders that he is not to bring any more home, at least for a while.

Mr. Johnston desires to keep in close touch with what is doing in the industry and, therefore, requested that the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN be sent to his present address and that the issues he has missed be also sent. Of course, we are glad to accede to his request.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

FOR SALE
Grandsons of Creator
Age 8 to 14 Months



FROM REGISTERED DAMS

with 450 to 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work under dairy conditions and twice-a-day milking.

JUSTUS A. JOHNSON
LOOMIS, NEBRASKA

The Wellsdale Herd

FOR more than twenty-three years Louis A. Wells of South Montrose, Pennsylvania, has been raising purebred Holstein-Friesians. His first purebred female was Eulalie Lilith Colantha Artis, born January 2, 1906, a daughter of Lilith Count Artis Clothilde and Eulalie Clothilde. Eulalie lived to be fifteen years old and quite a few members of the present herd are descendants of this cow.

A number of good bulls have headed this herd. Perhaps the one that had the most influence on it was Lilith Pauline Aaggie Lad. This bull was sired by Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son and his dam was Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d. Back of these two animals are some of the most famous animals of earlier days. Another good bull that headed this herd was King Sadie Vale Star Veeman, a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, from a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. There are still a number of daughters of King



MRS. L. A. WELLS AND DIJKSTRA HENGERVELD

Sadie Vale Star Veeman in the herd and more granddaughters. They are good producers and persistent milkers.

The younger members of the herd are daughters of Sir Konigen Segis Boy. He is a son of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and his dam is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, who was one of the best known sires of the Holstein-Friesian breed in northern Pennsylvania.

There are one hundred and ninety-six acres in the Wells farm, which was settled many years ago by Reuben Wells, great-grandfather of the present owner. Apparently he came from Connecticut, for on November 2, 1834 his son Reuben Wells, Jr. was married to Nancy Deans of Woodstock, Connecticut. On the certificate of marriage the signatures, although made nearly one hundred years ago, are quite plain. Reuben gave his wife a five dollar gold piece as a wedding present or keepsake and Louis, her grandson, still treasures it.

The name Wellsdale is being used as a prefix in naming members of this herd which generally consists of around forty head. The herd has been Accredited for a number of years. The product is marketed in fluid form through the Newark Milk and Cream Company.

Practically every animal in the Wells herd has been raised on the premises and a number of them trace back to the original foundation animals. There are several descendants of Dijkstra Hengerveld, a daughter

of King Hengerveld Hartje. This grand old cow was over thirteen years old at the time the photograph was taken from which the accompanying picture was made. Mrs. Wells made somewhat a pet of the old cow and was in the habit of feeding her potato peelings and other little things from the kitchen that cows like. Dijkstra Hengerveld was a typical daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje and shows the type, depth of body and evident producing capacity which is characteristic of the daughters of this sire.

Mrs. Wells is just as much interested in the herd as is her husband and like many farmers' wives, is a true partner in the farming business. She is a hard worker and is locally noted for the excellence of her cooking. Should you visit Wellsdale in search of cattle, do not fail to accept her invitation to stay to a meal.

Canadian Association Elects Directors

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada elects its directors by provinces, that is—the members in each province elect the directors for their district. The Ontario directors for the ensuing year are elected at the annual meeting of the Association held in February. The directors for the other provinces are elected by mail ballot the previous fall; the election this year closed on November 30th. The directors chosen were as follows:

British Columbia—P. H. Moore, Essondale, B. C.; Alberta—George H. Jones, Strathmore, Alta.; Saskatchewan—B. H. Thomson, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Manitoba—S. G. Sims, Stonewall, Man.; Quebec—W. L. Carr, Huntingdon, Que.; George Ed. Houle, Nicolet, Que.; Maritime Provinces—H. J. Kennedy, Southport, P. E. I.

Trials conducted at Madison, Wisconsin failed to show that adding codliver oil to the dairy cow's ration brought about any marked improvement in the assimilation of lime in the ration. Codliver oil did not cause any disturbance of the appetite but apparently there was no benefit from the vitamins in it.

Calcium is the most important of the minerals which are necessary for good health. The two best calcium foods are milk and leafy vegetables.

Keep March 1st in Mind

As I am leaving this Farm I will on that date sell my entire herd at Public Auction.

25 Purebreds

20 High-Grades

J. SHERK STONER

Lawn

Lebanon County

Penna

The Mineral Needs of Dairy Cattle

By DR. GEORGE H. CONN

(Continued from page 651 of last issue.)

THE AMOUNT OF CALCIUM REQUIRED BY A COW

The average dairy ration contains sufficient calcium to maintain the cow's body and to provide for the growth of her calf. The calcium required for milk production must be secured from some other source, or else the animal must take it from its own body. When this is done, production falls off, and in many instances, breeding diseases appear. The average cow requires from 30 lb. to 35 lb. calcium for body maintenance and from 10 lb. to 15 lb. for the developing calf. In addition to this, she must secure 25 lb. calcium for each 5,000 lb. milk she produces. Most rations fed will supply about 50 lb. calcium during the year. If the water is exceptionally hard, the cow may secure an additional 8 lb. or 10 lb. in this manner. The above figures are meant to include a balanced ration containing the usual protein and a good roughage of alfalfa or clover hay.

Cow's milk contains approximately one-fourth ounce of lime and one-third ounce of phosphorous or calcium, and since it is estimated that not more than one-third of the calcium and phosphorous taken in with the feed is desirable, the producing cow should be supplied with three-fourths ounce of lime and 1 ounce of phosphorous daily. In addition to the above requirements for the production of milk, the cow must be supplied with additional calcium and phosphorous for the production of her young. In addition to the amount of calcium and phosphorous required for the production of milk, the cow requires 1½ ounces of lime and 2 ounces of phosphorous for body-maintenance, or for supplying the mineral materials for the wear and tear of the body. On this basis, the milk cow will require the following amounts of calcium and phosphorous:

	Calcium	Phosphorous
For maintenance	1.5 ozs.	.8 ozs.
And 1 gal. of milk	2.22 ozs.	1.76 ozs.
And 2 gal. of milk	2.94 ozs.	2.72 ozs.
And 3 gal. of milk	3.66 ozs.	3.68 ozs.
And 4 gal. of milk	4.38 ozs.	4.64 ozs.
And 5 gal. of milk	5.10 ozs.	5.60 ozs.

Each gallon of milk requires the addition of .72 ounces of lime and .96 ounces of phosphorous, which represents approximately three times the amount of these minerals found in a gallon of milk.

WHAT MINERALS DO

Most people are of the opinion that minerals are of value only for the formation of the skeleton or bony structure of the body. It is true that this is one of the most important uses, but there are other uses of minerals that are just as important. Different minerals regulate various body functions. Without the presence of the necessary minerals in correct amounts, death results in a very short time. An animal will die much sooner when fed a dimineralized ration than if it is not fed anything at all, the reason for this being that very dangerous and poisonous acids are formed in the diges-

tive system from the digestion of certain food ingredients. Minerals protect the body from poisoning by these poisonous acids by changing them into products that are not poisonous. In addition to all of this, each and every cell of the body is bathed in a solution of minerals which regulates its activity. The mineral content of the different body fluids is quite constant and does not vary to any great extent. As an example, if the blood is deficient in calcium, it does not clot properly, and in addition to this, there will be a disturbance of the heart. The muscles do not contract properly. Slight injuries result in fatal hemorrhages. Other minerals have similar actions and it is only through a correct balance of the minerals that health is maintained.

In order that the various parts of the body may be properly repaired, it is necessary that the different minerals be found in the different body fluids, which derive their minerals chiefly from the feed that is eaten by cattle. The growth of the young depends in a large measure upon the correct amount and the right kinds of minerals. Without an adequate mineral supply, it is impossible for the animal to maintain itself and to reproduce successfully and safely.

There is not a single process going on in the animal's body that is not regulated to a large extent by the mineral supply of the body. Each cell of the various organs of the body has the power of selecting the par-

Choice Young Bulls

Nearly a Year Old and
Now Ready for Service.

No. 1

Sire: Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

Our senior herdsire whose daughters are splendid producers.

Dam: Allis Dairy Queen Segis

Last year she produced 9,436 lb. milk 334.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. This year she will produce around 10,000 lb. milk.

No. 2

Sire: King of the Allis

Our junior herdsire. He is from a cow that produced 29 lb. butter in 7 days, averaging 96 lb. daily and has a 30-lb. daughter that averaged 97 lb.

Dam: Allis Berylwood Beauty Veeman

7,517 lb. milk, 251.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in 322 days in her first lactation period. She is a daughter of BERYLWOOD from a 26.9 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

You cannot go wrong if you place one of these bulls at the head of your herd. For Further Particulars Write

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co.

Pennsylvania

THIS IS AN ACCREDITED HERD.

ticular minerals that are needed for the correct functioning or repair that is necessary.

A deficiency of minerals brings about abnormal conditions which usually result in disease unless they are quickly corrected. It is now known that many conditions affecting dairy cattle are the result of mineral deficiency. For many years, several of these conditions have been thought to be caused by other things. There is no other phase of dairy husbandry that promises to solve as many difficult problems for the dairyman as that of mineral nutrition.

TWO KINDS OF MINERAL FEEDS

The manufacturers of mineral feeds have classified their products into two groups. These groups are termed simple mineral mixtures and complex mineral mixtures. There has developed with mineral nutrition two groups, one advocating a simple mixture containing calcium, phosphorous, sodium and iodine, and another group advocating a mixture containing these four minerals, and in addition, such minerals as sulphur, iron, magnesium, etc., and these have called their product a complex mineral mixture.

Strictly speaking, there is not on the market at this time a truly simple mineral mixture. It is only possible to make a simple mineral mixture through the careful selection of chemically pure mineral salts. This is not practical for the feeding of livestock; neither is it necessary. Practically all of the so-called simple mineral mixtures for cattle are really very complex mixtures, as the calcium that is used often contains, in addition to cal-

cium carbonate, such other minerals as magnesium carbonate, iron oxide, alumina and silica.

The bone products used in simple mineral mixtures usually contain such minerals as calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, iron oxide, silica, carbon alumina, etc.

It will be evident from this that under ordinary conditions, a so-called simple mixture of ground limestone and some bone product such as bonemeal, when combined with salt and iodine really becomes a very complex mixture, supplying several minerals in addition to the calcium, phosphorous, sodium and iodine which are said to be found in the simple mineral mixtures.

The advocates of the complex mineral mixture recommend the use of such minerals as iron, sulphur, magnesium, potash and occasionally alumina and manganese. It seems highly desirable, since practically all mixtures are complex in nature, that a definite standard of specifications be set for the different ingredients with a relatively high purity, and that the minerals found in small amounts be added in the form of regular standard mineral salts. As an illustration of this, it seems more desirable to use a calcium carbonate of 98% to 99% purity that contains practically none of these impurities, and then add whatever iron, magnesium, alumina, etc., that may be necessary in definite amounts.

There is no necessity in the manufacture of commercial mineral mixtures of using chemically pure or U. S. Pharmacopeia ingredients, as ordinary technical salts are very satisfactory and much cheaper in price.

VARIATION IN INGREDIENTS

To illustrate the wide variation in the different ingredients that are used in the manufacture of mineral mixtures and to show the necessity of selecting technically pure ingredients, we submit herewith six separate and distinct analyses made from samples of ground limestone taken from the same quarry at the same time, the only difference being in the location of the quarry. This quarry was located in the state of Iowa. It is evident that variation in ground limestone in other states is just as great, and possibly in many states more so. The analyses follow:

	%	%	%	%	%	%
Calcium Carbonate ..	86.80	72.37	67.40	79.85	80.48	87.87
Magnesium Carbonate	1.12	3.18	2.89	6.85	4.38	5.84
Iron Oxide	1.42	1.27	1.35	.94	1.42	.49
Alumina	4.95	8.01	6.95	5.70	6.52	3.78
Silica	2.70	16.54	19.96	6.04	4.86	1.95
Moisture	2.41	.26	1.32	1.07	1.94	.33

A study of these analyses demonstrates that ordinary ground limestone is not satisfactory for the manufacture of mineral feed, due to the fact that the composition is so variable. It is reasonable to suppose that the variation in the composition of the ground limestone is much less in these analyses due to the fact that they were all taken from the same quarry and that a greater variation would exist in the composition of ground limestone taken from widely separated areas. The calcium content in these samples varied from 67.40% to 87.87%. The magnesium carbonate content varied from 1.12% to 6.85%; the iron oxide from .49% to 1.42%; the alumina 3.78% to 8.01%, and the silica (sand) from 1.95% to 19.96%.

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS FROM COWS LIKE



HOWITZER ECHO ALLIQUIPPA

14,860 lb. milk in a year. Milked twice-a-day nearly all the year. Prices Reasonable. Quality the Best.

GEORGE W. FRIES

Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa., R. D. 2
Federally Accredited Herd

In the above analyses, there are two, and possibly three analyses which show a dangerous amount of silica or sand. Practically all of these analyses show a greater amount of alumina than is actually needed or that is possibly desirable. The writer's opinion, after studying and manufacturing commercial mineral mixtures for several years, is as follows—that a calcium ingredient should contain at least 98% of calcium carbonate. Such specifications practically eliminate all ordinary ground limestone.

There is nearly as wide a variation in the composition of different types of bone products as there is shown in the above analyses of ground limestone. The difference in the analysis is the result of the chemical treatment the bones have received for the extraction of various materials used in the manufacture of food products. As a general thing, there are no objectionable minerals in bone products which have resulted from the manufacture of ordinary food products.

There has been considerable discussion as to the desirability of replacing bone phosphates or bone products with rock phosphates or rock products in the feeding of livestock. Experimental data proves that it is impractical and dangerous to use rock products to replace bone products in mineral feeds. Rock products in many instances contain entirely too much silica to be used with safety, and in other instances, sufficient flourine to produce dangerous or fatal diseases. Experiments conducted at the University of Wisconsin recently indicate that it is dangerous to use rock phosphates as a substitute for bonemeal or other bone products for the feeding of livestock.

FACTORS INFLUENCING MINERAL DIGESTION

There are several factors favoring the digestion of mineral feeds which are under the control of the manufacturer. The experienced manufacturer of mineral feeds will take these factors into account, as they are of vital importance from the standpoint of results that are to be expected from the use of the mineral feed. There are also several factors influencing the digestion of mineral feeds which are not under the control of the manufacturer, but which should be given due consideration.

It is evident that since mineral feeds are present in the digestive system but a few hours, that the fineness of grinding is a very important factor in the digestibility of such products as calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate. Calcium carbonate should be ground very fine—so fine that at least 90% of it will pass through a 100 mesh screen. For all practical purposes, it would be preferable even to have 90% of it pass through a 200 mesh screen. Ordinary ground limestone in which 10% or less will pass through a 100 mesh screen would be very insoluble under average feeding conditions. The writer is of the opinion that not more than 10% or 15% of such a product would in many instances be digestible.

To increase the digestibility of bonemeal and other minerals, particular attention should be given to the fineness of grinding. This applies particularly to those minerals which are not soluble in water. Some minerals such as magnesium, potash, iron, etc., are readily soluble in water, and for this reason, fineness of grinding

for such minerals is not as important as it is with such minerals as calcium and phosphorous.

The digestibility of minerals will depend in a measure upon the amounts of certain minerals which are likely to prevent assimilation or digestion, such minerals as iron and silica being likely to prevent digestibility of minerals if present in too large amounts.

Experiments at the Wisconsin Station indicate quite conclusively that minerals will digest more readily after cattle have been supplied with an adequate amount of roughages which are rich in vitamins and particularly in Vitamine D, which regulates the storage of calcium, thus preventing rickets and bone diseases. The use of alfalfa or clover hay, as well as the use of pasture are very important factors in the digestion of minerals.

Sunlight also has a very important part to play in the digestion of minerals. Animals which are subjected to ordinary sunlight will digest greater amounts of minerals, particularly calcium, than animals which are kept housed away from the sunlight.

CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Tell your neighbors all about the New Registry Association. Get your neighbor interested in keeping his cattle properly registered. They will be pleased with the service and great saving in fees and will be building their business on a sound and permanent basis.

Nature fishes too, with a bait called love on a hook called matrimony, and what a string of suckers she does catch!

CARROLL HERD CONTAINS GOOD COWS



MOUNTAIN VIEW MAGGIE PRILLY

is one of our Producers and we have others just as good.

Such cows are bred to our herdsire

ROLO CALAMO CHAMP

one of the best sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the
World's Champion Cow.

RALPH G. ROOP,

NEW WINDSOR

MARYLAND

Carroll Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision
and has never housed a reactor.

Attend the Annual Meeting of Your Association



The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held on Thursday, January 23, 1930, at 10 o'clock, in Harrisburg, Pa. The Annual Meeting and election of officers is set for the week of the Farm Products Show, which will make it possible for members to attend both the Meeting and the Show.

One of the important matters to come before the Annual Meeting will be the report of the Committee appointed two years ago to devise a system of recording economical milk and butter production with a view of perfecting a system that will furnish **DEPENDABLE** records.

The Committee has worked out a plan which they believe will revolutionize the recording of milk and butter records of the "DEPENDABLE SORT," that is simple and inexpensive to operate and will make it possible for every owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep an accurate production record of all his producing females.

Every member of the Association should plan to attend the Annual Meeting and the Farm Products Show.

A complete program will be announced later.

Remember the date, Thursday, January 23.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Provide a Milk House

A MILK house is a necessity on the dairy farm. There are a number of plans for such a house, all designed to provide a convenient place to which the milk may be taken immediately after it is drawn from the cow, to be cooled and kept cool until delivered.

When milk is sold for raw consumption it is necessary to observe city ordinances as well as the state laws referring to the location of the farm milk houses.

Some dairymen are fortunate in having a cold spring on their farms. Naturally the milk house should be located where the spring water could be utilized in cooling the milk. If the milk is hauled to the shipping station by a delivery truck, the milk house should be accessible from the road so that it is not necessary to carry the filled cans in order to load them.

In choosing a place for a milk house it is a simple matter to pick out an ideal location if we did not have to consider the convenience of the milk house to the stable. The old plan of locating a milk house was to get it away from the barn and manure pile. The modern idea is to locate the milk house convenient to the barn and move the manure pile, and this is the plan that we recommend. Some states have laws prohibiting the building of a milk room in the stable in which the cows are kept. Other states have modified this position by permitting the milk house to be in one corner of the stable or in an adjoining building at the side of the barn, providing the room was connected by an alleyway open on one side with two sets of swinging doors, one

from the barn into the alley way and one from the alley way into the milk room. With such an arrangement the milk may be weighed and strained in the milk house away from the odors of the cow stable which is, of course, one of the essential reasons for building a milk house.

If the milk house is located too far away from the barn or it is inconvenient for the milker to go into the milk house to weigh and strain his milk, there is a very strong temptation to set the can in the alley way, weigh the milk in the cow stable and after milking is finished carry the can into the milk room. This practice should be avoided as milk that remains long in the stable after being drawn absorbs certain objectionable odors.

A convenient and satisfactory milk room can be constructed on the average farm at small expense. The milk house should be situated so that it is well drained. The floor should be of concrete, for concrete floors can be easily washed and are much more sanitary than wood. A concrete vat wide enough to hold two 40 quart cans and long enough to hold enough cans to contain one day's production during the flush season can be easily constructed by ordinary farm labor. Cement manufacturers have compiled bulletins giving dimensions and descriptions of how to build forms and will gladly send these free of charge upon request. Bulletins on milk house construction can also be obtained from the various state experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Nothing is more helpful to the interests of the real dairyman than high sanitary standards in regard to conditions under which milk should be produced and have these standards rigidly enforced. It is the "fly by night" dairyman with unsanitary stables and no milk house, who produces the surplus and brings down the price of milk and who, if he was forced to live up to the sanitary requirements in produced milk, would have to go out of it.

Sheffield Milk Prices

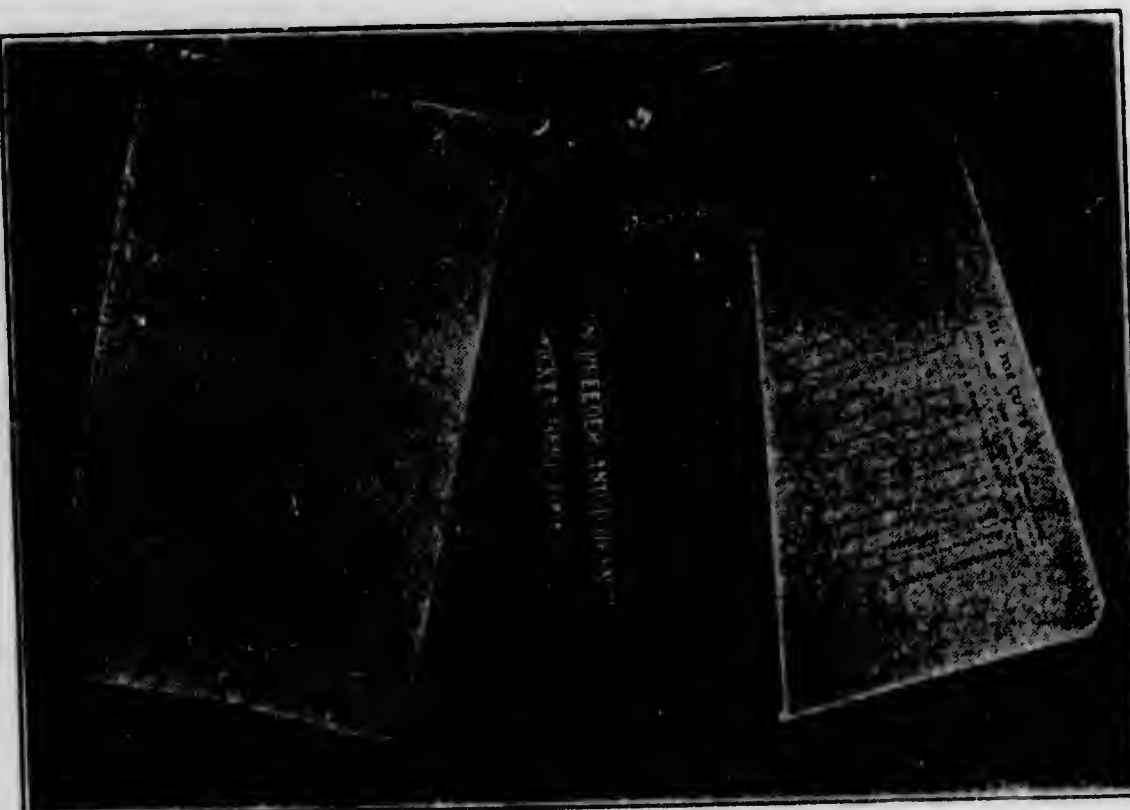
MEMBERS of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc. will be paid \$2.90 per hundred pounds for milk sold by them during November. This price is for Three Per Cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials, and is 6½ cents per hundred pounds higher than the October price.

Secretary Halliday reports that the Sheffield dairymen produced in November by far the largest amount of milk ever produced by them in the history of the Association, exceeding the corresponding month of 1928 by 12,509,656 lb.

The dairymen of the New York milk shed were asked to increase their supply of milk for the fall months in order to keep out milk from the West. They responded so well that they are now requested to lessen the supply in order that there may not be a surplus.

November 26th, the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Sheffield Association was held in New York City in order to fix the prices for December milk. The prices agreed on are: Class 1, \$3.22, Class 2, \$2.30 and Class 3, \$2.10; other classes to be determined by market conditions.

A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

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Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

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FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Musings

THE close of the year rather seems to be a time for moralizing—a time for taking stock of ourselves and of our fortunes. This is the time for the real Thanksgiving Day, for at this time, as at no other, we should think over the happenings of the entire year, and according to what they have been, be thankful or otherwise. At this time of the year, I always recall what my sainted father used to say, sometimes during family prayers, sometimes as an ejaculation of thanksgiving to the God he loved, "Our little circle is yet unbroken." How much this should mean to many of us to-day.

Perhaps the financial fortunes of the family have not been so good—but the family circle is still unbroken! Perhaps there has been sickness, expensive, nerve racking sickness—but the family circle is still unbroken! The one thing about death that shocks and appals us all is the finality of it. Nothing more can be done. For every other condition there may be a remedy, but for death—none. Be happy, therefore, if at the close of this year your little circle is unbroken.

DISGRACE?

Yes, when that has come to us or to any of our friends, in the bitterness of our hearts we have said that there were worse things than death. But, after all, even disgrace may be lived down. To quote the slogan of a well-known organization, "A man may be down but he is never out." While it often does, one wrong doing need not necessarily lead to another, and the man or woman who has done wrong and has paid the penalty, but who is determined to lead a blameless, straightforward life, will get many a lift from friends and even from those who are merely interested in the general welfare of humanity. There are more people in the world willing to lend a helping hand up than desirous of hitting a man when he is down. Disgrace, public disgrace, is a heavy load to bear, but is neither fatal nor final, and good recovery may be made if friends stand by, and the little circle is still unbroken.

WOMEN'S CLOTHES

Did you ever see anything like the way there is no rest for us women about our clothes? The dress question began in the garden of Eden and has been with us ever since, for so far as the mind of women runneth not to the contrary, as the after dinner speakers say, there has always been a turmoil about this burning question. As a girl—a mere child, of course—I remember the agitation about the corset. Do you? Ruined health, puling babies, and unhappy homes were among the dire consequences predicted as a result of that, to say the least, uncomfortable article of wearing apparel. Yet, looking backwards, some of these same calamity howlers, now about eighty years old, refer to

"those good old days." Then when athletic college girls began to leave off that hindrance to free movement, the roar of disapproval doubled in volume. It was considered positively indecent for a young woman to reveal her natural figure. But women kept right on pleasing themselves. Remember the sarcastic references to those high choker collars we used to wear thirty years ago? There was usually a two- to three-inch starched linen collar wound around with gay ribbon, and the higher the collar the greater the style. Well, do you remember the howl that went up from men and grandmothers when women calmly discarded the chokers and braved the winter breezes with bare throats? We were all expected to die of pneumonia before spring, but a lot of us didn't. We kept right on pleasing ourselves. Do you remember the wise cracks—well deserved—concerning the skirts that swept the floor and incidentally the dirty streets? The contributors to the funny papers reaped a harvest those days. And then when skirts began to creep upwards—very gradually we must admit for here was a very delicate situation—remember how some of the women hemmed and hawed and finally succumbed? Somehow the men were less vocal in decrying this new departure in woman's dress! Of course the jokesters saw their chance and got off a few mild ones about eye strain and the failure of ballet dancers to entertain any longer. And now there is another commotion because these self same skirts are on the downward trend, a commotion mainly among the women themselves. In one large and populous state the club women have staged a fashion-show-debate on the question of the length of women's skirts. The editor of a well-known magazine has voiced his disapproval of the new style in a "Farewell to legs" in which he laments the new style but consoles himself that the old one was great while it lasted. Well, it offers a live topic for conversation, and women will go on pleasing themselves. Meanwhile it might be a good idea for those who launch the styles to take out the old family album before this thing goes too far, one look should be sufficient.

A cafe advertises: "Next to home this is the best place to eat." Even selfish business recognizes the supremacy of home when it comes to eats. It is to be regretted that much home cooking is not first-class—far from it. Farm home cooking may be the best in the right hands—everything fresh and fine—choice meat, choice eggs, butter, cream, potatoes and other vegetables. Farm ice cream, home strawberries and raspberries, chickens and ducks—beside the rural possibilities cafe grub seems cheap in quality, but never in price.

There are few girls to whom sweet nothings do not mean something.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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DECEMBER 22, 1929

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Cow Testing by Mail

JUST how far writers on dairy subjects can get away from the real value of things was shown in an editorial entitled "Testing by Mail" which appeared in a recent issue of the *Nebraska Farmer*, the editor and publisher of which is a member of the Federal Farm Board.

In the opening part of his editorial the writer says "the dairy industry has been benefited greatly in recent years by the activities of dairy herd improvement associations." After telling what these associations are, he goes on as follows:

"In some localities a certain amount of interest has developed in a method known as 'testing cows by mail.' With this plan, the dairyman mails a sample of milk from each of his cows to a central office once a month along with a record of the weight of the milk from each animal for one day. The milk is tested in a central laboratory and the results are sent back to the farm from which the sample came.

"Testing by mail' should not be considered a worthy substitute for the testing done by regularly organized dairy herd improvement associations. Many of the benefits of the latter method are lacking in 'mail' testing. In fact, the only excuses for the 'testing by mail' method are in the case of small herds, widely separated, and to serve as a make-shift means until duly organized dairy herd improvement associations can be formed.

"One of the greatest weaknesses of 'testing by mail' lies in the fact that the records obtained have little value except to give the dairyman some idea of the returns he is getting from his various animals."

When the cow testing association movement was started, for many years afterwards, and to some extent to the present day the advocates of this work claimed that testing associations and their work are for the purpose of enabling the dairyman to pick out his unprofitable cows so that they can be disposed of; also to enable him to know his best cows so that he may raise their calves to replenish his herd.

Putting records on cows in order to sell them is a perversion of cow testing which is as full of potential danger as a keg of dynamite. Putting records on cows to enhance their selling value leads to preliminary fitting of the cows before they freshen, forced feeding, four-times-a-day milking and other deceptive practices that make the dairy public discredit the value of all Advanced Registry and Register of Merit records.

Cow testing association work was originated and fostered by men who were desirous of improving the dairy industry, by enabling the dairyman to have better and more profitable cows, that is, cows that would make profitable use of the feed they received in the practical dairy herd. It was not intended that such work should be made a cow racing proposition.

Testing by mail has been practiced in a number of widely scattered districts. The procedure is for the dairyman to take samples of the milk produced by his cows and mail such samples to a licensed tester, usually employed by the creamery who buys the milk from the dairy. Now it is very evident that there is no inducement for the creamery or its representatives to pad the test in any way. The dairyman would be apt to get exactly what was coming to him. All over the United States the price of milk is based on the percentage of butterfat it contains. The creamery pays the dairyman for the amount of milk or cream he delivers or ships to the creamery. Therefore, the creamery company is interested in having the dairyman keep good cows, not necessarily high testing cows but cows that make good use of the feed they receive and earn for the owner a comfortable living.

It is our contention that the detecting of "boarder" cows is the true reason for cow testing associations and dairy herd improvement work and the only real reason for the existence of herd testing and the testing of individual cows. The farther the testing of dairy cows is distorted from this object, the more likelihood there is for fraud and deception.

How Can I Spend Five Hundred Dollars to the Best Advantage in Buying a Herdsire?

THE average dairy farm is not equipped to handle a herd bull to the best advantage. Oftimes the bull is kept in a stanchion the same as a cow, or placed in a box stall which is small and cramped.

Because of the lack of facilities to properly stable a mature, proven herdsire most breeders have adopted the practice of buying young bulls, keeping them until they are two, three, or possibly four years old and selling them for beef. This is a bad practice:

First, many a good bull is sold for beef because of lack of proper facilities to house and care for him before his daughters come into maturity.

On the Cover

WE KNOW that you will admire the cow pictured on the front cover. One nice thing about this animal is that she is a sister or half sister to many of her stable mates in Mr. Harvey's herd; all of them heavy producers, high testers and equally as pleasing to look at. In our judgment this is a real foundation herd.

It would be possible to get together an aggregation of unrelated females as good as the cows Mr. Harvey has but, from the standpoint of developing a herd, each one of them would give you a different model, some good and some not so good. It would require several generations to purify bloodlines and bring the herd to a point where they were uniform in quality and breeding, a stage that must be reached in every breeding operation before any definite, permanent results can be attained.

Wildcat Holstein Breeding

"WILDCATTING" is a term used in the Oil Business to denote the sinking of oil wells in territory where oil is not known to exist. The wildcat well digger sinks a well in hopes that he may strike a "gusher" although he knows that the chances are that the well will be a "duster" and that no oil will be found.

The man who mates "records" when breeding dairy cattle is "wildcating." He may have developed a good producing herd but when he places at the head of his herd a bull whose pedigree consists of a mixture of unrelated bloodlines, a bull that is in no way akin to the female with which he will be mated, he is working just as much in the dark as the oil prospector who sinks a well without any knowledge of the geological formation of the territory in which he works.

Why Keep Track of Daily Milking?

IT IS difficult to imagine any man breeding dairy cattle nowadays and not taking the trouble to keep a record of the milk yields of his cows. There may be some excuse for the cowkeeper pure and simple, the man who buys in his cows either freshly calved or down-calving and sells them out again when they get stale and cease to pay for their keep; yet, even this class, one would imagine, would have much to gain and little to lose by recording his cows as long as they were in his possession. The actual breeder, however, who keeps a herd and not merely a collection of cows, who carries on his cows from year to year and rears his homebred calves, what possible defense has he against systematic milk recording?

Trouble and expense are the usual excuses given for not recording the daily milkings; but everything worth doing entails a certain amount of trouble and little worth having can be had for nothing. On the other hand, the advantages arising from milk weighing, and particularly daily weighing, are manifold, indisputable and far beyond the scope of a short article to deal with adequately.

One is sometimes reminded by the man who does not

Second, if every farm where purebred dairy cattle are bred was properly equipped with a suitable stable in which to keep the bull, with a breeding pen adjoining so that cows could be bred without endangering the attendant even though the animal be ill tempered, it would be possible for them to use proven sires. At the same time the bull pen guards the owner against any possible damage or injury in case the bull should become unmanageable.

Bulls can be trained to lead on the staff and, like oxen, are easily handled by their attendant. Such bulls, however, must be handled constantly; trained daily, so to speak, how to behave. If they are not taken out of the stable and led around or given exercise, they soon forget their training and become vicious. At any event, while a bull may walk along meekly at the end of the staff there is no telling when he might become vicious, in which case the staff would be of little protection to the attendant. There are hundreds of instances to prove this point, where gentle bulls have gone wrong.

There is nothing gained by keeping your herd bull as a pet and taking one or more hours off each day to keep him friendly and good natured. It would be much safer and better to provide him with a large box stall connected with a breeding pen, under which conditions his years of usefulness could be prolonged without jeopardizing the lives of the owner, his family or the attendants.

If you have five hundred dollars with which to purchase a good sire, first build a permanent box stall with a breeding pen attached and take the balance of the money and invest in a proven sire. Get the best bull you can buy, and you can buy some of them very cheap, good sires but off in their disposition. The bull pen will take care of the disposition.

A New Rule

THE American Medical Milk Commission, which makes the rules under which certified milk is produced, have recently issued a ruling requiring cows in dairies where certified milk is produced to be regularly "blood tested" for abortion.

Certified milk is produced under rigid sanitary requirements for the purpose of preventing infections or contagious diseases and the milk is sold in its raw state, without being pasteurized. The pasturization of market milk acts as a safeguard against the possible introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into the homes where the milk is brought. As certified milk is not pasturized, its source must be more carefully guarded. Cows in a certified dairy are not only tested for tuberculosis and given a physical examination at regular intervals with the view of detecting other diseases but all the employees connected with the production of certified milk on the farm are required to submit to monthly inspection. Therefore, it is only natural that cows in a certified dairy should be tested for abortion. At least until the question of whether or not the disease of abortion is transmitted through raw milk.

The world may admire promising young men, but most of us prefer those who pay cash.

record, that a cow gives no more milk simply because her milk is weighed and record kept of it. Of course, she does not; but through information gleaned from daily weighings that same cow might well be persuaded to produce more than she does at present.

Modern methods of feeding alone make the knowledge of the individual capabilities of each unit in the dairy essential, and no rationing system can be put in force without this knowledge, which can only be obtained through the aid of the weighing machine. Daily weighings, again, are of the utmost value to a breeder, not only in determining which cows should be kept in the herd and which discarded, but in assisting him to maintain a check on his milkers and on the health of his cows.

That tell-tale drop of a few pounds appearing on the weighing sheet must have some explanation. The weighing machine has often proved the forerunner of the thermometer and the latter has often confirmed indisposition in a cow that might quite easily have passed undetected until too late, had not an early indication been given by the weighing sheet. On the other hand, careless milking and not sickness may have been the cause of the temporary drop. No surer means exists of sorting out the good milker from the bad than a careful study of the daily records, each of which should always be initialed by the milker responsible for it.

Then again, the weighing sheet is a most useful check against leakage in its various forms. A comparison between the totals on the sheet at the end of the week and the amount of milk sold or otherwise accounted for, should enable an owner to form a fairly accurate idea of what has become of the milk produced and put him on the track of the leakage should any appreciable discrepancy be noticed.

No! There is no room today for the breeder of a dairy herd who cannot be bothered to keep milk records. He had far better give up and apply his energies in some other, and perhaps less exacting, direction, for he is only half doing a job that is quite difficult enough even when done thoroughly.—*Thornton's Journal*.

Wants Full Particulars

AFTER January 1, 1930, every milk dealer doing business in New York City must show to the City Health Department his contract with the producer or producers' marketing organization giving the source of supply of all of his milk for the coming year. The regulation also compels the dealer, after he has contracted for his year's milk supply, if he buys milk from a new source to report all particulars to the Health Department.

The move is sponsored by the New York City Health Commissioner, Dr. W. S. Wynne, who states that the new order will help eliminate the "fly by night" or "gyp" dealer in wholesale milk.

Artistic dress makers say that good dressing should conceal weaknesses—and perhaps that is why the new gowns cover the knees.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

Importation Details

ANYONE desiring to import purebred cattle into this country has to make application to the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for a certificate.

The importer fills out an application showing the number of animals imported, the breed and sex, the port of entry to the United States, the customs entry number, the name of the ship and the date of arrival and, in addition, files a pedigree certificate showing that the animal is registered in a recognized Herd Book. The Bureau of Animal Industry, or rather the Department of Agriculture, recognizes two Holland Herd Books, the Friesch Rundvee-Stamboek and the Nederlandsch Rundvee-Stamboek.

How Long Should Calves Receive Milk?

THAT it is not wise to attempt to save money by depriving heifer calves of milk before they are 60 days old and that under ordinary herd conditions it would be poor economy to feed milk to calves for more than 120 days are the conclusions reached by investigators in experiments conducted in Trumbull County, Ohio.

However, if it is necessary to deprive Holstein calves of milk at the early age of 60 days, they may be expected to mature into heifers that are practically normal in weight and skeletal growth provided they are fed and cared for properly after they no longer receive milk.

Calves fed milk for 90 and 120 days were able to consume more hay than calves fed milk for only 60 days. Thus they are better able to continue their rapid rate of growth and remain above normal in weight and skeletal growth.

The health, size, and vigor of the calf as well as weather conditions and housing, may have an influence on the proper length of the milk-feeding period.

Eight Holstein heifer calves were used in this experiment. They were divided into three lots, numbered 6, 7 and 8. Lot 6 received milk for 60 days, lot 7 for 90 days, and lot 8 for 120 days. One calf in each lot was fed farm-separated skim milk, one remixed powdered skim milk, and another, except in lot 6, dry powdered skim milk. No calf in lot 6 was fed by the dry powder method because of the fact that ordinarily calves do not take all of their milk in the dry form until after they are sixty days old. The change from whole milk to either remixed skim milk or farm-separated skim milk, depending on how the calf was fed, was complete by the time the calf was three weeks old.

Each calf while fed milk was allowed all the grain she would consume up to three pounds daily. When milk was discontinued the grain allowance was increased to four pounds a day. The grain mixture was composed of 100 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 50 pounds of linseed oilmeal, and three-fourth pound of salt. The calves were given all of a good quality mixed hay they would eat, and an accurate record was kept of the amount consumed by each calf. During the day the calves were kept in the barn, and at night they were

turned into a dry-lot for exercise. Water was provided at all times.

In the highly specialized whole-milk districts two factors are often responsible for small, unthrifty, and undernourished heifers; as calves they are fed an insufficient amount of milk at a feeding, and they are often fed milk for too short a time. Undernourished calves may not mature into as good individuals as they would had they been properly fed. Their lower production means a monetary loss to their owner. Every dairyman who raises calves is interested in this important problem.

An Old Trick Working Again

THE professional experts and official organs have spoken and printed a variety of information and appeal for dairy farm consumption that must be enlightening to dairymen of the New York milk shed. For many years the surplus served as a pretext for low milk prices. To overcome the surplus they bought a market and paid for it with millions of farm money, and still further reduced the comparative price until farmers were either compelled to abandon the business or were driven into bankruptcy, until abandoned farms dotted every dairy district of the State. When the supply fell off a new ghost appeared to take the place of the surplus argument. The market that was bought and paid for would be lost unless dairy farmers produced more milk for the metropolitan market. The price did not matter. The western menace must be quenched in a flood of local milk. During the early part of this short milk period, while the scare was actually being worked up, floods of western milk and cream were "bootlegged" into the city and handled by all distributors with the knowledge and consent of everyone in the business.

After that practice became a public scandal, the new State sanitary regulations came into effect, prohibiting a farmer from selling a quart of milk to his neighbor without all the elaborate equipment used by the distributors to process milk and cream shipped from long distances. During the last year great quantities of western cream have been shipped into the State including the metropolitan district and other eastern markets in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is not qualified for the New York City market, but it is well known that it comes into that city through neighboring towns. Large receivers in New York have shipped this western cream into up-State markets, such as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton and Poughkeepsie, to replace milk that was then shipped from these centers to the New York market. As far as the farmer is concerned it might as well be shipped direct to the market which he was asked to make a sacrifice to save. Such was the conditions up to November 1st, while for months farmers were urged to save their market without thought of the price, cost or less.

Now the scene has changed. The professional actors and their organs announce that dairy farmers have so bravely and unselfishly responded to appeal that the "western menace" has been averted. There is soon to be a surplus. The price through it all, they tell us,

has been at the peak, and producers must now expect a reduction and lower price for some time to come. They must now reverse the order and produce less. The "surplus" argument will be in order again and New York soil is not adapted to any plan that would take "surplus" and "western menace" out of the picture. In the old days when the New York milk exchange barons reduced the price low enough and long enough to cause farmers to rebel and a shortage followed, the members of the exchange met at No. 3 Harrison Street and gave the price a good boost. Then when farmers filled the pits with brewery grains, the bins with ground feed, and the stables with new milkers, the exchange met again at No. 3 Harrison Street, and announced a reduction of the price. The old process was rather crude. The new procedure is more refined, philosophical and persuasive. In the new drama the professionals, experts and official organs have taken the place of the exchange barons in the old stage, but the intentional purpose of the performances is the same, to inveigle farmers to produce a full supply of milk without demanding a reasonable price for it. We confess to a degree of impatience with the perseverance and perfidy of a trick that has been worked successfully over and over again for a period of 50 years!—*Rural New Yorker*.

Cattle of the right kind are in demand and command a quick and ready sale at profitable prices.

It isn't always the strongest person who has the best hold on life.

Hornless Holsteins



are the best of all dairy cattle.

They produce large quantities of milk containing a creditable percentage of butterfat. The shipping station where the milk is sold credits my herd with a 3.6% average.

For years we have been on the Accredited List and the number of calves and heifers show freedom from abortion.

Come and see my herd or let me price some good ones to you.

A. W. DOWNTON,
Starrucca, Wayne Co., Pa.

He Farms for Exercise

ONE of the many good Holstein-Friesian herds in the Buffalo Valley is owned by James E. Boyer, of Lewisburg, Pa. All of the animals in the Boyer herd are purebred, but some of them are not eligible to registry as one of their ancestors was not registered and it is now impossible to ascertain all the particulars required to place her descendants in the Herd Book. These descendants inherit the ability to produce heavily, otherwise they would not be kept in the Boyer herd.

At the head of this dairy is Meadowslope Jolie Hengerveld, a three-year-old son of Jolie Combination and Meadowslope Grace Hengerveld, a cow that milked 82 lb. a day under favorable, practical dairy conditions. Jolie is a very attractively marked bull, white slightly predominating in his color markings. His calves are both attractive and promising.

Mr. Boyer has his herd enrolled in the Buffalo Valley Cow Testing Association. The October report shows that, on twice-a-day milking, Boyer cows stand close to the top. Burke, a ten-year-old, produced 2,021 lb. milk with an average test of 3.5%. For the month she is credited with 70.7 lb. butterfat which stands sixth on the list, despite the fact that there are owners in this association that milk their cows more than twice daily. Mary, a five-year-old of the herd gave exactly 2,000 lb. milk with an average test of 3.2% and is credited with 64 lb. butterfat, standing tenth in order of production. Gert, a three-year-old, has to her credit 1,190 lb. milk with a test of 3.8% and her total of 45.2 lb. butterfat is exceeded only by four other heifers in their second

lactation period. Two other members of the herd are credited with exactly 55.8 lb. butterfat while Alcarita Holigen Segis Posch has to her credit 1,240 lb. milk, 40.9 lb. fat. The Boyer herd of eleven cows is reported as averaging 1,020 lb. milk, 34.26 lb. butterfat.

On the ridge facing the Boyer farmstead are located two limekilns in which they burn lime for their own use and some years sell as much as a thousand bushels a month, or more, to their neighbors, which makes a very profitable sideline.

"Jim" Boyer has been and still is a tremendous worker and has achieved financial success to the degree that he could retire and live in town if he so wished. He tried this for a time but said that he felt "cooped up" most of the time and for that reason moved on a small farm. Here, with the aid of a boy, he can do the work and yet, when he feels like it, get away for a day or two to do a little hunting or fishing.

Nebraska as a Dairy State

AN APPROPRIATION of \$10,000 was voted by the Nebraska Legislature for the purpose of advertising Nebraska as a dairy state. Part of this sum was used to compile and publish a 24-page illustrated booklet, copy of which has been sent to us by that good Holstein-Friesian breeder and dairyman, Justus A. Johnson. From this we learn that dairying is Nebraska's third industry, being exceeded in valuation only by its hogs and beef cattle.

In 1928 the value of the dairy industry of Nebraska reached \$92,895,000 and only three states exceeded Nebraska in dairying—Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. On Nebraska farms there are 613,000 cows representing an investment of \$45,362,000. There are one hundred and forty dairy manufacturing establishments in the state including the Farmers' Equity Coöperative Creamery at Orleans, the largest coöperative creamery in the world.

Corn and alfalfa are the chief crops. Nebraska's corn production varies a little but takes rank usually as third among the states. The average annual corn crop is 214,381,000 bushels.

Nebraska is first in alfalfa acreage and second in alfalfa production. The annual production is 3,000,000 tons valued at 35 to 40 million dollars. The annual average hay crop is 6,196,000 tons valued at \$59,000,000.

Contrary to the general conception, Nebraska is a state generously provided with lakes and streams. Nebraska has more river mileage than any other state. There are 1,200 natural lakes within its borders. Supplying the farms of the state with rough feed are 5,000 silos.

Nebraska is fifth in livestock production and second in number of livestock per farm.

Marcus Aurelius says: "If any man can convince me and bring home to me that I do not think or act aright, gladly will I change; for I search after truth, by which man never yet was harmed. But he is harmed, who abideth still in his deception and ignorance."

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

The Kind I Like!



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow, long a member of my herd, is my Ideal of business dairy Holstein-Friesian Type.

A steady and persistent producer, giving milk testing around 4 per cent., a regular breeder, attractively marked and HORNLESS—all desirable characteristics transmitted to her descendants.

If you want a bull calf of 4 per cent. naturally Hornless Breeding to dehorn Your dairy cows—Let me hear from You!

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

The Cow, a High Power Machine

By J. H. SHEPPERD

OVER four million dairy cows either wear out or fall short of dairy standards each year, in the United States.

Four to five years is the profitable working period for the average dairy cow according to the best records available. That means complete replacement every five years, also a regular demand for the output from the herds of the breeders of high-class stock.

Five years seems a very short period and is caused by the failure of the cows to surmount a number of hazards.

Trouble in calving is one of the most common causes of their falling below the standard performance. Abortion, tuberculosis, udder trouble and milk fever are other factors which tend to decimate their ranks.

Even with the very best of breeding behind them, the milk scales and the Babcock test show that a considerable percentage of them fall below the standard set by dairymen.

Dairy cows can not wear for a long period since milk giving on a paying basis is the hardest work required of any domestic animal.

Herewith is the life history of Indi Pense Surprise, a noted North Dakota Holstein cow.

INDI PENSE SURPRISE'S FAT RECORD

First freshened October 6, 1910. Disappears from the records as a producer June 1, 1925.

Year	Butterfat Record	Year	Butterfat Record
1911	183.4	1918	307.6
1912	238.9	1919	254.8
1913	233.8	1920	407.1
1914	399.4	1921	286.9
1915	376.8	1922	231.0
1916	501.5	1923	224.3
1917	380.2	1924	154.6

Average for 7 years, 1914 to 1920, inclusive, 375.4 pounds. Average for 10 years, January, 1912, to December, 1921, 338.7 pounds.

Indi Pense was bought as a 20-month-old heifer because she showed great strength and vigor. She was the mother of 14 calves—all single births—during the 16 years of her life.

All of her records were made on moderate rations and care—Great Plains conditions—and she rarely had more than six weeks of rest from milk giving in a year.

During her first two years of milking her rations were scant. During the last four years the infirmities of old age had overtaken her.

TEETH WORE OUT

Even her teeth wore out so that she could not chew hay and she was forced to eat silage for roughage.

During her last four years she produced only 60% as much butterfat annually as she did during the seven previous seasons. Except that her calves were valuable and this lifetime record important she should have been sold for beef in 1921 and a substitute worker put in her place.

The period of production expectancy in the life of a dairy cow then is around five years. The man in charge must be constantly alert in culling the unsuccessful per-

formers and he must regularly diagnose the causes and anticipate the probabilities.

He must do business, however, on a normal performance expectancy of about five years per cow—an annual replacement requirement of 20%.

Your cows are high-powered machines. Giving milk is the animal world's hardest work. Two-thirds of what the average cow will eat of a good ration is required for maintenance. The better the cow the greater is the percentage of food over maintenance requirement. Study them individually and manage accordingly.

REPLACEMENT

The average herd requires a 20% replacement or in other words the average cow wears out in five years. Indi Pense Surprise was a super cow and wore twice the average period of ten years with an average of 338.7 lb. butterfat. Perhaps she had good luck in avoiding disease, exposure and in parturition. Possibly great exposure to sunshine and clean prairie pasture may have helped.

ANIMAL VACATION

The average heavy-producing cow needs a seven-week annual vacation, I think, to recruit her producing powers. She needs feed enough during the period to carry her into good physical trim and to start her off in full vigor for her milking year. A bad year, that is, a year of short feed is likely to reduce her capacity for the following year. An idle year with plenty of feed, resulting in a fat, thick back is as bad and perhaps worse than a season of short feed.

Short feed, however, still constitutes the principal limiting factor and most dairymen need to again read

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 30, HARRISBURG, PA.

Pharaoh's dream, in which he saw seven fat cattle come up out of the River Nile and graze about followed by seven lean cattle that pounced upon the fat ones and consumed them after which they were as lean as before they had consumed the fat ones.

You men are breeders. You are producing high-class, living machines, you have as many things to get right, as an automobile or a flying machine pilot has. Without feed and care the cow machine can accomplish nothing.

YOU CAN CHEAT A LITTLE

You can cheat a good cow a little. She will take off her own flesh in order to produce more milk than a poor ration will supply but that reduces her strength and power to produce so proves to be a temporary expedient.

Get a good cow—no dairyman can afford to keep a poor one—feed a good ration—short feeding is not economical.

Save up feed from good seasons to tide over bad ones. That will not only sell the cheap feed of a good year at a high price but it will keep your milking herd in better condition for work when good years come.

It takes quite a time for a poor, overworked, underfed cow to "come back" to where she can do her best again and you pay the bill in losses whenever such things happen. Remember that maintenance takes about two-thirds of what the average cow will consume and the proportion required for that purpose is large with a good cow.

They're like the old-time miller taking toll—they take out the toll of maintenance and you get the balance in milk. It's hard to cheat a cow without yourself losing by it but it is surprising how many cow men try it. But that's the reason they are poor cow men.

Retained Afterbirth

A VERY common trouble with dairy cattle is retention of the afterbirth. Scientists are not able to state definitely just what causes a cow to retain the afterbirth. Some noted veterinary authorities state that the retained afterbirth is a symptom of abortion in one of its various stages. This is rather a broad statement and has not been accepted generally, or definitely proven. Cows that abort (drop calves immaturely) are more prone to retain the afterbirth than cows that carry their calf through the full gestation period. However, in many cases the cow that

aborts, cleans properly, and cows that carry their calves to maturity do not clean properly, when apparently every condition is right.

We will not attempt to explain any further the causes of retained afterbirth other than to say that they are not well understood and no one has ever been able to devise a sure preventative.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF RETAINED AFTERBIRTH

For many years it was a common practice to remove the retained afterbirth mechanically by inserting the arm into the uterus and separating the afterbirth from the many cotyledons, which is the name for the portion to which the afterbirth adheres. These cotyledons vary in size from a hickory nut or smaller to the size of a large egg. They are all attached to the side of the uterus by a small neck. The afterbirth is dovetailed over the surface of these cotyledons somewhat after the manner of the outside shell on a black walnut. In removing the afterbirth much care must be exercised in separating the afterbirth from the cotyledons, otherwise the cotyledons will become torn loose from the side of the uterus injuring the animal, causing hemorrhages, and may result in blood poisoning.

In some cases of retained afterbirth it is very easy to remove the membrane from the cotyledon; in others it is impossible. In those cases where it can be removed there is no danger if the work is done carefully and properly. In most cases where the afterbirth is adherent to the cows to such a degree that it cannot be separated, part of the membrane can be torn loose but, if it is allowed to remain attached to the cotyledon, it will assist the animal in throwing off the attached parts after they have become loosened by decomposition.

In each dairy community there is usually some good hearted, public spirited cowman that makes a business of removing afterbirths. Those that are not grown fast, as the expression implies, can often be removed quite satisfactorily, by someone of experience. However, very often they do not understand the condition and when the afterbirth is adherent and unseparable from the wall of the uterus, they destroy many of the cotyledons, removing part of the afterbirth and part of the cow and leaving that part of the afterbirth that would cause more injury to the cow.

When the afterbirth cannot be removed it has been found by experience that the use of mineral oil or pure hog lard inserted into the uterus seems to aid nature in helping to throw off the afterbirth. The presence of the mineral oil or lard seems to retard inflammation and after a few days the afterbirth is passed much more satisfactory than when an attempt has been made to remove it and has failed.

Tell your neighbors all about the New Registry Association. Get your neighbor interested in keeping his cattle properly registered. They will be pleased with the service and great saving in fees and will be building their business on a sound and permanent basis.

A man may think mighty mean things but if he doesn't say a word, you can imagine that silence is golden.

ON MARCH 21st

I will disperse my purebred herd at public sale. With the exception of the herdsire, every animal was raised here.

W. G. SMITH, Andersonburg, Perry Co., Pa.

The Gingrich Herd

ADJOINING the National Guard Training Camp at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, is an extensive tract of land owned by the Gingrich Estate of which C. C. Gingrich is the manager and part owner. There are a number of farms under Mr. Gingrich's supervision. On some, the farming is of a mixed type, dairy cows are kept and steers are fattened. On the principal dairy farm, which is called Grand View, the only cattle are purebred Holstein-Friesians.

Grand View Farm, is operated by William G. Fausnacht, a son-in-law of Mr. Gingrich. At this establishment forty-five head of purebred Holstein-Friesians are kept of which twenty-six were milking early in December. The dry stock consists of a few springing heifers and sixteen daughters of the present herdsire, Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd, one yearling and fifteen heifers, a uniform bunch of dairy type animals.

Near by, on a farm operated by Harry F. Gruber, there are forty milkers as well as a very choice bunch of young shorthorn steers that are being fitted for the market. These steers consist of one carload (twenty head) and are an exceptional bunch, suitable to exhibit and win at any fat stock exposition.

The Gingrich herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians was founded about twenty years ago. The first herdsire was King Pontiac Pelham, a son of King of the Pontiacs and Pelham Pauline 2d, she a daughter of Urmason from Pelham Pauline. While his offspring were satisfactory there were not many of them, as he was not a sure breeder. He was succeeded by one of his sons, King Korndyke Pelham whose dam was Korndyke Princess Clothilde, a splendid producer and a grand individual. This cow was from Princess Helen of Maple Grove and was sired by Clothilde Korndyke Butter Boy, a son of Korndyke Butter Boy, grandson of old Belle Korndyke, regarded as the foundation animal of the high-testing, big producing, Korndyke family.

The Gingrich herd at that time contained a number of daughters of Clothilde Korndyke Butter Boy and, of course, a number of daughters of King Pontiac Pelham and, therefore, half sisters to King Korndyke Pelham. By the use of this bull who headed the herd for several years, the blood of King of the Pontiacs and of Clothilde Korndyke Butter Boy was concentrated and intensified and from the foundation thus laid, the best cows in the present herd have descended.

In the cattle under Mr. Fausnacht's charge there are eighteen daughters of Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady Son and we believe that from the standpoint of individuality as well as from the standpoint of production, these include the best animals in the herd. Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady Son was bred in the herd of Murray A. Miller, of Milton, Pa., and was a son of Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline and Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady. This Suskanna bull came from a family noted for big production and splendid type while Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady was backed by several generations of Miller breeding. She is a splendid producer. In her first lactation period she produced 12,380 lb. of milk in eleven months, freshening when only twenty-three months old and milked only twice a day.

It is easy to go through the Gingrich herd and pick out daughters of Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady Son for they resemble each other in build, size and shape of udder and nearly everyone is light colored.

Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd heads these herds at the present time. He was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Posch, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and May Echo Lyons Posch. His dam, Eco-Sylv Rauwerd Sadie is a daughter of Champion Sylvia Echo Pontiac from Hill Crest Rauwerd Sadie. Tremendous milk and butter records have been made by the ancestors of Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd and his seven nearest dams have 7-day records that average 34.06 lb. butter. He is a strongly bred May Echo bull as no less than four of his eight great-grandparents are of the May Echo strain.

One of the best individuals in the herd is Conewago Fayne Korndyke, a heifer that will be four years old in February. She is a light colored, long bodied, straight backed animal, carrying a large square, well placed, udder. We are informed that she produced around 425 lb. of butterfat and more than 13,000 lb. of milk in her first lactation period. She is a daughter of Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady Son and Lady Celina Korndyke Pelham. Both Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Fausnacht have every reason to be proud of this young cow as she is a descendant of their first herdsire and one of the first purebred females they owned.

Another handsome young cow about a month older is Conewago Pontiac Fayne. She, too, was by Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady Son and her dam was Conewago

PRODUCTION and BREEDING



WINTERTHUR BOAST SEGIS IDEAL

heads our herd. His dam is a daughter of Sir Inka Prilly Segis, and produced 25,607.6 lb. milk, 1,102.7 lb. butter in a year.

We offer a few young Bulls of High Quality for Quick Sale at Rock Bottom Prices. Their dams have big Herd and C. T. A. records. Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

SHAMOKIN

PENNSYLVANIA

Pelham Ohio. She, also made a fine record in her first lactation period.

One animal in the Gingrich herd that is always sure to attract attention is the nine-year-old cow Pauline Korndyke Abbekerk. This daughter of King Korndyke Pelham and Una Pelham Abbekerk has produced 400 lb. of fat in a year and she has several daughters in the herd that have inherited her size and splendid qualities.

The Gingrich herd has long been on the State and Federal Accredited List. In fact, it was the second herd in Lebanon County to become Federally Accredited. At the present time not all the dairy cows are purebred Holstein-Friesians. It is the owner's intention to keep all purebreds but, on account of the producing ability of his stock, there is such a demand for purebred females that the herd increases very slowly. To provide for expansion the dairy barn, of which Mr. Gruber has charge, is being overhauled; the buildings are being wired by electricity and a milking machine will be installed.

Mr. Gingrich spends an active life. His office is in the village of Lawn, Pa., and you can find him there at any time when he is not traveling around the different farms looking after the many details that come up in their management.

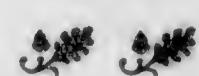
The time is past when education sufficient to last throughout a lifetime was considered adequate with granting of a diploma from high school or college. The modern conception of education comprehends the whole span of life.

RAVENSWOOD HERD



THE TYPE WE LIKE

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.



HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.

Ringling the Bull

EVERY dairy bull should have a ring in his nose. It is a good plan to insert a copper ring in the nose of all young bulls when they are from four to six months of age. Such rings are inexpensive and if placed in the animal's nose when a calf, it can be used to tie and lead the animal and otherwise train him.

Bull rings wear out more rapidly than the unexperienced person would believe, especially if the mangers are made of concrete. The ring becomes flat on one or more sides, weakening it to the point of breaking. Ofttimes the wearing of the ring produces sharp edges which cuts the animal's nose.

The small copper rings which are suitable for calves are not strong enough to be dependable in handling a mature animal and should be replaced by a large brass or gunmetal ring.

It is not difficult to insert a bull ring in the animal's nose. By placing the bull in a good strong stanchion, a rope can be looped around his neck or over his horns and "half hitched" over the nose. After being roped in this way, by throwing the loose end of the rope over the top of the stanchion and drawing the animal's head to one side in a cramped position with the nose sticking upward, the ring can be inserted very easily. A sharp pointed knife or a trocar, such as is used to tap cattle for bloating, can be pushed through the partition in the animal's nose and the ring slipped through and joined together.

Any roughness on the ring or on the screw that joins the ring together, should be carefully smoothed off with a fine file or emery paper after the ring has been inserted.

By placing a copper ring in the animal's nose when he is a calf, it greatly facilitates the matter of placing a permanent ring in the animal's nose later in life. Very often the smaller ring can be removed and a larger one inserted without the animal offering any resistance.

The placing of copper rings in the nose of all young bulls that are raised for breeding purposes, is to be recommended.

A Healthy Condition

A HEALTHY sign in the purebred live stock industry this fall is the absence of sensationally high prices for individual animals. Averages at the sales are good but there are no suspiciously high sales. This indicates that the rank and file of farmers and breeders are buying freely while the speculators and gamblers are conspicuously quiet. It's a good time to buy high class foundation stock.—*Omaha Journal-Stockman.*

One would not be inclined to connect the Department of Justice with a dairy herd but there are five large herds over which this department has jurisdiction. The dairy herds of the five Federal prisons are under the control of this department.

Talk is cheap except when money talks. Then somebody makes a handsome profit, but it isn't always the one who had the money in the beginning.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 20, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. R. 8, Fred Crider.
February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.
March 1, 1930—Lawn, Pa. J. Sherk Stoner's Dispersal. Purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians.
March 10, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 9. Fred Davison; 45 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.
March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.
March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.
March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.
March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.
March 25, 1930—Woodsboro, Md. H. H. Werking, Lone Pine Farm; 30 Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.
April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

A DEVICE TO TAME BULLS

Many times it is necessary to lead a mature bull from one farm to another or from one part of the home farm to another part. Most herdsires in service are well broke and well mannered, but occasionally there is one who has "soured on the world," and has developed a disposition to injure his caretaker or anything that he sees moving.

Blindfolding has long been a practice to subdue unruly animals, and in many herds a device called a "Bull Tamer" is in use by which an ugly bull can be prevented from seeing and do it without in any way injuring him. This "Bull Tamer" is so constructed that it forms a halter by which the animal can be led or tied, as well as blindfolded.

The "Bull Tamer" is offered on a 30-day trial by Spencer Brothers who also distribute bull staffs and many other things of general use around a cattle breeding establishment.

THREE YEARS OF PROFIT MAKING

Arthur Bowell & Son, of Thompson, Pennsylvania, have a real good cow in Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld No. 10558 H. B. This cow will be nine years old next February and is a daughter of Dutchland Konigen Hengerveld Lad and Winkje Arlep Korndyke 2d.

The Bowell herd has been enrolled in the Gelatt-South Gibson cow testing association for several years. Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld when six years old dropped a bull calf on November 8, 1926. Her milk production was recorded from the 1st of December of that year. On October 20, 1927, she freshened again, dropping a heifer calf. On September 18, 1928, she dropped another bull and calved again on September 1, 1929. Notice that she went less than a year apart each freshening. She completed three years of test work in the association on the 30th of November, 1929. During this time she produced 45,666 lb. milk, 2,008.9 lb. butter. According to the

figures compiled by Tester Whitney, her profit of above feed cost was \$892.48. Two of her bull calves were sold and realized \$225 so that in the three years she earned her owners \$1,117.48 and there are two of her offspring left in the herd.

Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld is a large, but not extra large, cow carrying a very square udder and is a real good individual. Naturally her owners are very proud of her as she was dropped in the Bowell herd and has spent her entire life there.

UNIQUE BULL PEN

A bull pen fenced with boiler flues and gas pipe is proving satisfactory on the farm of William McAfee and Sons, Boaz, Wisconsin. The stall itself is in the barn and opens into the yard by a trap door operated by rope and pulley. The fence posts around the yard consists of old boiler flues. These are cut in 7½ foot lengths and are set 2½ feet deep in concrete and 5 feet apart. The crossbars are black gas pipe, 1½ inches in diameter connected at the corners by couplings and bolted to the posts with ½ inch bolts. The bars are set 2 feet apart and go through the barn wall and are fastened on the inside by iron keys. This yard, in which the bull can exercise, is 20 x 28 feet. When it was built four years ago the fencing cost \$56. There is a gate in one corner of the yard so that, when the bull is shut in the barn, the yard can be cleaned or, in case of fire, the animal can be led out.

The present herdsire at the McAfee farm is King Piebe 32d. He is now six years old and weighs in the neighborhood of 2,500 pounds.

"I can't remember the words of that new song," said the girl.
"That makes it easier," returned her father. "Now all you've got to do to make home happy is to forget the tune."

He liked the girl so much that he promptly went out and got all lit up so he could see two of her.

CRUMB'S
Chain Hanging
STANCHIONS
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.
Wallace B. Crumb,
WINTHROP W. DUNBAR
Successor
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN

Old in Experience Young in Pep and Energy



For a quarter of a century I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale. Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

Corn Shockmover



This shockmover will load, haul and reset from 1 to 8 corn shocks to the load. Takes two minutes to load a shock no matter what shape it is. Takes less than two minutes to reset any load. With box the shockmover is by far an easier conveyance than the old box wagon for hauling manure, spraying orchard, hauling fruit, green feed, seeds, tools, or anything on the farm. No lifting to load or unload the box. An all year implement that saves more labor and pays more dividends than any other farm implement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Dept. 11. CORN SHOCKMOVER CO., 110 S. 6th, Belleville, Ill.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio

BULL Tamer
Amazing Self Tamer
PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS
SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY.
Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture, drink, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Gov't. and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts.
(Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Staffs, etc.)
SPENCER BROS. Box 445 SAVANNAH

COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



HOME MIXED CALF FEEDS

What to feed calves is always an interesting subject to the cattle breeder. One highly recommended ration consists of 20 lb. yellow corn meal, 10 lb. wheat bran, 20 lb. ground oats, 20 lb. oil meal, 30 lb. skimmed milk powder, 3 lb. mineral feed (1 lb. steamed bone meal, 1 lb. ground lime, 1 lb. salt).

A simpler ration, which is a favorite in some of the mid-western states, consists of equal parts of hominy, linseed oil meal, red dog flour and dried blood meal.

WINTER FEEDING

To get the most profitable results from dairy cows the grain fed should be in proportion to the amount of milk produced. One rule is to feed a pound of grain for every $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 pounds of milk produced by the cow. Another practice, which seems to be growing in favor, is to figure that the cow should produce a certain amount of milk from the roughage she consumes and then to feed her in proportion to the amount produced above the minimum. Thus a cow is expected to produce 20 pounds of milk a day from her roughage and receives one pound of grain for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of milk above the first 20 pounds, that is, if she produces 40 pounds she receives 8 pounds of grain daily. The cost of the grain and the amount received for the product enters into all calculations of this kind.

The careful dairyman weighs the product of his cows at each milking, sets it down on a sheet provided for that purpose and adds the totals every week or month and in this way he knows exactly what his cows are giving and knows about how much grain they should receive.

COMPARE GRAIN MIXTURES

An experiment is now being conducted in New York State to ascertain the comparative value of rations containing different amounts of protein. The grain mixture containing 20 per cent of protein is made up as follows: 240 lb. linseed oil meal, 220 lb. ground oats, 300 lb. wheat bran, 600 lb. corn gluten feed, 440 lb. hominy feed 140 lb. cottonseed meal, 20 lb. steamed bonemeal, 20 lb. ground limestone, 20 lb. fine salt.

The ration containing 16 per cent protein consists of 340 lb. ground oats, 700 lb. hominy, 400 lb. corn gluten feed, 140 lb. linseed oil meal, 320 lb. wheat

bran. Each contains the same amount of minerals.

The experiment is to go on for three years. The cows while in the barn receive daily one pound of hay and thirteen pounds of silage for each 100 pounds of live weight. The hay consists of timothy and clover. There are twelve cows in each of the three groups.

So far there has been very little difference in the results obtained. The cows fed the rations containing the lesser amounts of protein have produced practically as much milk and butterfat as the other two groups.

MINERALS

During a normal lactation period an average cow will give off about 40 pounds of minerals in the milk she produces. There is no common feed produced or bought that will furnish the required minerals except alfalfa. No mineral can be bought on the market that is anything like equal to the mineral found in alfalfa. If alfalfa hay is fed at the rate of 10 pounds per day per head for each 1,000-lb. cow, she will not require any other minerals. If mineral is not furnished to a good dairy cow that has a strong tendency to produce milk, she will take the mineral from her own bones and tissues to supply the milk she produces. This leaves her in a weakened condition and serious trouble is ahead for the man who persistently lets his cows run down in this manner.—*Exchange.*

HOW MUCH GRAIN DOES A COW NEED?

Provided with No. 2 alfalfa hay and corn silage the Holstein-Friesian cows at the Government Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Maryland require from .4 to .45 pounds of grain for each pound of milk they produce above 16 pounds daily, that is, the roughage provides for the maintenance and 16 pounds of milk a day.

Silage was fed at the rate of 3 pounds a day for each 100 pounds live weight of the animals. Hay was given in such amounts as would be consumed without undue waste.

Jersey cows ate enough alfalfa and silage for maintenance and 10 pounds of milk daily and for each pound of milk they produced above 10 pounds the Jersey required from .55 to 0.6 pounds of grain.

The conclusions are: A Jersey cow giving 10 pounds of milk a day, therefore, needs no grain, but for every pound over 10 she should receive 0.55 or 0.6

pound of grain. Similarly, a Holstein cow giving 16 pounds of milk a day needs no grain, but for every pound over the 16 she should receive 0.4 pound of grain.

IRON RUST FOR STOCK

Certain forms of iron has long been considered a tonic for humans. Ordinary iron rust has been added to the diet of cattle with beneficial results according to recent experiments reported.

At the Iowa State College several groups of cattle were fed different rations for eight months. At the end of the period it was found that those which had the rust added to their rations had gained almost one-third more in weight than those which had been given normal plain feed. An ounce of rust was given daily to each of the animals.

Maybe this explains why the steaks we have been buying recently have been so tough. Probably they came from cattle that had been receiving iron in their feed.

WATER

There is nothing that cramps milk production more than lack of water. Cows in average milk flow will need approximately one hundred pounds of water daily, and a heavier milker will require more, even up to three hundred pounds a day. It is thus apparent that milk cows will not get enough, if watered only once a day and that ice cold. It pays to warm the water with coal or wood, rather than with grain.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION

A knowledge of roughages, grain mixtures and combining of these is essential to successful feeding, but back of all this is a personal touch which enters into and is a part of the successful dairyman. There is an old saying that, "The eye of the master fattens the cattle." The successful feeder is one who studies each individual animal and knows what it wants and needs to eat, before he feeds it.

The cow can be compared to a locomotive standing on a railroad track. It may have steam in its boiler; we pull the throttle but the engine stands still. Why? Because there is only enough steam to maintain heat and not enough to give the proper pressure to make the wheels go around. The cow may get feed enough for bodily maintenance but not enough extra to make her milking wheels go round, and enable her to produce to the extent of her capacity. If a dairyman is to make a success of the dairy business he must study the needs of each individual cow and feed her accordingly.

MINERALS FOR

HOGS

PULTRY

SHEEP

DAIRY

Vitone Minerals

Greatest Mineral Mixture and Worm Killer ever offered to the public. Guaranteed.

Postpaid	By Freight
20 lbs. \$2.00	100 lbs. \$5.00
30 lbs. \$2.75	300 lbs. \$14.50
50 lbs. \$3.50	500 lbs. \$23.75

Self-feeder free with 500 lbs.

VITONE MINERAL COMPANY

68 E. 12th Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

CAN'T KEEP THEM ALL

Every breeder of purebred livestock, no matter how small his herd, has in that herd, calves dropped that would make good herdsires. When a dairyman is building a herd he does not want to sell his heifer calves and he does not want to keep all his bull calves.

One of the best cows owned by George W. Fires, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania is Howitzer Echo Alliquippa. Mr. Fries thinks so much of her that he placed one of her sons at the head of his herd. Then she dropped another young bull. Mr. Fries does not wish to retain both of them and so offers possible purchasers their choice of the pair. He also has several other good young bulls to sell.

Howitzer Echo Alliquippa has been enrolled in cow testing association work and produced 14,860 lb. milk in a year, milked twice a day nearly all the time and dropped another calf within the year. Her picture, which appears in Mr. Fries' ad in this issue, was taken a very short time after she had been milked for her owner believes that when cows are fresh and giving as much as Alliquippa they should be milked three times a day.

Besides being a good producer and a fine individual, Howitzer Echo Alliquippa transmits her producing capacity to her offspring. One of her daughters, Howitzer Alliquippa Echo Sylvia, produced over 10,000 lb. milk in her first lactation period and freshened again in eleven months. Another daughter, Alliquippa Echo Sylvia, has given 75 lb. milk in a day and the tester credits her with 78.12 lb. butter in a month.

ROGERS VOTES FOR FARMER

"Flying from New York all day, just looking down on beautiful lands and prosperous towns, then you read all this sensational collapse of Wall street. What does it mean? Nothing.

"Why, if the cows of this country failed to come up and get milked one night, it would be more of a panic than if Morgan and Lamont had never held a meeting. Why, an old sow and a litter of pigs make more people a living than all the Steel and General Motor stock combined.

"Why, the whole 120,000,000 of us are more dependent on the cackling of a hen than if the stock exchange was turned into a night club. And New Yorkers call them rubes."—*Will Rogers in The Chicago Daily News.*

A MEMORY OF ANIMAL FRIENDS

The dairyman who secures a foundation female that stays in his herd for a number of years and drops annually a fine healthy calf (heifers predominating in number) has made one of the most profitable investments known to the livestock breeder. The man who heads his herd with a bull that sires daughters distinctly better than their dams, looks back in after years with feelings of affection for the animal. The wish is often expressed that some memento had been kept of the animal. Because of its utility,

the hide is preferred as it can be made a serviceable, permanent robe or rug which can be used for many purposes.

We know of a breeder of Holstein-Friesians who occasionally does a little hunting. He once shot an unusually large fox. He had the skin made into a fur and his wife treasures it much more than she would one purchased at the store.

The Cownie Tanning Company of Des Moines, Iowa, have specialized for the past twenty years in custom tanning and have thousands of patrons among breeders of various kinds of livestock. They are willing to send to anyone interested their illustrated catalog and list of prices.

MEASURING STACKED HAY

There are a number of ways of measuring hay in a stack. The Quartermaster of the United States Army uses the following: Add the width of the stack in feet and the "over" (which means the distance from the ground one side up and over the stack to the ground on the other side), divide this sum by 4, and multiply this result by itself. The product multiplied by the length of the stack gives the volume in cubic feet. This volume should then be divided by the number of feet in a ton to give the number of tons in the stack.

The cubic feet in the ton depends on the kind of hay and the length of time it has been stacked. Many buyers allow 512 cubic feet for timothy or alfalfa stacked from 30 to 90 days and 422 cubic feet when stacked longer than 90 days. For fine grass hay the numbers are 422 and 343 cubic feet respectively for the 30 to 90 day and over 90 day periods.

SHE DIDN'T KNOW LATIN

A woman owned a fine green-house, but she was rather ignorant of her flowers by their botanical terms. One day she was showing the greenhouse to a woman friend who did know the flowers by their Latin names, and thought she would have some fun.

"Have you any 'Septennis Psoriasis'?" asked the friend.

"No," answered the woman, not to be stumped. "I had it and gave it to our minister, and it came out beautifully in the Spring."

But, after her friend left, she went to a Latin dictionary to see what "Septennis Psoriasis" meant. She found out! It meant the seven-year itch.

An emergency plug for stopping up a small hole in an open iron tank is a lead rifle bullet, used as a rivet and clinched with a hammer on each side. Daubing the edge where lead and iron meet with paste red-lead makes doubly sure there will be no leakage.

A FRUITY JEST

First Girl—I have prunes every morning.

Second Girl—What of it! I have dates every night.

The MEMORY of PRIZE ANIMALS AND PETS

The memory of that prize thoroughbred or loved family pet can be preserved by using its hide for making a rug, robe or coat. Don't give away such a valuable hide, send it to

to COWNIE-

THE OLD RELIABLE CUSTOM TANNER

for making into a serviceable, attractive, permanent robe, rug or coat as thousands of breeders and owners of valued animals have done for the past 20 years. All work guaranteed. Catalog in colors and low prices sent free. Write today.

COWNIE TANNING CO.
Des Moines, Iowa

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FROM CORNSTALKS

Cornstalks may be used in the manufacture of rayon, a fabric which has revolutionized the clothing world since the war. The foundation of rayon or artificial silk is "alpha cellulose" which is found in cornstalks. After shredding the cornstalks to very fine particles, the thin, pulpy mixture is chemically treated and forced through a fine orifice in a glass plate just the size of the desired thread. As the thread is forced through, it is caught up and subjected to a caustic bath that renders the fabric very pliable and soft. Next the product is dried and washed free of all detrimental chemicals and it is then ready for spinning into silk yarn.

At the present time, the E. I. Du Pont Rayon Company uses nearly 50 million board feet of lumber each year in its numerous artificial silk plants. Representatives and factory experts from this firm have many times during the past three years visited the chemical laboratories at Iowa State College where experiments are being made along this line.

WINTER CARE OF PASTURES

Much additional feed could be obtained from permanent pastures if they were given better care. A trip through the dairy regions shows that considerable space in many pastures is occupied by coarse plants which have little feed value.

During the winter, unless heavy snowfalls prevent, considerable work can be done to clear the pasture lands of shrubs, bushes and weeds. If the pasture needs lime, it may be put on with good results when the ground is frozen. It takes several months for lime to do its best work and very little of it would be washed away during the spring thaws.

WORK FOR A RAINY DAY

A convenient water trough or grain box for a calf pen can be made from an old gasoline tank taken from a junked automobile. Cut the upper side out of the tank and bend down the rough edges, hammering them tight to the sides of the tank.

MILKING THREE TIMES DAILY

The question of whether it is profitable to milk more than twice a day is one that at times has to be considered by nearly every dairyman. At the government farm at Beltsville, Maryland, in an experiment six cows were milked for two lactations and two for three lactations each, making in all eighteen lactations. In eight of these the cows were milked twice a day and in 10 three times a day, the length of the lactation periods varying from 217 to 365 days. The conditions were the same for all the cows except the number of times a day they were milked. It was found that the cows milked three times gave 21.2% more milk and 22.4% more butterfat. Most of this increase was due to the fact that the cows milked three times a day "held up" better in their milk flow.

In order to determine whether milking three times a day is a profitable practice the dairyman must know not only the probable increase in production but also the quantity and cost of the extra grain needed, the cost of the extra milking and the value of the extra milk or butterfat produced. As these vary in different localities it must be figured out in each case. When the production is worth \$3 per hundred pounds, with a Holstein-Friesian giving 40 pounds of milk a day when milked twice daily and the grain mixture costing \$45 a ton, the conditions prevailing in the neighborhood of Beltsville, the following calculations apply:

Increase when milked three times a day, 40 x 0.22, 8.8 pounds milk.

To produce 8.8 pounds extra milk there will be required 3.5 pounds grain.

Three and five-tenth pounds grain at \$45 a ton will cost 7.9 cents.

The extra milking, with labor at 35 cents an hour, will cost 4.4 cents.

Total additional cost per cow a day, 12.3 cents.

Value of product, at \$3 per 100 pounds, 26.4 cents.

Net profit through milking three times a day, 14.1 cents per cow a day.

A cow giving 30 pounds and one giving 20 pounds when figured in a similar manner show net profits through milking three times a day of 9.5 and 5.1 cents, respectively. If other work has to be neglected in order to do the milking, the balance may be on the wrong side of the ledger.

ELLSWORTH'S JUNIOR HERDSIRE

A recent issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN carried an account of the sale by Ellis Ellsworth of Meshoppen, Pa., of his junior herdsire to J. G. Matthews of Anselma, Pa. Mr. Ellsworth sold this bull because his senior herdsire was from the same dam.

He has another very handsome young bull that will succeed to the position of junior herdsire. This is a light colored son of Tobe Tweede Pontiac Lass, a daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm, credited with producing 28.29 lb. butter in seven days with a daily milk average of 76 lb.

The sire of the young bull is Beauty Pontiac Sylvia Lyons whose dam, also a daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm, produced 113 lb. milk in a day, 696 lb. milk and 32 lb. butter in a week.

The two daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm mentioned were raised in the herd of B. F. Jones and Son, and when the Jones' herd was dispersed, Mr. Ellsworth purchased these two half sisters and regards them as two of the best cows he ever owned.

In the early centuries the cow was looked upon as a source of wealth as well as food. One of the first words for money was "pecunia," from the Greek word "pecus," meaning cattle or herd, and the first coins made in Greece and Rome were stamped with the cow's head.

Bird cage and parrot offered by refined young lady having green feathers and yellow beak.—*Ad. in Utah paper.*

GOOD COWS IN FREDERICK COUNTY

Chester T. Zentz, tester for the cow testing association operating in Frederick County, Maryland, reports that during November, black and white cows were very prominent in the association. Spot, a grade Holstein-Friesian owned by G. Edgar Roderick, Walkersville, Md., was the leader with 96.5 lb. fat and 2,010 lb. milk. A purebred, owned by St. Josephs College, stands in second place with 66.6 lb. fat, 11,664 lb. milk. Bess, owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Md., has to her credit 56.8 lb. fat, 1,626 lb. milk. Grade Holstein-Friesians, owned by Kelly and Detrich, Edwin Lindgren, Charles Diller, and George C. Zentz and Son, of Thurmont, Md., each made over 50 lb. fat in a month.

There are in the association 538 milking cows with 39 dry and the average production was 644 lb. milk and 25.8 lb. fat. The Roderich herd of sixteen grade Holstein-Friesians averaged 1,206 lb. milk, 44.3 lb. fat.

LINCOLN PREDICTED THE TRACTOR

On September 30, 1859, in an address he gave at the Milwaukee State Fair, Abraham Lincoln foretold the coming of a plow drawn by mechanical means. He said: "I have thought a good deal, in an abstract way, about a steam plow. That one which shall be contrived as to apply the larger portion of its power to the cutting and turning of the soil and the smallest to moving itself over the field, will be the best one."

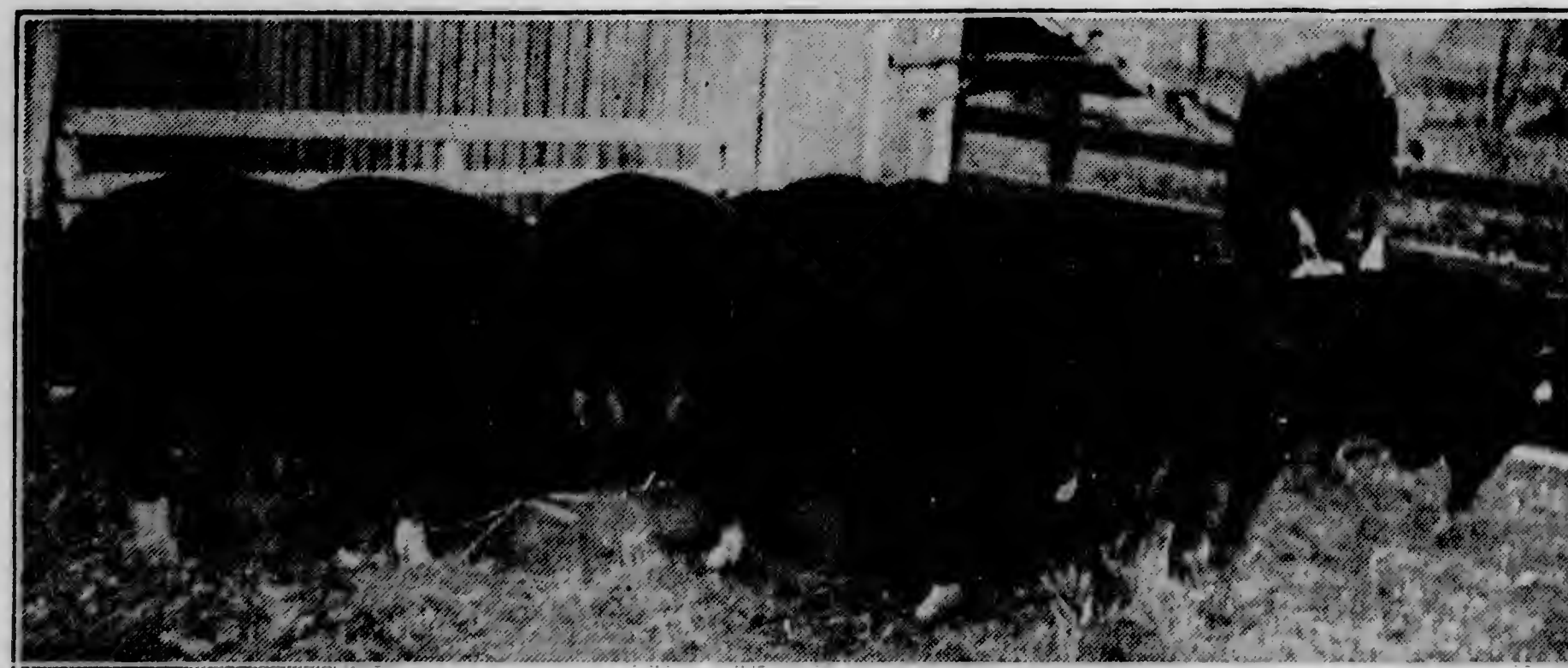
Jerry—"What do you mean—you were kicked by a surefooted horse?"

Dave—"He kicked at me three times and didn't miss once."

And did you hear about the man who named his child "Montgomery Ward" because he was of the male order?

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

PUREBRED BRONZE STOCK TURKEYS \$7 to \$15. Mrs. B. B. Todd, Easton, Md.

PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GUARANTEED. Mrs. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Choice. Unrelated breeding stock. CATHERINE WICKWIRE, Angola, Ind.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Hens. Six: Toms, Eight Seventy-five. L. A. ROLLYSON, Frametown, W. Va.

PEDIGREE RED COCKERELS from trap-nested, disease-free stock. Write for Prices. F. S. CHAPIN, Longmeadow, Mass. Member Mass. Assn. Cert. Breeders.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. Hens, Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Order early. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEYS FOR BREEDERS—Goldband Giant Bronze, May hatched. Parent stock from Bird Bros. Pens, winners of all prizes in their class at Jeff. County Fair. Mrs. F. W. SHEPARD, Pt. Peninsula, N. Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—DELIVERED weekly throughout the year. Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

BUY genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from SAM BOBER, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

DEALER IN EUROPEAN Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply Louis E. PAGE, Boston, Mass.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—Medium and Mammoth red clover, \$12.50. Alsike, \$11.50. Yellow and white sweet clover, \$6.00 per bushel. Freight prepaid. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.



LIVE STOCK

GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE. BELGIAN YARDS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 4, Honey Brook, Pa.

NUBIAN and SAANEN MILK GOATS. Write for catalogue. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va.

PEDIGREE BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA pigs, best of blood lines. \$10.00 each. WALTER KUGLER, Fairfield, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from 86-pound Dam—Also bull ready for service. Jas. Lemish, Garrett, Ind.

HIGH GRADE Guernsey and Holstein Dairy Cows. Car load lots a specialty. JOHN S. MATHIS, New Augusta, Ind.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., White-water, Wis.

FOR SALE—Holstein bull, born Nov. 20, 1928. Fine individual, mostly white. Also female white collie pups. Louis Wells, South Montrose, Pa.

FOR SALE—A few choice Registered Holstein heifers. Two bulls, 2 months old, out of 4.25 and 3.7 dams. At farmers price. Chas. F. Bowers, Union Bridge, Md.

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade Ayrshire and Holstein Springers. Carload lots a specialty. Shonyo & Nichols, North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

The Pioneer Flock, Registered Shropshires offered for sale, THREE YEAR, TWO YEAR AND YEARLING RAMS. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. CURTIS L. MARTIN, Plainfield, Vt.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY postpaid, 5 lb. \$1.10. THOS. P. ROSE, Shiloh, Va.

HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

RABBITS—For real pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits, write the PENNY GROVE RABBITRY, Houghton, Del.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, \$1.10 postpaid; 10, \$2.00. WHEELER AND TURVEY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS BULBS Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. 4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH, Clarence, New York.

FOR SALE—Milk bottling machine—excellent condition. THE NEWTON MILK CO., Baue Jousta, Treas., Great Meadows, New Jersey.

QUALITY RABBITS—Raise rabbits for us and make good profits. We purchase all young rabbits produced from our stock. Chinchillas, Flemish Giants, New Zealand and Belgian Hares. Bargain prices. Pullets, Chicks and Eggs of all breeds. Hatches weekly all year. Illustrated circular and information free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.



DOGS

FOR SALE—Pedigreed pointer dogs ready for hunting. E. J. BASTIAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

PUREBRED SHEPHERD PUPS—Natural heel drivers, farm raised. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

PEDIGREE ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

COONHUNTERS—Season over, \$20.00 buys my four-year-old finished coonhound. On trial. L. B. BEADLES, S131, Dyersburg, Tenn.

COONHUNTERS—Try one of Georgia's best four year old male cooners. Satisfaction guaranteed. D49, D. D. SCOTT, Calhoun, Georgia.

DOGS—Bull Terrier Female Pups with papers \$12 each. Six months old. Will run the bums off a flying. Great guards and pals. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.

REGISTERED GERMAN SHEPHERD POLICE PUPPIES for sale, from \$10 up, also two female dogs. Registration papers guaranteed. Mrs. R. H. L. CHICHESTER, Falmouth, Va.

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AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
501 Exchange Ave. :: Chicago, Ill.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

WORKS OUT OWN SUCCESS

Arthur Downton, who owns the largest purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesian herd in this country and probably in the world, is a practical farmer and dairyman who believes that purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are the best dairy animals on the earth. Like many other breeders, Mr. Downton thought, years ago, that it was necessary to have an official record on a cow in order to demonstrate that she was a good cow. In feeding and caring for his own animals he did make some high official records, one cow producing 92 lb. milk in a day and 640 lb. in a week. However he soon came to the conclusion that this kind of business did not pay. Now his cows are milked twice daily and his receipts from the shipping station are larger than they ever were before.

The Downton farm is located at Starrucca, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. Starrucca is an old Indian name said to mean "the meeting of the waters." This land is rolling and there are many springs and small streams which make it an ideal dairy country.

Starrucca is quite a distance above sea level and frost in this section comes early, often catching the corn before it is ripe. So Arthur Downton does not grow any corn and his cows do not have silage. Hay forms their winter roughage supplemented with grain, part of which is home grown.

Despite the fact that he goes contrary to the teaching of almost all agricultural college authorities, he ships more milk than does any other dairyman in his neighborhood. During November, he was shipping twelve cans daily from a milking dairy of twenty-nine animals, some of which were recently fresh and some had freshened in the spring. The shipping station gives the milk of this herd a butterfat test that ranges from 3.5 to 3.8 per cent, usually 3.6 per cent. The product of this dairy is marketed through the Sheffield Farm Producers Association of which Mr. Downton is a director and represents his district, Number 13, at the price fixing conferences held monthly in New York City.

"THE FLYING MILKMAN"

Among recent innovations which have helped to make London's daily milk supply of 300,000 gallons the best in the world, is the substitution of the glass-lined milk tank for churns on the railways.

A special milk train, "The Flying Milkman," runs nightly from Carlisle to London, composed of twenty-four conveyances, including glass-lined cylindrical tanks with a total capacity of from 18,000 to 30,000 gallons.

"The Flying Milkman" leaves Carlisle at 9:25 p. m. and arrives in London at 5:30 a. m., covering the distance of 300 miles in eight hours. The evening's milk produced on the Scottish border farms is thus available for the Londoner's breakfast table the following morning.—*The Dairy, London.*

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Garget is a trouble that occasionally affects cows that are heavily fed or it may be caused by a slight injury to the udder or teats. At some large establishments where the milk is sold for high prices, a small pail, the opening of which is covered with a fine wire screen, is used to detect affected animals in order to stop the spread of the trouble. Just before milking time an attendant tries the teats of each cow by squirting a small stream into the pail. If there is any trouble a small amount of slime or curd is left on the screen.

The affected animal is at once isolated so that the infection may not be spread by the milker's hands or the teat cups of the milking machine. The animal's feed is changed and decreased. She is not returned to her stanchion until her milk is normal. Before she is returned, however, the stall in which she stands is thoroughly cleaned so that there will be no possibility of the teats again contracting the trouble from germs retained on the floor of the stall.

NORMAL DAIRYING

The Holstein-Friesian herd of Justus A. Johnson, Loomis, Nebraska, averaged 1,347 lb. milk and exactly 47 lb. butterfat during October while enrolled in the Harland-Phelps Cow Testing Association. Although the Johnson dairy was milked only twice a day, this was the highest average production in the association and the second highest in the State of Nebraska.

Normal dairy production seems to be the aim of the dairymen who have herds enrolled in the Harland-Phelps association as the published list for the state does not show any herd in this association in which the cows are milked more than twice daily.

STEADY WORK

Blickling Mist, a British Friesian cow has produced 73,250 lb. milk in four lactation periods. As she was born September 6, 1923, she is now only six years old. This is claimed to be the highest British record for age, the previous one made by an Irish Friesian cow being 68,370 lb. At the English Royal, Blickling Mist was reserve champion in the open milking classes producing 78 lb. milk in a day, testing 3.37% fat.

—Perhaps the good die young because the young always die good.

—If vanity fails to catch a man in one disguise it assumes another.

—Politicians are sometimes called dark horses because of their shady records.

—Hard luck sticks to some men like a grease spot on a pair of new trousers.

—Any man may forget to wind his watch, but the flight of time goes on just the same.

Sign in front of Missouri farmhouse. "Drive slow. Chickens \$5 each."—*Boston Transcript.*

BRED FOR PRODUCTION

Recently Frank Jones, manager of the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa., sold to Mr. Yingling of Tryonville, Pa., a very handsome young bull born November 15, 1928 and, therefore, just past a year old.

Mr. Yingling's new herdsire was by Maple Grove Yhma Glista, son of Model Daniel Glista and the famous Maple Grove Spofford Princess, a cow that dropped fourteen calves, seven sons and seven daughters. As a sixteen-year-old cow, milked twice a day, she produced in 1927 no less than 13,141 lb. milk, 505.3 lb. butter and as a younger cow enrolled in the Meadville C. T. A., she was credited with 17,616 lb. milk, 740.62 lb. butter, milked twice a day nearly all of the year.

The dam of Mr. Yingling's young herdsire was Maple Grove Uceda Princess Glista, a very handsome daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Spofford Princess. It will be noticed that in the breeding of this young bull the blood of Maple Grove Spofford Princess is concentrated and intensified. There is also another concentration of blood in this pedigree. The sire was by Model Daniel Glista who was by Model King Segis Koningen from Glista Dinah, a daughter of Glista Coreva. The young bull's dam was by Clever Model Glista who was from Glista Coreva herself and was also sired by Model King Segis Koningen.

Every improved breed of livestock and practically every family of note within the breeds was established by inbreeding and line-breeding or, in other words, concentration of bloodlines. When we consider the producing ability and persistency of the dams and the transmitting ability shown by the sires back of Mr. Yingling's new herdsire, we can confidently predict that he is worthy to stand at the head of a high class herd.

GOOD HOLSTEINS IN ADAMS COUNTY

The November report of the Adams County cow testing association is headed by a registered Holstein-Friesian owned by T. N. Cashman of York Springs, Pa., credited with a production of 63.5 lb. butterfat, 1,716 lb. milk. Another registered member of the Cashman herd has to her credit 45.9 lb. fat, 1,584 lb. milk. E. H. Leer has a registered Holstein-Friesian in second place with 61.5 lb. fat, 1,662 lb. milk and a grade in fourth place with 59.8 lb. fat, 1,617 lb. milk. A registered Holstein-Friesian belonging to John C. Bream of Gettysburg stands third with 61.1 lb. fat, 1,455 lb. milk and another member of this herd is seventh with 49.5 lb. fat, 1,548 lb. milk. The registered herd of A. B. C. Williams is represented by three animals with 51.8 lb. fat, 51.3 lb. fat and 47.9 lb. fat respectively, according to the report of the tester, Harold M. Herr.

"What's the lump on the front of your car?"

"Oh, the radiator just had a boil."

HEILMAN'S SPRING SALE

Frank Heilman has selected March 22, 1930, for his next annual sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle. For this event, Mr. Heilman has already gathered together a bunch of big producing Holstein-Friesians, choosing them for their ability to milk heavily under business dairy conditions.

By sale day, the cows will be bred to one of the two bulls at present in the Heilman herd. These are Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th and Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac. Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th is a son of Butter Boy Beets Johanna and Colantha Burke Mechthilde, a cow that gave over 90 lb. milk in a day. Victor was sired by Prince Pontiac Hartje Hengerveld, a grandson of the well-known sires King Hartje and Arcady Hengerveld Segis Pontiac. Victor's dam, Segis Hazel Pontiac Hartje, has given 101 lb. milk in a day. She is a granddaughter of King Hartje and Arcady Hengerveld Segis Pontiac so that Victor is line-bred.

The annual sale of Frank Heilman and Son is regarded as a dairy day celebration in Lebanon and surrounding counties and brings together a big crowd which consists of dairy farmers and their families. The efforts of Frank and his son, Russell, have done a great deal to increase the average milk and butterfat production of the dairy cows of southeastern Pennsylvania.

FOLLOWING ADVICE

A farmer applied to his banker for a loan. The banker said that he would come out to the farmer's home and look over the place. He did so and found a great deal of fault, suggesting that the farmer did not look after details closely and should endeavor to make many little economies—in other words, should tighten up "loose ends" causing small losses which would amount to a great deal in the course of a year.

The next day the farmer drove up to the bank, hitched his horse to a post and carefully muzzled the animal with a feed bag. He then went around to the back of his wagon and took out of it a chicken with a piece of string tied to one leg. With the string he fastened the chicken to the hitching post, so that it could pick up the oats dropped from the horse's nosebag.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

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PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few
West Chester, Pa.

Breeders' Needs



KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

CLINCHER PUNCHES

COPPER BULL RINGS

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.
Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

or Ketchum Mfg. Co.

Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

Nothing for Sale at This Time

Watch This Space for Further Offerings

OLD HOME FARM

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EUGENE B. BENNETT, Owner

New Jersey

My Herd Is Headed By



a son of the famous show bull

JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

probably the greatest show sire living.

His dam is a big producing young cow and is from a big producer that was classed **EXCELLENT** by the inspectors of the Canadian Registry Association.

Have a few young show bulls at low prices for the quality.

J. FRED ROULETTE

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My Herd Has Passed 14 Successive Clean Tests

BUILT for BUSINESS



THIS IS MY KIND

Large, healthy cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats.

Cows that milk heavily, test well, and drop a live calf every year.

Prices Reasonable for Quality, especially on choice young Bulls and Bull Calves.

ROBERT C. HARVEY

Highspire

Dauphin Co.

Pennsylvania

A Fine Young Bull

Born September 8, 1928

His sire and dam are both prizewinners.



DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE,

his dam, won first prize in the two-year-old class at the recent Schuylkill County Fair.

His sire, DE KOL TEHEE JOE, was the first prize two-year-old senior and grand champion bull at the same fair, despite stiff competition.

If you want a bull that is bound to sire good ones, write

JOHN F. DIETZ

Schuylkill Haven

Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited

The World's Record Bull

FOR SALE



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

His dam ROLO MERCENA DE KOL produced 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days—a showing no other cow has ever equaled.

His sire was one of the best bred sons of the noted King of the Pontiacs.

ROLO is a handsome animal. His sons and daughters are typy; straight backed and please the eye.

Better yet—His daughters produce heavily and persistently and his sons are in demand because their brothers are good sires.

Because my herd is largely daughters of ROLO I will sell this great bull.

Buy Him and Head Your Herd With the Best.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick

Maryland

**End of
Volume**